

THE WANDESFORDES
OF KIRKLINGTON & CASTLECOMER

STORY OF THE
FAMILY OF WANDESFORDE



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VIEW OF CASTLECOMER HOUSE.

STORY OF THE
FAMILY OF WANDESFORDE
OF KIRKLINGTON & CASTLECOMER

COMPILED FROM ORIGINAL SOURCES

WITH A CALENDAR OF HISTORICAL
MANUSCRIPTS

EDITED BY

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"SOME OLD FAMILIES" "HISTORY OF MIDCALDER" ETC.



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“It is a reverend thing to see an ancient castle or building not in decay; for to see a fair timber tree sound and perfect; how much more to behold an ancient family which hath stood against the waves and weathers of time.”

BACON.

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Preface

“The treasures of antiquity, laid up in old historic rolls, I opened.”—BEAUMONT.

IT will be conceded that no department of historical literature can quite fill the place of manorial and family history. The literature which concerns itself with the affairs of the country at large, must always to a certain extent be a record of events rather than a record of men and women; human interests and human motive enter into it in so far as they bear upon the great political movements of the nation. It teaches us of the rise and development of institutions; it gives us sociological illustrations—men considered as a mass—with occasional elaborately drawn pictures of the characters of great men, and of those who have been the leading spirits of the age in which they lived. Still there remains something. We desire to know, concerning those who went before us in the world, how they lived and what they did; what did they think upon the same kind of problems which confront us to-day; what, to use a modern expression, was their atmosphere? It is to the papers belonging to private families that we have chiefly to go for illustrations of this social and domestic side of the past. They supply us with light and shade—the half-tones of the picture, so to speak—without which history is apt to resemble bald outline. The moral, the intellectual, and the religious conceptions of different ages are best reflected in the life-history of an individual family. The public transactions of the nation also come incidentally into such undertakings and gain in vividness and reality when seen from the local and the personal point of view.

The Deed room at Castlecomer House in the county of Kilkenny contains the Yorkshire evidences of the Wandesford family since the thirteenth century, Christopher Wandesford the colleague and intimate friend of the great Earl of Strafford having accompanied that unfortunate nobleman to Ireland in 1633. Since the Revolution, the Wandesfords have made their Irish seat their principal home, and it is in this way that a considerable

collection of manuscripts relating to Yorkshire has been apparently unknown to the English historian. The deeds date from the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I.; and charters of the fourteenth century are comparatively numerous. In order that the reader may be in a position to form an idea of the appearance of these documents, one of them is produced in fac-simile upon the opposite page. It is a deed of gift of his goods and chattels at Kirtlyngton by William de Musters, dated on Wednesday next after the feast of St John the Baptist (26th June) 1336, and may be transcribed as follows:—

Pateat universis per præsentis quod ego Willelmus de Musters dominus de Kirtlyngton concessi, vendidi et liberavi Johanni de Musters omnia bona mea et catalla inventa in Manerio meo de Kirlyngton et vesturas omnium terrarum, pratorum et tenementorum meorum quae habeo in villa, campis et pratis de Kirlyngton (exceptis omnibus illis bonis et catallis in personagio de Kirlyngton pro ut in indenturis factis de eisdem continetur). In cuius rei testimonium præsentibus sigillum meum apposui. Dat apud Tyreswell die Mercurii proxime post festum Sancti Johannis Baptiste Anno Domini M^o CCC^o XXX^o sexto.

It may be observed in passing that it is in all likelihood to the munificence of this William de Musters who died without issue in 1337, that we owe the existing parish church of Kirklington.

Towards the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign the deeds become very numerous and in many cases of minor interest, such as leases and agreements with tenants. The appendix to the present volume contains a transcript or abbreviate of every document amongst Mr Wandesforde's muniments older than the 21st of Elizabeth (1578). Since that date a careful selection has been made of those papers which are of the greatest historical value. As may be supposed, a collection of manuscripts so extensive contains many papers important in themselves but which do not bear directly upon the subject in hand, and cannot be utilised in the narrative. Of such the most interesting is a contemporary copy of a letter from King Charles I., "written with his own hand" and addressed to the Lord Digby (Paper 165, page 266). It relates to the romantic episode between Charles when Prince of Wales and the Infanta of Spain; and it cannot be contended that this letter improves the writer's unfortunate character for duplicity. When one recalls the conduct of the Prince at Madrid and especially the disgraceful letter he sent to the Pope, this looks very much like rounding on one of his own accomplices.

Patet dimissis p[er] p[re]sentes q[uo]d ego Will[elmu]s de m[un]stere d[omi]ni de L[an]gton success[or]i d[omi]ni et liberari
p[er] d[omi]ni de m[un]stere o[mn]ia bona mea et catalla m[un]da in g[ra]nda mea de L[an]gton et cast[ro] et villas om[n]es duas
p[ar]t[es] et tenementor[um] meor[um] que s[un]t in villa campis et p[ar]tis de L[an]gton, exceptis om[n]ib[us] illis
bonis et catallis in p[re]sentia de L[an]gton pro ut in m[un]d[is] p[ar]te de eisd[em] contine[n]t[ur] p[er] au[tem] nos et
m[un]da p[re]sentib[us] sigillatim meū approp[ri]at. Dat[um] apud Tebyng Bell die s[an]c[t]i Martini oct[avo] mensis Mayi
anno d[omi]ni m[ille]mo ccc[iesimo] xxx[iesimo].

21:

ed: 3

Most of the early charters are in mediæval Latin and some in Norman French: these have been all printed in the recognised English equivalent, and the spelling has in most cases been adapted to the modern standard, except where there seemed to be special reason for adhering to the vernacular. Although many of the deeds are given in full, those of a purely legal nature have been necessarily abbreviated, the object being to give the sense concisely, no name nor place-name being omitted. When he considers the vicissitudes and dangers through which these family papers have already passed (see page 162) it is a subject of no small satisfaction to the editor to have thus put beyond the risk of loss the historical evidence contained in this valuable, but fugitive and perishable, collection of manuscripts.

As regards the sources and scope of the work itself, little is necessary in the way of explanation. The marginal notes at once refer the reader to authorities and acknowledge the editor's indebtedness to the many registers and printed books which he has had occasion to consult. Without attempting to enumerate these, it may be said that no local or family history in this part of the country, could be anything like complete without the invaluable publications of the Surtees Society. The manor of Kirklington was bestowed upon the family of Monasteriis or de Musters at or shortly after the Norman Conquest, and was transmitted to their successors in the fourteenth century by the marriage of Elizabeth de Musters, the sole heiress, with John de Wandesford. Hudswell, a possession of Easby Abbey before the Reformation, was purchased from the Crown in the days of Queen Mary; Hipswell was acquired by marriage with the co-heiresses of John Fulthorpe about the same period; and Castlecomer was purchased in 1637. The aim has been to devote the first five chapters to personal and genealogical history, whilst chapters vi. and vii. are topographical in character—the history of the various manors, as places. The concluding chapter contains some observations on seals and heraldry.

It is the editor's pleasant duty to acknowledge with gratitude the advice and kind help which he has received from Wm. Brown, Esq., F.S.A., upon a great variety of questions connected with the undertaking. The account of the pre-historic barrow at Kirklington is only a small part of the obligation due to the Rev. William Greenwell, D.C.L., F.R.S., of Durham. C. C. Hodges, Esq. of Hexham has very kindly assisted with the architectural description of Kirklington Hall and Church; A. S. Scott-Gatty, Esq., York Herald, with the heraldic problem presented by the

carved panel of arms ; and T. M. Fallow, Esq., in elucidating the marks upon the church plate. The illustrations can speak for themselves ; special attention may, however, be directed to the beautiful series of etchings, produced, not from photographs which usually distort perspective but from accurate drawings specially made for the work under the invaluable guidance of Joseph A. Pearce, Esq., Principal of the Municipal School of Art, West Bromwich. The portraits are photogravures on copper by Herr J. B. Obernetter of Munich.

The editor has also to thank the Earl of Strathmore for permission to examine his manuscripts at Streatlam Castle, and the Dean and Chapter of Durham for the use of the Cathedral Library.

THE HALL, KIRKLINGTON,
St John the Evangelist, 1904.

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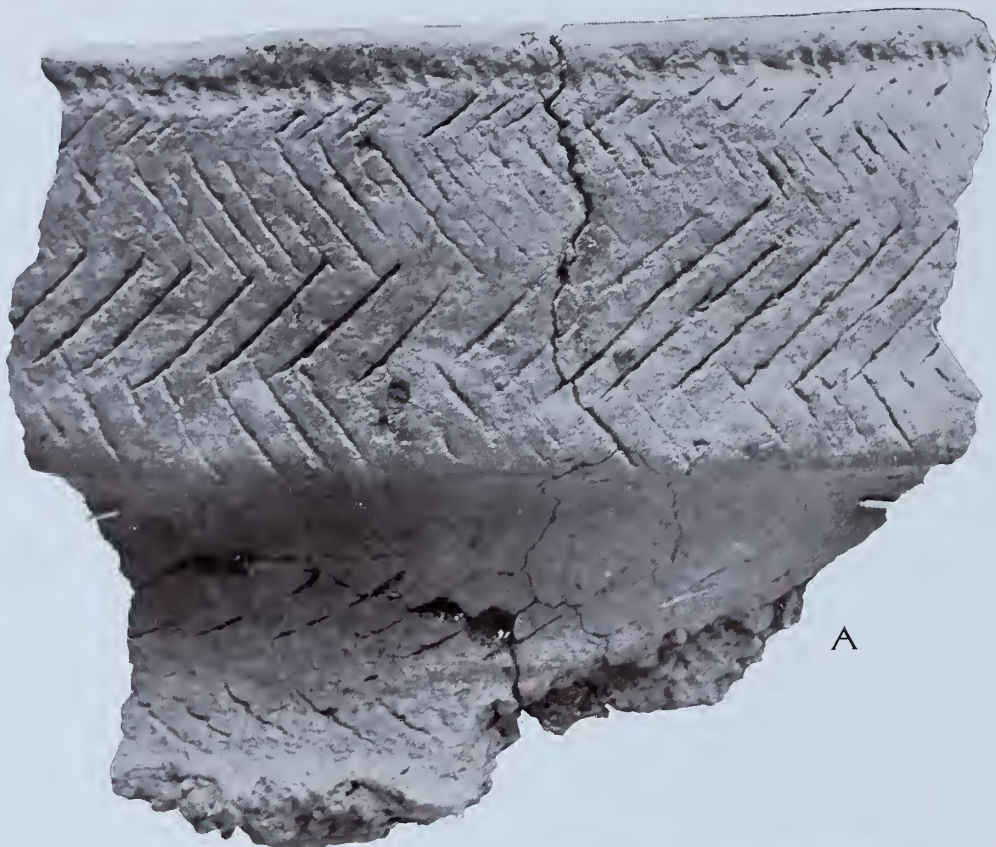
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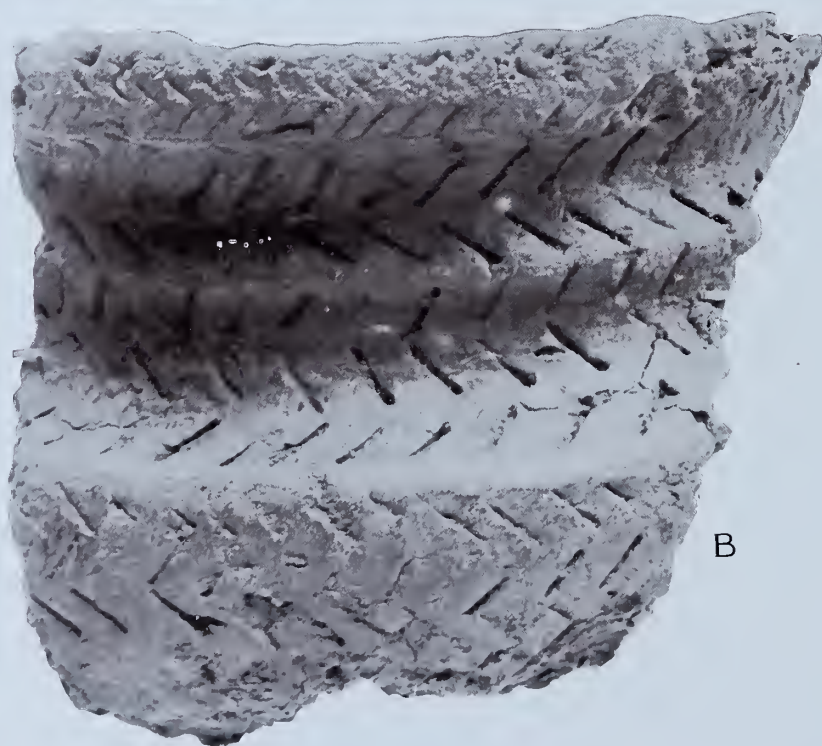
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A



B

PRE-HISTORIC POTTERY FOUND AT KIRKLINGTON.
(ACTUAL SIZE).

A---Cinerary Urn.

B---Food Vessel.

An Account of the Opening of a Barrow at Kirklington, with some Observations on Pre-historic Burials

IN the month of August 1903, excavations were conducted at the barrow known as Stapley Hill, half a mile to the east of Kirklington village. This artificial mound has been placed, as is not uncommon upon a natural swell of the ordinary surface; it is itself $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height and 30 feet in diameter, and its material consists of several kinds of soil gathered from the adjacent ground and a large number of water-worn stones of greater or less size and placed without order. Besides these several portions of what appeared to have been oaken planks were met with, but they were not found in such positions as to lead to the belief that they had formed parts of coffins. At the centre was a small pile or heap of stones, apparently the nucleus around and over which the mound had been thrown up, but contrary to expectation, no cavity, grave, or interment existed beneath this stone heap. At a distance of 3 feet S.E. of the centre were the remains of an unburnt body of a young person of uncertain sex, but so much decayed that little could be determined about it, except that the body had been placed upon the natural surface of the ground, in a cramped position—not stretched out at full length—with the head to the west and the feet to the east. From its position in the mound it may be safely assumed that this was the primary interment and represents the person over whose remains the mound was originally erected. Near to the body, but not so near as is usually the case, were the fragments of a specimen of that class of sepulchral pottery which has been called a "food vessel." It is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter across the rim and is nicely moulded and decorated. The ornament, which extends some way down the side of the vessel and occurs also inside the lip of the rim, is of a zig-zag or herring-bone character and has been stabbed on to the clay before firing by some cutting instrument. At a point $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet east from the centre of the mound and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the surface of its sloping side, was found a large cinerary urn, placed in an inverted position and containing the bones of a burnt body. It is made of coarse light-coloured clay and has apparently measured about 13 inches in height, the diameter at the mouth being 10

inches. It is a rougher vessel and not so well made as that already described and is rudely ornamented upon its overhanging rim and for two inches below the rim with impressions made by a twisted thong being pressed upon the soft clay. From the nature of the material of the mound, which is light and sandy, it was impossible to determine whether this deposit had been inserted into the barrow after it was finished, or if it had been placed there during its construction. At the summit of the mound and less than a foot beneath the turf, a second cinerary urn was met with, also inverted, and containing the bones of a burnt body which had been very thoroughly burnt. This urn is somewhat more carefully fashioned than the previous one, and the decoration which extends from the rim and over the whole of the concave belt below is the herring-bone pattern, but traced or drawn with a pointed instrument, not stamped on, as in the case of the "food vessel." *See Plate.* It measures $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter at the mouth, and has been about 14 inches in height. Like the other vessels it was, when discovered, broken in pieces by the pressure of the superincumbent earth; like them also it has been moulded by hand, not on the wheel, and has been baked, not in a kiln but before an open fire. No manufactured article was discovered among the bones. In the material of the mound were found several pieces of stone which show evident signs of having been polished or used in polishing and various small pieces of flint which have passed through the hands of man, though none of them could be identified as having formed part of any specific article.

The following observations upon pre-historic burials were very kindly dictated to the writer by the Rev. Canon Greenwell of Durham.

This burial mound does not present any features which separate it from the ordinary character of places of sepulture belonging to the period to which it may be ascribed. Though no article of metal was discovered, the mound may without doubt be attributed to the period during which bronze was the metal in use for weapons and other implements. The nature of the vessels of pottery both in respect of form and ornamentation, is identical with what has been found in connection with burials where articles of bronze have been discovered associated with the buried persons. The burial of burnt bodies, either enclosed in cinerary urns or merely placed in the ground, and that of bodies which have not undergone the action of fire is a very common occurrence in the burial-places of the time to which this mound may be attributed. The two methods were practised at the same time and even at the same moment of time. Why some people were buried after being burnt and others without being burnt, at

the same time, and apparently under the same circumstances, has never yet met with any sufficient explanation. It is certain that the difference does not imply any distinction of age, sex or condition between the persons so treated. It is true that in some districts burial after cremation is almost universal—the district of Cleveland in Yorkshire is a remarkable instance—but in other parts of Yorkshire as also in other districts of England, burials by inhumation and after cremation are found side by side. It is unfortunate that in this case nothing except vessels of pottery was found in connection with the burials. This is by far the most common occurrence. Weapons or implements or ornaments of bronze or of stone are found in a very small proportion of the burial-places of the people of that time. If articles which had been of use in the life which had passed were supposed to be of use for the same persons when they entered upon another life, it is remarkable that so few should be endowed with these necessary adjuncts of the life which is to come—but such is the case. A very common accompaniment of an interment is the remains of food either contained in a vessel of pottery—the so-called “food vessel,” and “drinking-cup,” or in the shape of the bones of a portion of an animal. In this mound it is quite possible that food may have been deposited with the unburnt body, but unless enclosed or protected in some way, one could not expect to find any remains.

In connection with this subject, a few remarks may be made upon the early inhabitants of Britain. At a period so remote that it is impossible to form any notion of time in connection with it, Britain, at all events in its southern parts, was inhabited by man when the earth was occupied by a series of animals the greater number of which is now extinct. Such are the mammoth, the woolly rhinoceros, the cave lion, the hippopotamus of a different species from what now exists, and a variety of other animals. Abundant remains in the shape of flint and stone implements used by these people abound in gravels and other deposits, in the counties of Kent and Suffolk, in Wiltshire and indeed throughout the south of England, but there is nothing to show that Yorkshire was then inhabited by man, nor does his occupation appear to have extended further north than Norfolk. After a lapse of time which cannot be measured, Britain was occupied by people whose only implements and weapons were manufactured of stone; the age to which these people belonged is called the Neolithic, and they had advanced to a knowledge of grinding and polishing stone. The earlier period, when man lived in association with the extinct mammalia, has had the term Paleolithic applied to it; and the people were then unacquainted

with the process of grinding or polishing, but manufactured their weapons and other implements by chipping and flaking. During the later, the Neolithic, period, Yorkshire appears to have been occupied to a considerable extent and several of their places of burial still exist, many of which have been examined. The mounds under which their interments were made are of a long form, wider at one end than the other—the burials took place by inhumation as well as after cremation, unburnt bodies having been found under some of these peculiar-shaped mounds, burnt bodies in others. The pottery, which however is very rarely found with these burials, is of a perfectly different character from that found in the later and circular mounds; and weapons and other articles associated with the dead are of very rare occurrence. The conformation of these people differs materially from that of the people of the later time, who buried in the round mounds. The people of the Neolithic stone age were somewhat smaller and more delicately made and featured than the people of the bronze age, who were a strong made and harsh-featured people, and brachy-cephalic or round headed. Neolithic man was dolicho-cephalic, that is with a head very long as compared to its breadth. The people of the bronze age, who apparently intruded upon and conquered the people of the stone age buried their dead under a round mound and if they used stone for the protection of the body, which they frequently did when suitable stone was at hand, that receptacle was in the form of a cist or box not intended, when once closed, to be again opened, whereas the people of the stone age when they used stone to receive their dead made it in the form of a chamber with an opening into it, having at times a passage added apparently to allow access to the place from time to time to receive later interments.

The use of bronze for weapons and implements went out in Britain about two centuries before Christ when iron, which had been much earlier known on the shores of the Mediterranean, was introduced into Britain and rapidly superseded the scarcer and less efficient metal bronze. The people of this so-called early iron age still continued to bury under mounds which were on the whole of smaller size than the earlier ones, and where they associated pottery and other objects connected with burial, these were of a perfectly distinct character.

CHAPTER I

The Lords of Kirklington, 1070-1370

THE manor of Kirklington in the North Riding of Yorkshire affords an illustration, rare if not unique in this part of the country, of lands which have descended in an unbroken line of inheritance, through thirty generations, from the original Norman grantee to the present day. The succession has passed three times to heirs female, once in the fourteenth century, once in the eighteenth, and once in the nineteenth.

The race of de Monasteriis or Musters is of Norman or perhaps more strictly Bretagne origin, one of this surname having accompanied the Count of Brittany to this country, in the invasion of 1066. There are several places called Les Moutiers or Monasteria in the department of Calvados in Normandy, but Moutiers near La Guerche in Brittany is perhaps the most likely place to have given its name to the family.

Robert de Moutiers whose name occurs in the Roll of Battle Abbey is in all probability the same as Robert whom we find some twenty years later holding the lands of Kirklington and others of the Earl of Richmond. But the earliest occurrence of the surname in Yorkshire is Lisois de Musters, in 1069. In that year Waltheof, having invited the co-operation of the Danes, seized and burnt the city of York. William hastened back from the Continent and at once led his forces northwards, but was detained near Pontefract by the flooded condition of the river Aire. At this juncture, Lisois rendered signal service by exploring the river in search of a passage for the army. Ordericus gives the history, how that for three weeks the host lay at Pontefract; at last one Lisois a bold soldier whom they surnamed Monasteriis or Musters, undertook to examine the river by seeking a ford both above and below. After much labour, he discovered a suitable crossing place and passed over with sixty horsemen, although hard pressed by a multitude of the enemy. On the following day, Lisois returned and having made known the passage, the host passed over by it without delay. The hero of this exploit was, according to Gale, a

Hon. Rich.,
p. 265.

brother of the subsequent lord of Kirklington and he appears to have died without issue. His peculiar Norman appellative continued for several generations to be a family name in the race of Kirklington, though Latinised and distorted into Liserus, Lesiard, Leysward, etc.

William, after re-taking the city of York, proceeded to lay waste the whole country to the northward, as far as the border of Scotland. The land was now systematically divided amongst the Norman nobles, who again in turn portioned it out amongst their followers upon various servitudes. Strong military institutions, closely connected with the institution of property, supplanted the imperfect conception of feudalism which had been introduced by the Danes and developed by the Saxons. Upon Alan, Count of Brittany, was bestowed the extensive region since known as Richmondshire. Richmond Castle was built and garrisoned for the protection of the district from Scottish invasion or Saxon insurrection, and to it all the mesne lords owed knight service and reliefs in proportion to the value of their holdings.

The manor of Kirklington owed service as for three-fourths of a knight's fee, but this formed in reality only a small part of the lands bestowed upon the family of Musters. Their entire possessions in this district amounted to three fees. At the time of the compilation of Domesday, Robert [de Musters] held of the Earl of Richmond three manors in Burneston, Theakston, Exilby, Newton, Gatenby and Aystenby, in addition to lands at How, Thornton Colling and Yarnwick, together with the manor of Kirklington, which from the first was chosen as the seat of residence. From all these lands the Saxon proprietors had been driven out. Kirklington, which was held by Roschil in the time of Edward the Confessor, suffered less severely than other places in this process; but the three Burneston manors had been laid waste for the transgressions of Merleswayn their Saxon lord—a man eminently in the displeasure of the Conqueror.¹

In the survey of the above-named lands, de Musters is styled simply Robert, a man of Earl Alan—his surname is not given. But in the Domesday account of Nottinghamshire the two manors of Tireswelle and Sirestune are held of the same Alan, Earl of Richmond, by Robert de Musters who in this case is designated by his full name; and as these lands descended with the others in the Kirklington family there can be no question as to the identity of Robert. The next piece of evidence is a grant or charter of confirmation by Alan, Earl of Richmond, the third of

¹ Inter proceres Borealis Willielmo I. infestos, fuit Merleswainus quidam.—*Gale*.

the name, who was Earl from about 1137 to 1146. This document commences with the words: Alan Earl of Brittany and England, to those of his household and to all his barons French and English, know ye me to have given unto Robert de Monasteriis the lands which were Robert's grandfather's, and which Geoffrey his father, and Liserus his uncle afterwards held, in lands, waters, woods, meadows, etc. We thus ascertain the first three generations of the family, viz., Robert the original grantee, Geoffrey and Lisois his sons, and Robert, son of Geoffrey, his grandson. Confirming this is an entry in the Pipe Rolls of Henry I.: Lisois de Musters the son of Robert and brother of Geoffrey de Musters owes for his relief in the year 1131, £24, a mark of silver and a saddle horse. Again, in the chartulary of St Mary's Abbey, York, there are two grants by Robert de Musters, without date but about 1150-60, whereby Robert de Musters confirms a grant which Robert his grandfather had made to the Abbey, of the church of Bryniston (Burneston) together with four hides of land in the same vill. This he does for the health of his own soul, for those of Geoffrey his father and of his mother, and for the soul of his said grandfather Robert de Monasteriis, and his other ancestors. The record goes on to say that Robert had unjustly claimed the lands and church against the said Abbey. By another charter Robert undertakes to obtain the consent of his brothers (fratrum) to this settlement. In the Pipe Rolls of 19th Henry II. (1172) it is said that Robert de Monasteriis owes 10 marks to the King for a plea between himself and Hamo the clerk; and Robert de Musters holds three knight's fees in Kirklington with its appurtenances, in an extent of the county of Richmond made in the year 1183. In the same year also, Robert pays 6s. for his fine or relief for Kirklington at a Wapontake Court of the hundred of Halikeld held by Conan de Aske. These later entries may refer to Robert who had the confirmation of lands in the reign of King Stephen, or possibly to a son of the same name; but as the race becomes more numerous it is not easy to speak with certainty as to the descent of its various members.

Dodsworth
Harl. MSS.

III. 396.

Paper No.
271, Appen.

Gale's Hon.
Rich., p. 21.

At the end of the twelfth century there were Musters seated at Bradbury in the county of Durham, holding lands and tenements also at Witton Gilbert and at the Bailey and Elvet in the city of Durham. Walter de Monasteriis gave two bovates of land in the territory of Bredberie to the Almoner of Durham in free and perpetual alms, one of the witnesses being Hugh Pudsey, Bishop of Durham from 1153 to 1197. His sons also made extensive benefactions to the Monastery; their charters, thirty-two in

No. 272.

number are printed in the present volume. Although the whole of these documents are undated, the names of the witnesses shew that they all belong to the reigns of King John and Richard I.—say within a few years before and after 1200. Besides Hugh the Bishop, the witnesses include Aimeric the Archdeacon, William the Archdeacon, and many other notable men, not omitting the great Robert Fitzmeldred, ancestor of the House of Nevill. An examination of these charters will prove that Walter de Musters, before referred to, was father of Robert, Nicholas and William. In one of the grants of Robert de Musters of Kirklington to St Mary's Abbey he engages to procure the assent of his brothers, who are not otherwise designated. Yet it seems a most probable suggestion that Walter of Bradbury was one of the brothers of Robert of Kirklington.

Robert de Musters of Kirklington appears to have had two sons, Geoffrey and Lisois, and a daughter Gundra. In the *Formulare Anglicanum* there is a grant by Lisiard, son of Robert de Musters, of three carucates of land at Texton (Theakston) to Helewisa, widow of Robert, son of Ralph of Middleham Castle, undated but between 1190 and 1195. Robert, Lord of Middleham, was living in 1190 when he commenced the building of Middleham Castle, and Helewisa his widow, who was daughter and heiress of Ralph de Glanville, Lord of Coverham, died 11th March 1195, and was buried at Swainby. Lisiardus de Monasteriis and Gundra his sister occur in the county of Nottingham, 1194-1199. The Nottinghamshire property, as has been already observed, descended in the line of the Musters of Kirklington. Treswell was at times their residence and Kirklington at other times, a circumstance which somewhat increases the difficulty of tracing their descent. Gundra married first Stephen Malluvell, and secondly Adam de Benningfeld. From her first husband she had received in dower seven bovates of land in Rampton, Co. Notts, but Robert Malluvell, a younger brother of Stephen had, after the latter's death, engaged in the war of Earl John against King Richard and had dispossessed Gundra of this inheritance, which in consequence became forfeited to the King. In these circumstances, Gundra and Adam de Benningfeld brought action at Michaelmas in the sixth year of Richard I. against Robert de Malluvell, who pleaded that he had made fine with the King concerning his peace and his lands, and brought the King's letters to the Sheriff in testimony thereof. The Lord Chancellor said that he had it from the King's own mouth that he should give seisin of their lands to all those who were dis-seised by Earl John's authority, and

Madox, 302.

Rotuli Curia
Regis.

Placit
Receipt 6
Ric. I.

seeing it appeared that Adam and Gundra were so, he adjudged it more authentic what the King commanded by word of mouth than by letters; and they had their seisin restored.

Lesiard de Musters occurs in a precept of Peter, Earl of Richmond, in the year 1219; and in a list of escheats for ward due to the Castle of Richmond, compiled about the same time, Geoffrey de Musters answers for 8 knights, Lisardus de Musters for 3, and Ricardus filius Leysward for 2 knights. Gale's Hon. Rich., p. 27.

Geoffrey de Mustiers, in 1204, gave an account of 50 marks to King John for having to wife Amicia de Sablello with her lands. He was the father of Robert and Lisois. The former as Robert de Musters, patron of the church of Kirklington, presented Richard de Musters clerk to the benefice who was instituted by Archbishop Grey, 17th October 1231. Robert de Monasteriis acts also as patron of a moiety of the church of Tireswell, to which Walter de Houton was instituted upon his presentation, 9 Kalends May, 1229. Robert de Monasteriis and Lisiardus his brother were plaintiffs in a suit against Beatrice de Thornton and others at York in the Octave of St Michael, 1230. Pipe Rolls. No. 273. Surtees, 56-23. Patent Rolls, Henry III.

John de Musters is the next mentioned and he was apparently lord both of Kirklington and Treswell in 1240, and so late as 1260. At an inquisition concerning the lands and heir of Ralph Frescherville in the 45th of Henry III. (1260), it is said that Ralph holds of John de Musters half a knight's fee of the fee of Richmond, for which he pays 5s. yearly to the said John; and that Anker his son is of full age. Nearly a hundred years later, another Sir John de Musters, great-grandson of the above-named, claimed in the Court of King's Bench a rent of three shillings in Sibthorpe, Co. Notts, whereof, he alleges, his ancestor John de Musters was seized in the time of King Richard. Which right descended to Robert his son and heir, and from Robert to John his son and heir, who, dying without issue, it was inherited by William, brother of the last-named John, who also left it to Robert his brother, which Robert was father of John de Musters who now claims. At Michaelmas, 22 Edward III. (1348). Thoroton, Notts, pp. 44 and 46. Pl. de Banc. rot. 590.

ROBERT DE MUSTERS who is thus pointed out as the heir of John, was apparently lord in 1267 when he presented John de Monasteriis his brother to a moiety of the church of Tiriswelle, to which he was admitted 24th October 1267, although under age for being ordained. There would doubtless be other brothers as well, and it is curious to notice how the Reg. Archb. Giffard, p. 75.

- old family names kept repeating themselves from one generation to another. In the *Rotuli Hundredorum* it is said in the year 1274 that Robert de Monasteriis holds half of Tyreswell of the Earl of Richmond by service of a fourth part of a knight's fee, the said Earl holding of the King in capite. In the same record, Lisiardus de Monasteriis has 12 bovates and three parts of a bovate of land, holding of the King in soccage; and Geoffrey de Musters holds the lands of Syresdon of the barony of Richmond, it is not said by what service. The next record is a survey of the Honour of Richmond made by Thomas le Normanville and John de Crokeslee between the years 1279 and 1282. In this extent Robert de Musters is charged 16s. 8d. for two and a half fees in Kirklington and ward to the Castle of Richmond. He has also an eighth part of a knight's fee in Tireswell worth £22, 12s. 10d. yearly and is patron of a mediety of the church of Tireswell, valued at £13, 6s. 8d. His lands in the counties of Nottingham and Lincoln in 1281 were those of Knyveton, Sireston, Sybthorp, Tyreswell, Ketelthorpe and Wynelingham, amounting to two knight's fees, rendering yearly 20s. for ward to the Castle of Richmond, to which he owes homage, reliefs and scutage, etc. There is a further extent made at Richmond on Saturday next after the feast of St Luke the Evangelist, 11th of King Edward (1282) by Thomas Normanville, the King's Escheator beyond Trent, stating that Robert de Musters holds in chief of the Earl of Richmond 2½ fees in Kertligton with its members, for homage, etc., worth in manor house, land and lordship £31, 4s. 2d. He has also the advowson of the church of Kertligton, worth £50 yearly. Walter de Musters is mentioned in the same survey, holding in chief of the Earl of Richmond a twelfth part of a knight's fee in Eryholme, worth in all exits 65s. Dr Whitaker gives this survey in his *History of Richmondshire*, apparently on the authority of Gale, as though it were of the 11th year of Edward II. But Normanville was escheator, not to that king, but to Edward I. Also the lord of Kirklington at the 11th of Edward II. was not Robert but William; and a careful comparison in all the fees with the *Nomina Villarum* makes it clear beyond question that this extent belongs to the year 1282, the eleventh of Edward I.

In Kirkby's Inquest, which as regards Richmondshire was compiled in 1286 or 1287, Robert de Musters figures largely as the owner of lands in this district. The entry respecting Kirtelyngton is as follows:— There are here nine carucates of land where twelve carucates compose one knight's

fee, which Robert de Musters holds of the Earl, and the Earl of the King, and pays yearly for the foresaid fine 6s. 2d., and of whom the Master of St Leonard's holds 1 carucate, and the Master of the Temple 7 bovates, and pay nothing.

At Brynyston the monks of St Mary of York hold half of the fee of Robert de Musters and half of the fee of Middleham. In Thekeston, the Abbey of Coverham holds three carucates and the Hospital of St Leonard (York) one carucate, both of Robert de Musters. In Synderby, there are six carucates forming one half a knight's fee, of which Avicia Marmyon holds three and Robert de Musters the other three. Three carucates at Howe were held of Robert by Ralph de Trehampton, and three at Gatenby by Robert de Tateshall. At Rokesby six carucates are held of de Musters by Andrew de Nevile, and of these the Abbot of Fountains holds $4\frac{1}{2}$ of Andrew. In the township of Borrell and Thornton Collynge (Cowling), there are ten carucates amounting to $\frac{5}{6}$ part of a knight's fee, of which the church of Bedale has two bovates and the Abbey of St Agatha (Easby) one bovat in free alms; and the rest is held by divers persons of the fee Brian fitzAlan, by the said Brian of Mary de Neville, by Mary of Robert de Musters, by Robert of the Earl of Richmond, and by the Earl of the King.

There are two suits in which Robert was concerned in the years 1291 and 1292. In the former the jury found that Simon Maulovell of Rampton and John Furmery were not blameable for eating acorns with their swine in the woods of Robert de Musters in Tyreswell, in which they claimed common—dated at Easter in the 20th year of Edward I. In the other case, at Hillary, 21st Edward I.; Adam de Eyvill sues Robert de Musters for common of pasture in six acres of wood in Tireswell, with swine in the time of pannage;¹ the jury say that the ancestors of Thomas de Eyvill and of the said Robert were parceners of that town in lands, woods and commons, and that Robert had dis-seized the said Adam of the commons. Robert de Mustiers or de Monasteriis was returned as holding lands or rents to the amount of £20 yearly value and upwards, either in capite or otherwise, and as such was summoned to perform military service in person with horses, arms, etc., in Scotland, and for that purpose to be present at the assembling at Nottingham on Sunday next after the octave of St John the Baptist (7th July) 1297. This was after the taking of Berwick upon Tweed, and when Edward was preparing for his first Scotch war. The last mention we have seen of this Robert is in the 26th year of Edward I.,

Pl. de Banc.
rot., 13.

Ibid., rot., 26.

Parl. Writs,
I. 755.

¹ Pannage—"when the mast of the beech and oak are falling or have fallen."

Yorks Rec. on Friday next after St Michael (3rd Oct. 1298) when he received 4s. out
Soc. II. 69. of lands in Crakehall, paid him by Robert de Tateshale.

According to Dugdale, Robert de Musters married about the year 1263 a daughter of John Picot, and he had three sons, William and Robert, who each in turn succeeded to the inheritance, and John, rector of Kirklington. The last mentioned was presented by his father before 1300, and held the benefice until his death about the year 1327.

Lay Subs. WILLIAM THE MUSTERS was already lord of Kirklington in the 30th
P. 4. year of Edward I. (1301), when he pays to the King 19s. 1d. for Kyrte-
Reg. in 1310, acquitted the Abbots of Welbeck and Neubo and divers others, for
Welbeck, 19, the scutage which he received of them, viz., 6s. 8d. for their tenements in
20. Kniveton, granted to King Edward II. in the 4th year of his reign and at
II. 1213. other times, particularly for 7 bovates taxable and 2 bovates of the glebe
of the church of Kniveton. In the parliamentary writs, 1316, he is
certified as lord of the township of Treswell, Co. Nottingham, and one
of the lords of the townships of Kirklington and Marrick, Co. York.
Robert de Musters is at the same time certified as one of the lords of the
township of Sinderby. It seems that William made his principal residence
at Treswell, and that Robert was in some form put in possession at Kirk-
No. 265. lington. A deed is quoted of the 6th year of Edward II. (1312) whereby
William conveys to Robert de Musters, his brother, for life, certain premises
No. 18. in Kirklington, together with the advowson of the parish church of the
same.

Gale, in his *Honour of Richmond*, prints a document of the year 1316, shewing what lands in this district were at that time held by Sir William de Musters, as follows:—

In the fee of Musters.

Sir Geoffrey le Scrop holds 3 carucates in Yarnwick exempt from all services for a barbed arrow. He holds also 1 carucate there formerly that of Loterell and makes suit at free court and foreign services. Also he holds one bovat of land there which was that of Alan de Jarnewik.

Marjery, late wife of Sir Alan de Swylyngton, holds 3 carucates in Thorppirrowe by the same services.

The heirs of Brian Fitz Alan hold 4 carucates in Thorntoncollyng and render suit and other things as above.

The heirs of Preston hold 6 carucates in Thekeston and render suit, etc.

Sir Roger Ask and Robert Maulovel hold 4 carucates in Gaytanby, Roger being responsible for two parts and Robert for the third part and each render suit, etc.

Margaret Fytlyng holds in East and West Haukeswell of the gift of Simon de Stutville all his homage which he himself had there with services of freemen, etc., and also 2 tofts with 2 crofts, and 21 acres 3 roods of land in the samé vill, of the gift of Simon aforesaid, holding of the chief lords of the fee by services as above.

After the defeat of the English at the battle of Bannockburn, the Scots over-ran all this part of Yorkshire, and Kirklington was plundered and burnt along with very many other places in the locality. There is a proclamation dated at York, 25th November 1319, excusing to the men of the vill of Kirtlyngton, amongst other townships in this locality, the payment of a tax called the decimus octavus—that is an eighteenth part of their goods¹—by reason that the foresaid towns were burnt by our enemies and rebels, the Scots, and the goods and cattle of the men of those towns were in part destroyed and in part stolen.

Rymer's
Foedera.

Close Rolls,
p. 167.

At Michaelmas, 1327, William de Mustiers, by fine levied at York, settled his manor of Tireswell with the advowson of a moiety of the church there upon himself for life, and after his decease on John the son of Robert de Musters and Alice his wife, and the heirs of the bodies of the same John and Alice, with remainder to the right heirs of John. We meet him again in 1329, when William de Musters claimed to have amends of the Assize of Bread and Ale broken in his manor of Tyreswell. William died without issue about 1337, settling his manor of Kirklington as well as all his goods and chattels found there (except such as are in the parsonage of the same) upon his nephew John de Musters before named. There are several deeds accomplishing this in all of which William styles himself "dominus de Kirtlyngton" but the documents are dated at Tyreswell, the last two being executed in the octave of St John the Baptist, 1336.

Rot. Quo.
War. 3 Ed.
III.

Nos. 17, 18,
19 and 20.

There is a Henry de Musters of whom frequent mention is made in the public records, but whose place in the family tree is not certain.² In 1316, he was lord of the township of Ashover, Co. Derby, and of Sireston and Elston, Co. Nottingham. Henricus Musters was summoned, on a

Parl. Writs,
II. 1213.

¹ Another explanation is that the remission related to the taxes payable in respect of the year 1318—the eighteenth year of the century—but the solution in the text is more probable.

² Also William de Musters, parson of a moiety, of the church of Tyreswell, had the King's pardon, 4th June 1302, for his trespass in the park of Knesdale, belonging to Henry Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, the said Earl having forgiven him all trespasses and damages. *Patent Rolls, Edw. I.*, p. 38.

return by the Sheriff of Nottingham, to attend the great Council at Westminster on Wednesday next after the Ascension, 1324. Henry de Mustiers acknowledged, in 1327, that he owed to William de Mustiers, parson of the church of Kirklington, 100 marks, which he re-paid in 1333; and Henry de Mustiers, imprisoned at Nottingham for trespass of vert in Shirewode forest, had the King's letters, 11th August 1332, directing Ralph de Neville, keeper of the forest beyond Trent, to admit him to bail pending the arrival of the justices. These notices are too early to be applicable to Sir Henry Musters, the last lord of Kirklington of that name; yet his connection with the parson of Kirklington shews him to have been some relative of the family. He had a daughter and heir, Joane, who married John Sutton, which John died in 1369.

Close Rolls,
Edw. III.

Ibid.

Thoroton's
Notts, p. 326.

SIR JOHN DE MUSTERS is mentioned with Alice, his wife, in many of the papers. By a deed, without date but about 1320, twenty-two messuages and the third part of a messuage, together with 36 bovates and 5 acres of land, etc. in Kirklington, Thexton and Synderby are conveyed to them and their heirs in tail by William de Musters, an annuity of twenty-five shillings and sixpence to be paid thereout to the grantor for his life-time, and afterwards a rose yearly for all services. Twenty-four villeins and three free tenants who hold the subjects in villenage and free-tenandry respectively are named in the document. On 9th October 1340, John de Musters, styling himself of Tyreswell, acknowledges that he owes £40 to Hugh de Bardelby, clerk, to be levied in default of his goods and chattels in the county of York.

Close Rolls,
p. 638.

Thoroton's
Notts, pp.
210 and 249

Ibid., p. 168.

In 1348, John de Mustiers with two others was appointed Collector of the aid of 40s. for every knight's fee, to make the King's son a knight, Saturday after St Lawrence, 22nd Edward III. In the same year, namely 1348, he claimed the 3s. rent in Sibthorpe to which we have already referred and which has very largely helped us in constructing the genealogy. It appears that, having established his right, he passed on this 3s. yearly rent to Thomas de Sibthorpe, parson of Bekyngham together with the homages and services of twenty-four persons (named) and of their heirs, for all the tenements they held of him, the said John de Musters in Sibthorpe. Before 1344, John de Musters and Alice, his wife, presented Walter de Calveton to the rectory of Kirklington, vacant by the resignation of William de Musters, clerk, parson of the same; and on the death of that clergyman in 1349, they again presented Robert de Musters, their son, to the living. In 1352, Sir John de Musters

made a grant to Sir Michael de la Pole¹ of which the following is a translation:—

Know all men present and to come, that I John Musters, lord of Kirtlyngton, Knight, have given, granted and confirmed to Sir Michael de la Pole, Kt., his heirs and assigns, one messuage and one Oxcgang of land with their appurtenances in Kirtlyngton in the county of York, together with the advowson of the church of the same vill, which messuage is situated near Keldeberg to the north of the aforesaid town of Kirtlyngton, and also the Oxcgang of land lies in the open lands of the vill aforesaid, which is called the Oxcgang of Utterest, which William, the son of Adam formerly enjoyed, and to which messuage and Oxcgang of land the advowson of the church pertains, to hold the same premises together with the advowson to the aforesaid Sir Michael, his heirs and assigns freely and quietly, well and peaceably of the chief Lords of Fee by the services thereout due and of right accustomed. I truly, the said John, will warrant the same to the said Sir Michael, his heirs and assigns against all men for ever. In witness whereof, I have affixed my seal to this present writing the witnesses being, Robert Lescrop, John de Grey, le Fitz-Tomas de Fencotes, Kt., Will. de Scurueton, Henry de Bellerby, Will. de Morton, Roger Coke of Kirtlyngton, and many others. Dated at Kirtlyngton on Friday next after the feast of Saint Nicholas, the Bishop in the 26th year of the reign of Edward the third, after the conquest (9th December 1352).

The gift contained in this deed was in after years disputed by the grand-daughter of Sir John de Musters, and will be referred to in its proper place. It is mentioned here on account only of its genealogical value in relation to the Musters family. John de Wandesford and Elizabeth Musters, who were defendants at the suit of Michael de la Pole in 1384, made answer that long before the above-named Sir John de Musters had any part in the advowson of that church, a certain man called Robert de Musters was seized of the advowson as of fee and right and had presented to the church one John de Musters, his clerk, who was peacefully admitted to the same in the days of Edward the King, who was son of King Henry (Edw. I). And Robert appointing the advowson to William de Musters, his son and heir, the same William had afterwards granted it for life to his brother Robert de Musters, and brings here into court a certain writing witnessing this dated at Kirtlyngton on Saturday next after the feast of St Lawrence (12th August), 1312. And that after

¹ Michael de Pole, son of William de la Pole of Kingston-upon-Hull, was a Minister of State to Richard II., by whom he was created Earl of Suffolk. But he was dismissed in 1386, and died in 1388. He was great-great-grandfather of John de la Pole, Earl of Lincoln, whom Richard III. declared to be heir-apparent to the throne.

the church had become vacant by the death of the before-named John de Musters, Robert had presented thereto a clerk called William de Musters who was admitted by the Archdeacon of Richmond in the time of King Edward III. Now, Robert de Musters died, and the church after his death being vacant by the resignation of William de Musters, chaplain, John de Musters (the son of Robert) and Alice, his wife, to whom the advowson had been appointed, presented Walter de Calveton to the benefice. After whose death, John and Alice again presented Robert de Musters clerk, and both of these were admitted in the reign of Edward III. Further, John and Alice had appointed the advowson to Henry de Musters their son and heir, and to Elizabeth their grand-daughter, then the wife of Alexander de Mowbray; which Alexander and Elizabeth had preferred William de Haulay to the living, to which he was admitted by Archdeacon Humphrey. William de Haulay had died on 21st October 1383, and Elizabeth was now the wife of John de Wandesford, in which circumstances she contends that she and her present husband have the right of advowson. The suit lasted two years and was decided in the Wandesfords' favour. There are other points of interest in the record

No. 33. which is printed in the Appendix of this volume; the pedigree which it contains confirms in every respect the information derived from other sources.

In the 19th year of Edward III., namely 1355, the King commits to Roger Frene, parson of a moiety of the church of Ekyngton, the custody of two messuages and two bovates of land with their appurtenances in Mouresborough which lately escheated by John de Musters into the King's hands, to be held during the King's pleasure. In a schedule, also, of lands belonging to Fountains Abbey prepared at the time of the dissolution of the monasteries in Henry VIII.'s reign, it is said that Sir John de Musters, Kt., had confirmed to Robert de Monketon, Abbot of Fountains, in the year 1354, all his right in Ronuel, lying in the field and territory of Howgrave.

Rotuli
Origin, II.
174.

Burton's
Monasticon,
p. 198.

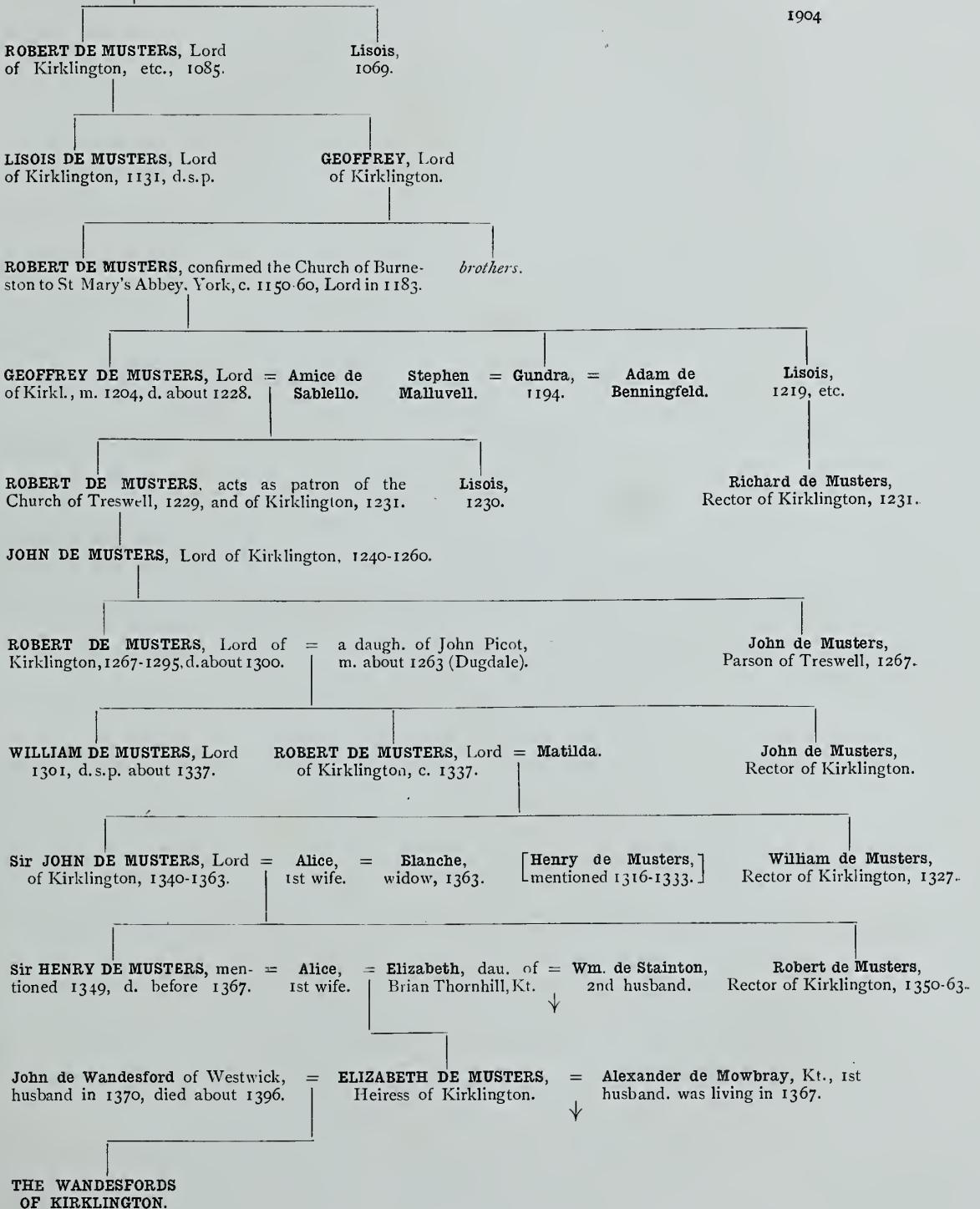
Sir John de Musters died shortly before 1363 leaving Blanche his widow, who must have been a second wife. She was entitled to a third part of the manor of Kirklington and apparently also to an interest in Treswell. The "Partition of Kirklington" in the octave of St Michael, 1363, is an interesting document, as it gives the names of all the tenants with the value of their holdings at that time. The bailiff of Richmond having divided the various tenements into three portions—an easterly, a

No. 27.

PEDIGREE OF THE FAMILY OF
MUSTERS OF KIRKLINGTON

By H. B. McCall
1904

Pater Familias de Monasteriis.



westerly and a central portion—as nearly equal in rental as possible, proceeded to cast lots upon the ground and in this way the western third of the manor was assigned to the widow for her dower. Blanche was living at the feast of the Purification, 1370, when John de Mowbray of Kyrtelington, Kt., assigned to John de Wandesford and Elizabeth his wife all the estate which he had in Tereswell of the gift of Blanche, formerly the wife of John Musteyrs, Kt., they paying to the said Dame Blanche 100 shillings yearly. With his first wife Alicia, John de Musters had two sons, Henry and Robert—the latter rector of Kirklington in 1350 and until 1363. In the year last named, Robert Musters, parson of the church of Kirtelyngton, gave £40 to the King, for licence to him and others to assign certain tenements in West Tanfeld and Karethorp, in mortmain. No. 30.
Rotul. Orig.
II. 278.

SIR HENRY DE MUSTERS the elder son is mentioned together with Elizabeth his wife in a grant of the manor of Kirklington dated in the feast of St Thomas-a-Becket, 1349. Dugdale says that Sir Henry had a former wife named Alice. Elizabeth was a daughter of Brian de Thornhill who, in 1343, founded the chantry of St Gregory in the church of St George of Bedale. She survived her husband and re-married to William de Stainton, Kt., with whom she had a daughter Elizabeth Stainton, who became the wife of William Hamsterley and died, seized of a certain manor in Eyleston about the 15th of Richard II. Henry de Musters probably died before his father, but at all events he was deceased in 1367, leaving an only daughter and child Elizabeth, at that date the wife of Alexander de Mowbray, Kt. This was a son of Sir John Mowbray who is styled, “of Kirklington,” but that designation can only imply that he resided there. Some historians have referred to the Mowbrays as though they had a proprietary interest in Kirklington; and the pedigree in Whitaker’s *Richmondshire* is put in such a way as to suggest that the estate was acquired by the Wandesfords from the Mowbrays. This of course was not the case. Sir John Mowbray was at one time seized of the manor, but only in virtue of a fictitious process of fine and recovery, in the interest of his daughter-in-law. Sir Alexander Mowbray died in 1368 or 1369 leaving an only child Elizabeth who was heir of her father, but not of her mother. She was married to the celebrated Sir William Gascoigne of Gawthorpe, Lord Chief Justice of England in the reign of King Henry IV., concerning whom the picturesque, if oft-repeated story is told that he committed the Prince of Wales to prison for grossly insulting him upon the bench. Judge Gascoigne died on 17th December 1419, and his wife No. 25.
Esch. 15 R.
2, l. 34.
No. 29.

Elizabeth had predeceased him, leaving issue. The heiress of the house of Musters married secondly, in or before the year 1370, John de Wandesford of Westwick in the manor of Ripon, and the history of their descendants forms the subject of the following chapters. The lordship of Treswell like that of Kirklington was a male fief, and both were inherited by the Wandesfords. But some arrangement was made after 1400 by which the Nottinghamshire estate descended in the family of Gascoigne, Kirklington becoming the inheritance of the Wandesfords. At Michaelmas in the 7th of Henry VIII. (1515) Sir William Gascoigne the younger, Kt., and Margaret his wife suffered a recovery of the manor of Tyreswell, with the advowson of the church and ten messuages, 200 acres of land, 100 of pasture and 60 acres of wood with the appurtenances in Tyreswell.

Thus ended the knightly race of Musters, which for three centuries had held the manor of Kirklington and which gave us the church and village; but the old Norman blood still flows in the veins of their descendants, though their name has long since passed out of popular remembrance.

CHAPTER II

The Wandesford Family from 1370 to 1540

THE surname of Wandesford is without doubt of local origin, derived from the manor of Wandesford, now spelt Wansforth, near Driffield in Yorkshire. The earliest use of the word which we have seen as a surname occurs in the Lay subsidy rolls of the 25th year of Edward I. (anno 1296)—Odard de Wandesford a tax-payer in Wandesford pays xvjd for his subsidy. There is a pardon to Robert, son of Alan, son of Christian de Wandesford, for the death of John Tebbe of Driffield, dated at Berwick-on-Tweed, 31st December 1310. Hugh de Wandesford is also mentioned as living at Scarborough and concerned with fisheries in 1316. The immediate ancestor of the Kirklington family is GEOFFREY DE WANDESFORD of Alnwick. In the year 1338 King Edward III. concedes to Geoffrey de Wandesford, for his good services, those three messuages and eight acres of land with their pertinents in Alnewyk which belonged to William de Rodum, senior, late the King's enemy, to hold for life rendering thereout 6s. 8d. per annum. The connection with Alnwick may be explained with much probability on the surmise that Geoffrey was a retainer or ward of the Percies, for the Earls of Northumberland were at this period rather Yorkshire men than Northumbrians, and Wandesford or Wansford, already referred to, was a Percy manor. On 22nd February 1342, there is an order from the King, addressed to the Sheriff of Northumberland directing him to supersede the exactions made upon Geoffrey de Wandesford for trespass committed by him until the quinzane of Easter next, because he caused certain non-cocketted wool (that is wool which had not paid duty) to be laded to be taken to parts beyond the sea, without licence—the King desiring to shew special favour to Wandesford at the request of Henry de Percy. Then on the fifteenth May in the same year Letters Patent were passed under the Great Seal, pardoning and remitting to Geoffrey Wandesford the taking of uncocketted wool without the realm, and all other trespasses and excesses committed by him since

Patent Rolls,
P. 298.

Ibid.

Rotul.
Origin, II.
125.

Close Rolls.

Ibid.

- the King assumed the governance of the kingdom on payment of a fine of £100—a very large sum. Geoffrey was admitted a freeman of the city of York in the 20th year of Edward III. (1345-6), and William, son of Geoffrey de Wandesford was admitted to the same freedom in 1365. The earliest possession of the family in this district was the manor of Westwick within the liberty of Ripon, and this does not appear to have belonged to the Wandesfords until after the year 1357. At that date Westwick was held by the Earl of Albemarle; but before the close of the fourteenth century, the Wandesfords had become very extensive land-owners both in the city and suburbs of York, in Ripon, Knaresborough, Kirklington, Thimbleby and many other parts of the county. Geoffrey was the father of John Wandesford who married the heiress of Kirklington, as well as of William, before mentioned. We are left in doubt as to which was the elder of these two sons. William appears to have acquired Westwick, and his son William dying without issue bequeathed it to his uncle John Wandesford in 1391.
- JOHN WANDESFORD is first mentioned in the records in the 40th year of Edward III. (1366-7) when the King commits to him the custody of a piece of vacant land in Skeldergate within the city of York which pertained to Hugh le Despencer, junior, and has come into the King's hands by reason of his forfeiture, to be held by the said John for three years, rendering thereout 2s. 4d. yearly to the King. He was already married to Elizabeth Musters, the widow of Alexander Mowbray, at 2nd February 1370, when Sir John Mowbray resigns to him and to Elizabeth his wife, the estate in Tereswell of which he stood possessed, but subject to the payment of 100 shillings yearly to Dame Blanche, the widow of Sir John de Musters. We next meet with him at the term of Trinity, 48th Edward III. (1374) when John de Wandesford and Elizabeth his wife were at suit with Roger de Wynfeld concerning lands in Asshoverne, Skaresdale, which Henry de Musters de la Vale had given to John de Musters, Knight, and Alice his wife, grandparents of the said Elizabeth. The defendant called to warranty John de la Pole and Cecily his wife, sister and heir of William de Wakebrugge. A commission was addressed to John de Wandesford, Roger de Fulthorpe and others, dated at Westminster, 8th April 1381, directing them to enquire, touching Holy Trinity Priory, York, which is in the King's hands by reason of war with France, as to the sufficient maintenance of Divine Service therein, the number of chaplains and ministers found there continuously, as to what repairs are necessary, and other matters; and to return the result of their inquiry to Chancery.
- York Freemen, l. 39.
Ibid. l. 63.
 No. 36.
 No. 34.
 Rotul. Origin, II. 287.
 No. 30.
 De Banco Roll m. 138.
 Patent Rolls, Rich. II.

Three years later, we find a complaint against him by Alexander, Arch bishop of York, who alleged that John Wandesford of Kirklyngton and others entered his parks and warren at Ripon, and without his licence, hunted therein, fished in his several fisheries, took away fish, hares, conies, pheasants and partridges; and assaulted his servants. A commission *Ibid.* dated at Westminster, 10th July 1384, was directed to John Marmyon and others to hear and determine the cause.

On the death of William de Haulay, rector of Kirklington, in 1383, arose the contention about the right of patronage to which we have already referred (page 11). The Chevalier Michael de la Pole claimed the advowson in virtue of a grant made to him by Sir John de Musters in 1352 of a particular messuage and oxgang of land in Kirklington, to which the advowson of the church pertained. There was no doubt about the intended gift, but it was contended that Sir John had come into the inheritance from his uncle William de Musters, not as a personal possession in fee which he was at liberty to alienate, but as joint property with Alice his wife, and under an entail that it should descend to their heirs. The Wandesfords also pleaded that if the right of presentation were really vested in that particular oxgang of land (which they denied) at all events the whole question had been debated and settled on the occasion of the presentation of William de Haulay, some nineteen years before; and that Michael, although at that time in possession of those premises, had practically admitted that his claim was invalid by acquiescing in Elizabeth and her former husband presenting to the benefice. To this Michael answered that he did not acquiesce, and that the only reason why he had failed to assert his right then was that he had been dispossessed of the oxgang in question by Sir John Mowbray before the presentation of the late rector. The matter came in the end to turn largely upon the point as to whether Michael had really been in possession or no at the time when William de Haulay was presented, and this question he desired might be enquired into by his country. The jury found that Michael had not been dispossessed of those subjects until after the presentation of William de Haulay, and judgment was in favour of the Wandesfords. The suit had lasted, however, two and a half years before it was finally determined, and in the meantime, as the church could not be left vacant, a clergyman named William de Monketon had been collated to the charge by the Archbishop of York. This was the celebrated Archbishop Alexander Neville who was shortly thereafter attainted for rebellion. De Monketon

is described as a chaplain of the Archbishop, and was in all probability of the same family as Robert de Monketon, Abbot of Fountains, 1346-1369.

Nos. 33 and
35.

The documents relating to this transaction are very interesting, and throw considerable light upon ecclesiastical and judicial procedure in the fourteenth century. William de Faudon, who was the Wandesfords' presentee, appealed to Pope Urban VI., which was heard at Rome, 30th July 1389; and his claim ultimately prevailed.

Patent Rolls,
Rich. II.

In the month of November 1391, William Wandesford died at Treswell. This was a nephew of the lord of Kirklington who was executor of the will, and to whom were bequeathed various properties, subject to the payment of the testator's debts and other stipulations. A William de Wandesford is mentioned 19th May 1384, who may very possibly be the same. He had a ratification at that date from Richard the Second of his estate as parson of the church of Lokyngton in the diocese of York; but six days later, the King revoked that ratification, which (it is explained) was granted without sufficient information, and "without recollecting that William de Cotyngnam had had prior letters of presentation." The will of William de Wandesford is dated at Treswell on

No. 34.

Monday in the feast of Saint Edmund the Martyr, 1391, and is a most picturesque document. The testator desires that he may be buried within the church of St John the Baptist at Treswell, and makes gifts for mortuary¹ both there and at Westwick. He leaves his gowns to various persons, one blue, one of divers colours; another new gown is of green motley and a fourth of russet, furred with lambskin. Twenty pence are left to Friar Longston to pray for him; and twelve pence to Robert de Stokes, chaplain, for the same purpose. His houses and rents in the city of York in Conyng street, Kergate and Hoser Lane,² are left to his uncle, John de Wandesford of Kirtlyngton, who had sworn upon the Holy Evangels of God in the presence of many faithworthy persons, that if he should peaceably possess those tenements, he would first discharge the debts of the deceased and afterwards would faithfully find a chaplain to celebrate for the testator's soul, and for the souls of his ancestors, for the space of six years after his death. The residue of his goods shall be disposed by his

¹ A bequest for mortuary was a gift to the chaplain who conducted the funeral rites and other offices for the deceased. It usually was the best of its kind, as "my best bed," "my best beast," etc.

² Nearly two hundred years later, namely, at Trinity, 1588, Sir Christopher Wandesford, Kt., and Elizabeth his wife, sold two messuages in the parish of Saint Martin Conystrate, to Anthony Geldert of the city of York, armourer. (*Yorkshire Fines*, vol. iii. p. 97.)

executors for the health of his soul, as they will answer before the Great Judge.

John de Wandesford died in or about the year 1396, leaving several sons, namely John, Brian, Roger, Geoffrey, and apparently also Thomas. The two first-named are mentioned in a release of lands and tenements in Westwyk and Kyrtyngton and elsewhere dated friday in the morrow of the Ascension, 1392. Roger was a lawyer, and acted as one of the attorneys (apprentices del conseil) for the Abbey of Whitby, 10th Richard II. (1386) in a quarrel between the Abbot and the burgesses of the town of Whitby. Again, in the year 1395, Roger de Wandisforth, here styled son of John de Wandisforth, senior, paid homage and fealty to Sir Thomas de Bolton, in the chamber of the Abbot, on the vigil of St Lucy the Virgin, and paid in name of rent to William de Dalton, bursar, 6s. 6d., and offered to the chamberlain for his fee 6s. 8d., of which, out of respect for the said Roger, he accepted 12d. only.

No. 36.

Whitby
Chartul. II.
504.*Ibid.* II. 476.

Paper No. 274 is a report of certain chancery proceedings in the twentieth year of Richard II., in which Thomas St Quintin makes complaint that a variance had arisen between him and one Roger de Wandesford, his tenant, touching the homage of the same Roger; in consequence of which variance Roger had assembled certain men of evil report, armed with habergeons, palettes, gauntlets of iron and various other armour upon the eve of Pentecost, 1396, up to All Saints' following, at Harpham in Yorkshire, of which vill the plaintiff is lord. And although a day had been set, through the intervention of the friends of both parties, for determining the dispute at Westminster in the octave of Saint Hilary, yet the said Roger falsely and as a dissembler against the peace of our lord the King, on Monday next after the Conception of Our Lady, 1397, together with Thomas his brother and other evil-doers, had laid in ambush to kill and murder the plaintiff and his people in the said lordship. And the constables and bailiffs having come for the arrest of Roger, Thomas and the others, they had made great assault upon these officers and upon one Robert Spynes and Laurence of Bridlington who had come to the aid of the constables, so that they are in fear of their lives. Of all which the plaintiff now craves remedy in making calm the peace of our lord the King, his crown and dignity, as to the estate and grievance of the plaintiff, for God, and as an act of charity. By a singular fate Roger Wandesford and his brother Geoffrey died within a few weeks of each other in the month of October 1400. Both their testaments are

Appendix.

Nos. 275 and 276. printed hereafter. Roger leaves for his mortuary his best horse with saddle and bridle, sword and shield. He considers funeral services to be rather for the comfort of the living than the concern of the departed, and therefore leaves that matter to the discretion of his executors, except that four pounds of wax shall be burned around his body on the day of his burial. He directs his executors to procure a man to visit as a pilgrim, Beverley and Brydlyngton and the shrines of the Glorious Confessors who rest there, to whom he had made a solemn vow at a time when he was tossed and harassed by the waves of the sea and nearly drowned, upon a voyage between Ireland and Norway. After various other bequests he leaves the residue of his belongings to the rector of Treswell and the vicar of Northleverton to dispose in the best way for the welfare of his soul.

JOHN WANDESFORD, the eldest son of the above-mentioned family, was born about 1370, and although it is said in the old pedigrees that he predeceased his father, he was living at all events in 1395. He married Isabel, one of the two daughters and co-heirs of Sir John Colville of Dale, in the parish of Hawnby, in consequence of which marriage the manor of Thimbleby and other lands came to the Wandesfords, and the arms of Colville and of Conyers of Sockburn were quartered in the family shield.

XVI. 165 The Colvilles were a family of very high antiquity and represented also the Ingrams of Arncliffe whose pedigree since the year 1070 is printed in the *Yorkshire Archæological Journal*. The same publication reproduces a pedigree of the Colvilles, written in French in 1418, corrected and amplified by William Brown, F.S.A. The genealogy upon the opposite page is very largely copied from that pedigree, of which however it indicates only the central line of descent. Sir John Colville, the father of the co-heiresses, had been previously married, or at least betrothed to Joan, daughter of William Aklome, as appears from paper No. 24. He was attainted of treason for complicity in Archbishop Scrope's rebellion, and was beheaded at Durham, 20th August 1405. Shakespeare makes him to be taken prisoner by Sir John Falstaff (second part of *King Henry IV.*, Act IV. Scene iii.):—

Falstaff. What's your name, sir? of what condition are you; and of what place, I pray?

Colville. I am a knight, sir; and my name is Colville of the Dale.

Fal. Well then, Colville is your name, a knight is your degree, and your place the dale: Colville shall still be your name, a traitor your degree, and the dungeon your dale—a dale deep enough; so shall you be still Colville of the dale.

COLVILLE PEDIGREE

21

Philip de Colville, lord of Thimbleby, founded Thimbleby Priory. Living 1197-1213, m. Engelisa, dau. and heir of Robert Ingram, with whom he acquired Arncliffe, Lutton, Heselerton and Dale.

William de Colville, constable of Norham Castle, 1243. Had licence to have a chantry in his chapel at Thimbleby, 1247.

Philip de Colville, mentioned 1268 and 1270.

Philip,
d.s.p.

Sir Robert Colville, held E. Lutton and Heselerton, 1302. Also Dale, Thimbleby, Foxton, Sigston and Ingleby, 1316. Living 1324.

William paid a fine of £10 for respite from knighthood for 3 years. Mentioned 1287, d.s.p.

Sir Robert de Colville, sur-named le Puisne. Living 1330.

= **Elizabeth**, dau. and heir of Sir John Conyers of Sockburn, Kt.

Sir William de Colville, grants lands to his eldest son John, 1347. Living 1376.

= **Joan**, daughter of John, Lord Fauconberg.

Sir John de Colville, beheaded at Durham, 20th August 1405.

= **Alice**, daughter of John, Lord Darcy.

Sir Robert Colville, m. Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Wm. Fulthorpe.

Isabel, m. 1st, John Wandesford of Kirklington; 2nd, Wm. Fencotes, living 1443.

Joan, mar. Wm. Mauleverer of Wothersome.

Sir John Colville, d.s.p. at Harfleur, Normandy, 1418.

Col. Are not you Sir John Falstaff?

Fal. As good a man as he, sir, whoe'er I am. Do ye yield, sir?

Col. I think you are Sir John Falstaff, and in that thought yield me.

Shakespeare, however, sends him to York for execution, whereas he was really beheaded at Durham.

Prince John. Is thy name Colville?

Col. It is, my lord.

P. John. A famous rebel art thou, Colville.

Fal. And a famous true subject took him.

Col. I am, my lord, as my betters are, that led me hither: had they been rul'd by me, you should have won them dearer than you have.

P. John. Send Colville, with his confederates, to York, to present execution—Blunt, lead him hence, and see you guard him sure. *[Exit Colville guarded.]*

On the 6th October 1399, John de Wandesford grants to Robert Conyers and others, his manor of Kirtelyngton with all rights except the patronage of the church. This was probably the husband of Isabel Colville, though, as there were three Johns in succession, it is not easy to speak with certainty on the point. The second John must at all events have died very soon after the date mentioned, and his widow afterwards married William Fencotes of Bishopton, near Ripon, and was living so late as 1443. Her sister and co-heir was Joan Colville, the wife of William Mauleverer of Wothersome, in the parish of Bardsey near Leeds; and between these two co-heirs the Colville inheritance came ultimately to be divided. There was, however, Elizabeth Fulthorpe, the widow of their brother Sir Robert Colville, who appears to have had some claim in addition to her jointure; and this was the subject of a suit lasting a considerable time. In the end, Elizabeth got one third of Saint Helens, Auckland, in settlement of her claim, and the other manors and lands which had been held in common by the co-heirs until 1440, were then divided. There is a Bill indented between William Maleverer, Knight, and William Fencotes, Squyer, deperting diverse maneres, and wrythyn at Ripon ye iiiij^{te} day of May the zhere Kyng Henry sext efter conquest xvij [1440]. The said William Fencotez and Isabelle his wife shall have the maners of Heslerton and Lutton, and the maners of Thymelby and West Rowngton with their appurtenances, to hold to them and to the heirs of the body of Isabel. Joan had Ingleby, Arncliffe, Dale and Sigston in the county of York, and Budle and Spindleston in Northumberland. In virtue of this partition the lands allotted to Isabel Fencotes came at her

death to her elder son John Wandesford of Kirklington. She had two sons by her former husband, John, who succeeded, and Thomas who became an eminent merchant and alderman of London, sheriff in 1423. An inquisition *ad quod damnum* was taken 7th September 1441, by which the jury returned that it was not to the damage of the King if licence were given to Thomas Wandesford of London, merchant, and others, to grant certain lands to the master and chaplain of the chantry of Saint Anne of Thirsk. He died in 1448, and was buried in the church of St Michael, Paternoster, with this memorial : Hic jacent Thomas Wandesford civis et Aldermanus London : et Idonea uxor ejus qui quidem Thomas obiit xiii die Octobris An. Dom. MCCCXLVIII Quorum animabus propitietur Deus. Amen. He left a son William, who died childless.

Patent Rolls,
Hen. VI.
Calend.
Ancient
Deeds, II.
253.
Inq. ad q. d.
20, Hen. VI.
No. 19.

JOHN WANDESFORD, the elder son, the third of his name in succession, was lord of Kirklington certainly for upwards of fifty years. He was apparently of age at 16th July 1411, when he obtained an exemplification or official copy of the record of the suit in which his grandparents had been engaged regarding the advowson, and he died at Kirklington 4th May 1463. He had thus lived during the reigns of five English sovereigns, and during the period when the most important battles were fought in the wars of the Roses. We have met with his name somewhat frequently in documents to which we have had access. Thus, John Wandisford is left 20 marks under the will of William de Waltham, Canon of York, dated 2nd September 1416; and he had also a legacy of 20 shillings bequeathed to him by Henry Bowet, Archbishop of York, 9th September 1423. John Wandeford is mentioned as holding two knights' fees in Kirklington in an inquest held after the death of John, Duke of Bedford, the King's brother, 14th year of Henry VI. (1435); and in 1440 John Wandesforth, armiger, is one of the witnesses to the will of Joan, Countess of Westmoreland. Along with many other gentlemen of the district, he was appointed upon a General Commission to arrest and imprison rebels in the North Riding of the county of York, 13th May 1461. He died on the 4th of May 1463, and was buried at Kirklington, where a brass on the floor of the family chapel still exists, with an inscription of which the following is a translation :—

No. 33.

Hist. Ch.
York Roll
series, III.
302.

Inq. p. m.
IV. 169.

Patent Rolls.

Pray for the souls of John Wandysford Esquire & Alienore his wife who died 4th day of May in the year of our Lord Mcccc sixty-three.

His wife, who survived him, was Eleanor, daughter of Thomas Mount-

fort, lord of Hackforth, in the parish of Hornby. Thomas Mountfort is a witness to a release of land in Kirtlyngton to John Wandesford, Esq., and Thomas Swething, parson, 8th December 1435; and Thomas, also, is a trustee in a feoffment of the manor in the 3rd year of Edward IV., being the year of John Wandesford's death. The last-named appears to have been brother of the lady of Kirklington; he founded a chantry worth £9, 7s. 2d. yearly in Hornbychurch, where a brass with this inscription perpetuates his memory:—

Here lieth Thomas Mountford Esquier and Agnes his wyf which Thomas decestt ye xx day of January the yere of oure lord God A. Mcccclxxxix and the v yere of the Reagne of oure sobaygne lord King herry the vij on whoos soulis j'hu habe m'cy.

The following relating to this family is from Leland's *Itinerary*, written about 1530:—

“The landes of the Monteforts of Richemontshire hathe beene devided to heirs generale and so decayed. Of late one of the Montefortes dyed and left 2 daughters that hath in devisioun a 240 li landes by yere.”

“This Monteforte lay much at Hecforthe in Richemontshire where Cuthebert Tunstale, Bishop of London was borne, base sunne to Tunstal as I hard by one of the Coniers' daughters.”

“Mountford of Hackforth beares for his coate armor argent a lion saliant azure between five crosses crosslets gules within a bordure ermine.”

“Thomas Mountford of Hackforth had issue Thomas and Ellenor married unto John Wandisford of Kirklington, esquire.”

“Girdelington married one of the daughters of Monteforte and his sunne now dwelleth in Hackforth.”

On 2nd October 1467, the Archdeacon of Richmond grants licence to Dame Eleanor Wandesford, relict of the late John Wandesford, of Kirklington, deceased, and to Christopher Wandesford, gentleman, to cause masses to be celebrated within the manor of Kirtlyngton, by a suitable chaplain or chaplains, for the space of one year from the date of the licence. A similar oratory was also granted to Eleanor, late wife of John Wandesford, esquire, by Archbishop Neville, 27th September 1469. She survived her husband ten years, and appears to have been latterly residing at the Priory of the Friars Preachers at York. It was customary at that time for widows and unmarried ladies to become lodgers in religious houses.

Her will was made by word of mouth in quadam bassa camera sive parlura infra Prioratum Fratrum Prædicatorum civitatis Ebor, where a venerable Lady, Alianora Wandysford of Kirtlyngton, widow, desired that her body

Reg. Archd.
Richm., p.
48.

Reg. Neville,
I. 646.

No. 277.

should be buried within the parish church of Kirtlyngton. She mentions Christopher, George, John and Richard, her sons, and her granddaughter Elizabeth Lassyngby; and leaves four counterpanes and four linen sheets for the sustentation of the brethren. Twenty pence are left to the anchorite of Richmond, and 3s. 4d. towards the maintenance of the red light and the Lady light in the parish church of Kirtlyngton. In the last year of her life, together with Richard and John, two of her sons, she joined the Guild of Corpus Christi in York, a society established in 1408, the list of whose members contains the names of most of the notable Yorkshire families. The principal object of the guild was to promote the decorous observance of the religious festival of Corpus Christi, and to provide accessories for the due performance of the ceremonies of the day. She died in 1473, before the 2nd of September in that year.

Surtees'
Society, vol.
57.

John and Eleanor had many children, whose names are given in the pedigree at page 33. Christopher was the heir; Thomas, the second son, married Elizabeth Mewkley and had two sons who both died in infancy and were buried at York Minster in the month of October 1487. There is an entry in the York Fabric Rolls in the year 1481, recording that Thomas Wansford, of Est Lutton, "by his own boldness" (*sua propria temeritate*) which apparently means "without authority," pulled down the chapel dedicated to God at Wyverthorp, sold the lead and stones of the same and converted the proceeds to his own use. It is a heavy indictment to bring against anybody, but the designation "of East Lutton" makes it quite certain that this was a member of the Kirklington family, and the date seems to fix it upon this Thomas. George, the third son, was in Holy Orders, and is said by the old pedigrees to have been Archdeacon of Richmond; but this was not the case. He was ordained sub-deacon on 2nd April 1468, St Mary's Abbey, York, giving him a title. He is mentioned in his mother's will, 1472, and was one of the executors of Richard Pigot, sergeant-at-law, who died in 1483; and he joined the Guild of Corpus Christi in 1485. George Wandesford, chaplain, is also one of the feoffees in a settlement of the family estates dated at Kyrtyngton, 19th September 1496.¹ From the records of the Priory of Keldholme, we learn that Agnes

P. 260.

No. 54.

¹ George Wandesford, clerk, and William Dowene, chaplain, had enfeoffment of the manor of Kilwardeby (Killerby) with thirty messuages and lands there at the term of Hilary 1486-7, the deforciantes being Richard Beilby and Isabel his wife, which Isabel was formerly the wife of Thomas Helperby; Robert Beilby and Margaret his wife, sister and co-heir of the said Thomas Helperby; and Joan, another sister and co-heir of the same Thomas. (*Yorkshire Fines*, I., page 1.)

Burton's
Monasticon,
p. 381.

Wandesford was Prioress and died about 1461. She was succeeded in the office by Elena Wandesford, who was confirmed as Prioress 1st September in that year. There is reason to think these were daughters of the Kirklington family, though we are not able to say positively that it was so.

Patent Rolls.

CHRISTOPHER WANDESFORD, the eldest son, married Sybil, daughter of John Thwaites, and had a numerous family. There is a commission addressed to him and to Geoffrey Pygot, Knight, and others, to apprehend Thomas Hope of the parish of Ripon, "yoman," and to bring him before the King in chancery, dated at York, 9th May 1461; and he joined the Guild of Corpus Christi in 1470. It will be worth while to consider for a moment how it may have been that the name of Christopher came into the family. Rarely since this time has there been a generation of Wandesfords without a Christopher: three scions of the family at least who are entitled to rank amongst the foremost Yorkshiremen of the age in which they lived have borne this appellation, and there have been besides these, four baronets and three viscounts all Christopher Wandesfords. If imagination would connect the name with Christopher Columbus, we are afraid that idea must be abandoned. Columbus was not born until 1435, and the achievement which has rendered his name immortal was not made until after the death of the first Christopher Wandesford. Equally certain it is that the name was unknown in the family of Musters and in that of Colville; it must have come from the Mountforts. There was a Rev. Christopher Mountfort—possibly a brother of Mistress Wandesford—inducted to the rectory of Kirklington in 1438, and the name occurs also in the earlier generations of the Conyers family, with which the Mountforts had intermarried.

No. 53.

There is the will of Roger Wandesford dated 22nd February 1495. This was the youngest son of Christopher and Sybil. He appoints his brothers John and Thomas his executors, directs that his body be buried within the parish church of Kyrtyngton, his best beast by way of mortuary and all the rest of his goods to be disposed in the best way for his soul's health.

Book of
Knights, p.
31.

JOHN WANDESFORD, the eldest son, succeeded his father, and was knighted by Thomas, Earl of Surrey, the King's lieutenant, in the 13th year of Henry VII. (1497). In 1484, he entered into a contract for the building of a new manor place at Kirklington, the original abode of the Musters having by this time fallen to decay. Upon the opposite page is a facsimile copy of this document which the reader should have no

This indenture made the xxvij dayes of July in the seconde year of the Reigne of our saide ladye
Katharine the queene bedonne John Maudesfords Esquier our vice and paye And John Norryght of Westmunde
John ³ and William Nicholas of Westmunde were agreed on pat ope paye by othe witnesse pite the forsaide John
Maudesfords hithe agreede with the forsaide John Norryght John ³ and William Nicholas for
the maner of and more place of Spawes contynynge & by othe the pite in the longge and
yeard in byede Northen the North place of Spawes shalle contynde the pite with our Norryght
and othe our payeys and layde as two for the thre contynde the Norryght and our byden to be made
assurately and firmlye in all maner of Norryghte upon the cost and charge of the forsaide
Norryght excepte and lade saye Maudes the North shalle made at the cost of the forsaide John
Maudesfords And also it is agreede that the forsaide John Maudesfords shalle content and paye unto
the forsaide Norryght for the maner of the forsaide place by the daye of my deth and also for the
fulfylling of the forsaide buyainge upon the Norryght paye the of the same stande bedonne
for othe contre the forsaide John Maudesfords In witnesse wherof we have above saide to the pite
of the indenture entychanably hithe that the saiden pite be the xxij above saide

difficulty in deciphering as it is very clearly written : This indenture made ye xxviiij daye of July in the secunde yere of ye Reigne of our souveraine lorde Kynge Richarde ye thirde betwix John Wandesforde Esquier on yat oon partye, etc. The building was apparently to be constructed of timber framing filled in with wattle or mud ; and the contractors were John Wryght of Richmond, John Percor and William Richardeson, who were to receive £6, 13s. 4d. for their work. Whitaker alludes to this contract in his *History of Richmondshire*, and after commenting upon the smallness of the price, says, "thus meanly and narrowly were the lords of Kirklington contented to be lodged at a time when they would have bestowed ten times the sum on founding a chantry, or perhaps upon a tomb in the parish church!" As to the price, the whole building was of course very small, and the timber and other materials would be provided by the owner ; but, besides this, the purchasing power of money has so greatly depreciated since the days of Richard III., that it is worse than useless to estimate values in terms of pounds and shillings. Put in terms of livestock, there appears to be no such great disparity. We have in the inventory of Sir John Wandesford's goods, in the year 1503, a picture of values which is both interesting and instructive. Calves were two shillings each, stirks four shillings and eightpence, fat oxen eleven shillings, whilst ten old horses and four foals are valued at £3, 6s. 8d. for the whole. Distinguished from these, one notices the high value of articles of clothing, if removed from what was ordinary. A velvet gown must have been a great luxury to be worth £10 ; item, one doublet of tinsel satin, 40s., and two jackets of velvet, £3. These were possessions of price to be handed down in a family for generations!

Sir John Wandesford was twice married. Firstly to Joan, daughter of Sir Geoffrey Pigot, and secondly to Anne Warde of Ripon. In the will of Dame Margaret Pygot, dated 7th November 1485, and proved on the 17th December following, the testatrix leaves that my son John Wandesforth have my grete standyng pece gilt, and that his wife have j payre fusteans¹ and j payre of shetis. She mentions also another daughter, wife of William Scargill. The will is printed at length by the Surtees Society. On the 12th February 1491-2, licence was granted for John Wandesford, Esq., of Kirklington, and Anne Warde of the parish of

¹ Evidently blankets. Fustian was formerly composed of a mixture of cotton and flax, and is of Egyptian origin.

Surt. Soc. 45-
357- Ripon to be married after banns twice published. Sir Christopher Ward, Knight, acts in 1496 as one of the feoffees in a fine and release of the manors of Kirklington, Westwick, Thimbleby, etc. Sir John Wandesford
Ibid. 53-176. was trustee for Edmund Thwaites, who made his will 21st May 1500. He died childless on the 4th of June, 18th Henry VII. (1503), and the succession passed to his brother Thomas. Yet he appears to have had a son John, who predeceased him. In 1473, John Wansforth and John his son were admitted to the Guild of Corpus Christi; and John Pigott of Ripon,
Ibid. 64-265. by his will 3rd March 1488, leaves to John Wansforth, senior, one gown at the discretion of my executors.

His testament is not amongst the family papers at Castlecomer, but
No. 278. the inventory has been transcribed from the original preserved at York. The following entry in the note of expenses seems to imply that he did not die at Kirklington, but that his body was brought there for interment:—Yevyn in almuse as I come w^t the corse to his beriall and at oyer tymes to friars and pure folkes, vs.; in expensis maid when I lay at Kirtlington for the same cause, iiijs. iiijd. Sir John Wandesford had settled his manors
No. 289. of Heslerton, Westwyk and Thymbleby upon himself and Anne his wife for life, with remainder in tail male, 20th January 1498. Westwick was held of Edward Archbishop of York as of his manor of Ripon; East Heslerton was held of the King by knight service; and Thimbleby of the Bishop of Durham as of his manor of Northallerton. The widow survived her husband about fifty years and appears to have remarried to one Cheney. Dame Anne Cheney, late wife of John Wandesford, had certain lands in
No. 71. feoffment to her in 1548; and so late as Michaelmas 1551 Anne Cheynye
York Fines, had a life interest in Westwick.
I. 160.

THOMAS WANDESFORD, who succeeded to his brother Sir John, was forty years of age at the time of the latter's death. With Margaret
No. 56. his wife, he joined in the year 1500 the confraternity of SS. Christopher and George at York, a society or guild which was intended to promote piety amongst its members without separating them from the world, after the manner of the religious. Pope Nicholas V. had given licence to this fraternity to appoint confessors who might grant absolution to its members as sincere penitents, and also in the hour of death; and a further indulgence had been extended to it in 1476 by Sixtus IV.; into participation of which indulgence, and of the masses, prayers, vigils, abstinences, alms and other boons of the guild its members were admitted. We next meet with
No. 57. Thomas in an action of replevin 25th January 1510, when it is ordered by

William, lord Conyers, bailiff of Richmond, that certain tenants of the lord Fitzburgh are to restore the goods and chattels of Thomas Wandesforth, esquire, which they took and unjustly detain—pending a judicial inquiry into the subject in dispute between them, Thomas having found pledges to prosecute. The order is addressed to John Walker, bailiff of the hundred of Halikeld, and to the constable of the town of Tanfield. In the year 1513, Thomas Wandesford and Margaret his wife were admitted to the Guild of Corpus Christi at York, of which so many of his family had been members. In a list also of the jewels, ornaments and other effects belonging to the guild, we see a pair of beads,¹ valued at 26s., which were the gift of the wife of Thomas Wansforth. Thomas died on All Souls' Day, 10th Henry VIII. (2nd November 1518). By his will which is dated 16th May 1515, he directs that certain lands are to be settled upon William and John Wandesfords, his second and third sons. The capital messuage of Kirklington was settled in 1505 upon himself and Margery his wife, the manor and advowson to descend to his own heirs. Margery was a daughter of Henry Pudsay of Bolton and Barford, her mother being Margaret, daughter of Sir John Conyers of Hornby. No. 289.

They were married at least as early as 1492, for at Hilary term in that year, Thomas Wandesford and Margery his wife were deforciantes of a messuage and lands at Huntyngdon in the forest of Galtrees; Laurence Herryson, clerk, and others being the plaintiffs or purchasers. Margery remarried to William Tunstall, and died at a very advanced age in the year 1557-8. Her will is dated at Old Park, near Durham, the residence of her son-in-law, Robert Claxton, and is a valuable one genealogically, as nearly all her descendants are mentioned. She desires to be buried at St Andrews, Auckland, beside her second husband. To Christopher, her eldest son, we shall return immediately. William Wandesford, the second son, was of Wodell in the county of Bedford, and married Margaret Berry with whom he had two sons, Francis and Michael. John, the third son, had a dispensation by authority of Pope Clement VII. to take Holy Orders although only in his twenty-third year, dated at London, 3rd December 1531; he was afterwards appointed rector of Kirklington, where he died 8th March 1589-90. Michael, the fourth son, became "of Pickhill," where his descendants flourished for several generations; he was No. 282.

¹ *Par precularium*, literally a pair, but really a *set* of beads=a rosary. A peire of bedis eke she bere (Chaucer).

father of Sir Rowland Wandesford¹ of Lincoln's Inn, Attorney-General of the Court of Wards and Liveries, who died in 1652, and of other children.

- CHRISTOPHER WANDESFORD, who succeeded his father, is stated in the
- No. 289. inquest post-mortem to have been of the age of fourteen years and twenty weeks at the time of his father's death; he was accordingly born in the month of June 1504. He married at the astonishingly early age of eleven years Anne Norton, one of the daughters of Sir John Norton of Norton Conyers near Ripon and Margaret his wife, daughter of Roger Ward of Givendale, to whose memory there formerly existed a brass in Wath church with this inscription:—
- Whitaker
Richm. II.
185. Hic jacent Johannes Norton, miles, qui obiit vicesimo octavo die mensis Augusti A° Domini Millessimo quingentesimo vicesimo, et Margareta uxor ejus, quae obiit sexto die Sepembris anno supradicto.
- No. 289. The marriage settlement is dated 10th August 1515, certain tenements in Theakston, Pickhill, Rokesby, Sinderby and East Lutton being settled upon the youthful couple. Christopher is mentioned 16th January 1527-8,
- No. 59. when John Hode of the city of York, innholder, grants to him all his messuages, lands and tenements in Jarnewyke near Kyrtelington. His
- No. 289. will, 20th January 1536, settles one half the manor of Westwick on his younger sons, John and Christopher, for life, and other property upon his
- No. 279. daughters Susan and Elizabeth. A second will made on the day of his death, which was 2nd September 1540, confirms the former testament, and makes some additional provisions, requesting also that his body shall be buried within the parish church of Doncaster. What the connection with Doncaster may have been we cannot say, but a small copper shield or badge having the arms of Wandesford—a lion double queued—upon it
- Surt. Soc.
62-344. was dug up in a garden there in 1874.

It is rather surprising to us that, so far as the records show, Mr Wandesford should have taken no part in the public concerns of the stirring times in which he lived. The family has always been prominently identified with the doctrines of the Reformation, but the Nortons on the other hand were zealously attached to the ancient faith, and Mrs Wandesford's nephew took a leading part in the "Pilgrimage of Grace," 1536. Very

¹ Sir Rowland Wandesford was knighted at Whitehall, 12th February 1637. He became a Parliamentarian in the Civil War, and his daughter and sole heir married Philip, Lord Wharton, at one time a captain of Roundheads. The Committee for Compounding ordered the discharge of Sir Rowland Wandesford of Clerkenwell, 4th December 1643, because he had lost his office in the Court of Wards and his lands are under power of the King's army. I. 181.

possibly it may have been her influence which restrained her husband from associating himself publicly with the great movements of the latter part of King Henry the eighth's reign. His name occurs however somewhat frequently in the records, upon inquests and in other matters of minor interest. Thus, Anthony Twaytes and Edmund Clere had licence from the King to alienate lands and tenements in Thirsk to Sir John Nevyll, William, Thomas and Marmaduke Nevylls, Richard Norton and Christopher Wandesford, 11th May 1528. On 21st October 1534, Sir Nicholas Fairfax, Roger Lasseles, Ric. Norton and Chris. Wannesworth were directed to make inquisition p. m. touching the lands and heir of Walter Percyhay; and in 1537 Chr. Wandesford, Marmaduke Neyvell, Chr. Lassells and John Vavassoure held an inquest after the death of Richard Aldburgh. Christopher Wandysforthe of Kyrkelyngton, Yorks, had a grant from the crown of the tithes of Brafferton, 5th March 1539-40.

Let. and
Pap. Henry
VIII. iv.
1897.

Ibid. VII.
513.

Ibid. XII.
467.

Ibid. XVI.
1541.

Mistress Wandesford, who survived her husband nearly seven years, appears to have been a woman of no ordinary character and ability. She gradually purchased several small properties in Kirklington, Yarnwick and Howgrave, which had come into the possession of various persons, including a pasture called Newfield, which had anciently belonged to the knights of St John of Jerusalem, now dissolved by the authority of Parliament. The agreements relating to some of these purchases are printed in the present volume. Besides these, we find amongst the possessions of the chapelry of Hutton Conyers in 1546, a rent charge of twenty shillings, issuing from three tenements in Holgrave in the occupation of Mistress Wansforth. Her will is written with her own hand and is a clear and business-like disposition of her effects, but contains the wise stipulation that in case it should be found informal in any respect, so that legal effect could not be given to it according to its true intent, the document should, in that case, be amended by some learned man, as her executors and supervisors should think good. Her body is to be buried "within the church of Saint Michael in Kyrtyllyngton, in the south closet of Saint Katherine," and various gifts are made to the poor, as well as to all her servants and maids. She enjoins her son to be kind to William Hunter, his father's old servant, and to John Cooke, to whom also she leaves two young bullocks, and a good cow and calf respectively. Her own purchased lands are left to her eldest son Francis but under the condition that he provide a marriage portion for his sister Elizabeth, and also give

Nos. 62-68.

No. 70.

specified annuities thereout to his younger brothers Henry, Christopher and John, for their lives. Besides the hangings which are in the two chambers at the Hall, beds, bedding and other furniture, she leaves to her eldest son a drinking-pot of silver with a cover, and a standing cup, gilded, with a cover. Also a ring of gold that hath his father's arms graven on it, two silver salt cellars and thirteen spoons which hath crest and the twelve apostles upon the end of them; and all these, she desires him to leave after him as heirlooms of the house, and so to continue; to her son John she gives a gilded salt with a cover, that hath a scripture¹ about it; and all her apparel, not otherwise bequeathed, to her daughters Susan and Elizabeth, to be divided between them at the sight of my lady Lascelles, so that Susan have the choice. The executors named are Sir Roger Lascelles, Kt., her son Francis, Sir John Tunestall, parson of Tanfield, and Master John Wandesford, parson of Kyrtyllyngton. The will, which is dated 20th April 1547, was proved on the 7th of November in that year—being “the first year of the prince most illustrious in Christ and our Sovereign lord Edward the sixth.” My lady Lascelles was a sister of the testatrix, Margaret Norton, who became the wife of Sir Roger Lascelles of Breckenbrough; another sister, Jane, was married to Sir William Mallory of Studley. Of the children, John and Henry died without issue; the former appears to have been a lawyer in London and a member of Lincoln's Inn, and the latter is mentioned as having taken an active part in suppressing the rebellion of 1569. He was also concerned with his brother Christopher in the sale of certain property at Richmond in 1585, and he was buried at Kirklington, 25th April 1586. Susan, the elder daughter, married first to Francis Lascelles of Allerthorpe who was buried at Burneston, 29th April 1567, and by whom she had two sons, Roger, rector of Kirklington, 1590-1630, and Christopher; secondly, she married Edmund Parkinson. Elizabeth, the younger daughter, became the wife of Anthony Wrenn of Binchester, Co. Durham, ancestor of the famous Sir Christopher Wren.

¹ Simply a writing—not necessarily a quotation from the Holy Writings or Scriptures.

GEOFFREY DE WANDESFORD of Alnwick, 1338 and

JOHN DE WANDESFORD of Westwick, = Elizabeth Musters, heiress of Kirk-
mar. before 1370, bur. at Kirklington, c. 1396. lington, widow of Alexander Moubray.

JOHN WANDESFORD = Isabel, dau. and co-heir of John = ^{2nd husband,} Wm. Fencotes of Brian,
of Kirklington, etc. Colville of Dale, living 1443. Bishopton, nr. Ripon. 1391. d.s.

JOHN WANDESFORD of Kirklington, = Eleanor, dau. of Thomas Montfort of
1411, etc., d. 4 May 1463, bur. at Kirkl. Hackforth, in par. of Hornby, d. 1473.

CHRISTOPHER WANDESFORD, = Sibylla, dau. of Thomas, = Elizabeth, dau. George, clerk, John,
of Kirklington, living in 1470. John Thwaites. 2nd son. of John Mewkley. ord. 1468, living 1496. 1473.

SIR JOHN WANDESFORD of Kirklington, = Joan, dau. of Sir = Anne Warde, THOMAS WANDESFORD = Marge
1484, twice married, d.s.p. 4 June 1503. Geoffrey Pigott, Kt. m. 1492. of Kirklington, 1503, d. 1518. re-married

CHRISTOPHER WANDESFORD of = Anne, dau. of Sir John Norton William Wandesford, = Margt. Berry John, e
Kirklington, d. 1540, bur. Doncaster. of Norton Conyers, near Ripon, d. 1547. of Wodell, co. Bedford. of co. Salop. linge

FRANCIS WANDESFORD of = Anne, dau. and co-h. = ^{2nd husband,} Chris. Neville, John of Christopher of = Ceely, dau. and = Anne Henry, Sun
Kirklington, b. 1526, m. 1547, of John Fulthorpe = bro. of Earl of Lincoln's of Hippswell, d. 6 = co-heir of John = Thwaites, bur. at Fric
purchased Hudswell from the of Hipswell, bur. at Kirklington, 1593. attainted 1569. d.s.p. Inn, 1557, Sept. 1601, bur. at Catterick. Fulthorpe of Hip- second Kirkl. A rt
Crown 1558, d. 1559, bur. Kirkl. Kirklington, 1593. Westmoreland, d.s.p. at Catterick. swell, d. 1566. wife. 1586. m d

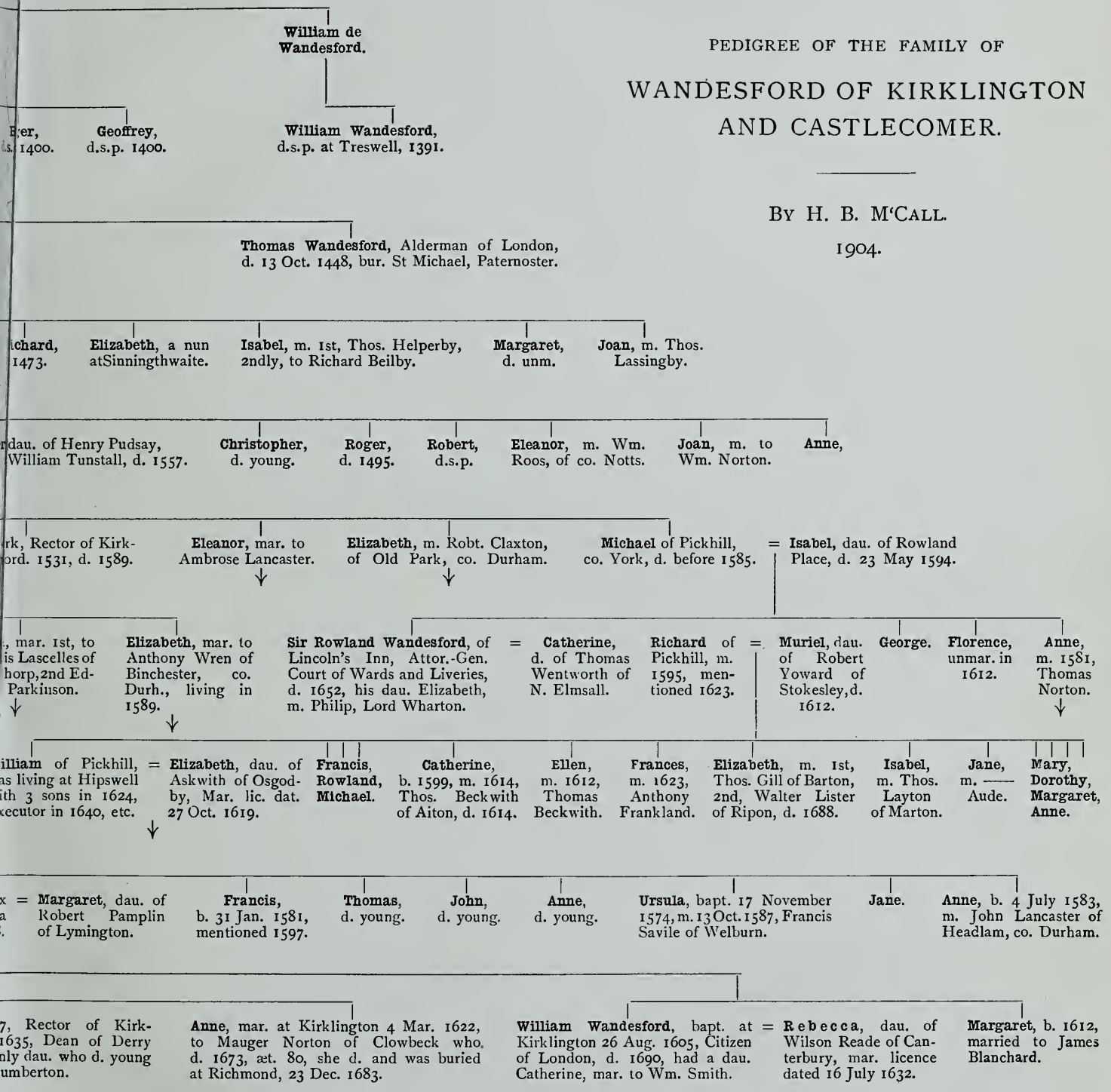
SIR CHRISTOPHER WANDESFORD of = Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Geo. Bowes John, Joan, Francis, Henry and Christopher, Eleanor, mar. Wi
Kirklington, Vice-Pres. of Council of the of Streatlam, Knight Marshall, d.s.p. d. young. of Gray's Inn, Tho mas, heir of father, Geo. Lascelles, wa
North, dubbed Knight at Greenwich, re-married at Kirklington 1594, to Thos. Preston of Holker. living 1589, d. before 1598. both d.s.p. before 1598 1608. and had a dau. with
1586, d. 1590, bur. at Kirklington. Elizabeth L. Ex

SIR GEORGE WANDESFORD of Kirklington, = Catherine, dau. and co-heir of Ralph = Mary, dau. of Robert William of West Ham, Co. sex
b. 1572, knighted at Whitehall, 29 Apr. 1607, Hansby of Bishop Burton and Beverley, Pamplin of Lynnington, and Gray's Inn, b. 1576, m. 1603, 11 a
d. in London 1612, bur. at S. Andrew's, Holborn. co. York and of Gray's Inn. co. Hants, 2nd wife. son George, bapt. at Kirkl., 15 Oct. 08.

CHRISTOPHER WANDESFORD of Kirklington, b. 1592, = Alice, only dau. of Sir John, bapt. 16 Dec. 1593, Michael, clerk, bapt. 2 Oct. 597
M.P. for Aldborough 1621-4, for Richmond 1625-6, Hewit Osborne, b. 1591, Consul at Aleppo, en- lington 1631-6, Dean of Limer 16
for Thirsk 1628, Master of the Rolls in Ireland, 1633, Lord gaged in the Civil War on side of the King, d.s.p. 1636, d. 1637, he mar. and had on
Chief Justice 1639, Lord Deputy 1640, d. 3 Dec. 1640. 1659, bur. at Catterick. 1638, his widow re-married to — Hu

PEDIGREE OF THE FAMILY OF
WANDESFORD OF KIRKLINGTON
AND CASTLECOMER.

BY H. B. M'CALL
1904.



William de Wandesford.

Peter, d. 1400. Geoffrey, d.s.p. 1400.

William Wandesford, d.s.p. at Treswell, 1391.

Thomas Wandesford, Alderman of London, d. 13 Oct. 1448, bur. St Michael, Paternoster.

Richard, d. 1473. Elizabeth, a nun at Sinningthwaite. Isabel, m. 1st, Thos. Helperby, 2ndly, to Richard Beilby. Margaret, d. unnm. Joan, m. Thos. Lassingby.

dau. of Henry Pudsay, William Tunstall, d. 1557. Christopher, d. young. Roger, d. 1495. Robert, d.s.p. Eleanor, m. Wm. Roos, of co. Notts. Joan, m. to Wm. Norton. Anne,

Richard, Rector of Kirklington, d. 1531, d. 1589. Eleanor, mar. to Ambrose Lancaster. Elizabeth, m. Robt. Claxton, of Old Park, co. Durham. Michael of Pickhill, co. York, d. before 1585. Isabel, dau. of Rowland Place, d. 23 May 1594.

Richard, mar. 1st, to Elizabeth Lascelles of Thorp, 2nd Ed-Parkinson. Elizabeth, mar. to Anthony Wren of Binchester, co. Durh., living in 1589. Sir Rowland Wandesford, of Lincoln's Inn, Attor.-Gen. Court of Wards and Liveries, d. 1652, his dau. Elizabeth, m. Philip, Lord Wharton. Catherine, d. of Thomas Wentworth of N. Elmsall. Richard of Pickhill, m. 1595, mentioned 1623. Muriel, dau. of Robert Yoward of Stokesley, d. 1612. George. Florence, unmar. in 1612. Anne, m. 1581, Thos Norton.

William of Pickhill, as living at Hipswell with 3 sons in 1624, executor in 1640, etc. Elizabeth, dau. of Askwith of Osgodby, Mar. lic. dat. 27 Oct. 1619. Francis, Rowland, Michael. Catherine, b. 1599, m. 1614, Thos. Beckwith of Aiton, d. 1614. Ellen, m. 1612, Thos Beckwith. Frances, m. 1623, Anthony Frankland. Elizabeth, m. 1st, Thos. Gill of Barton, 2nd, Walter Lister of Ripon, d. 1688. Isabel, m. Thos. Layton of Marton. Jane, m. — Aude. Mary, Dorothy, Margaret, Anne.

Margaret, dau. of Robert Pamplin of Lymington. Francis, b. 31 Jan. 1581, mentioned 1597. Thomas, d. young. John, d. young. Anne, d. young. Ursula, bapt. 17 November 1574, m. 13 Oct. 1587, Francis Savile of Welburn. Jane. Anne, b. 4 July 1583, m. John Lancaster of Headlam, co. Durham.

Richard, Rector of Kirklington, d. 1635, Dean of Derry only dau. who d. young at Umberton. Anne, mar. at Kirklington to Mauger Norton of Clowbeck who d. 1673, at. 80, she d. and was buried at Richmond, 23 Dec. 1683. William Wandesford, bapt. at Kirklington 26 Aug. 1605, Citizen of London, d. 1690, had a dau. Catherine, mar. to Wm. Smith. Rebecca, dau. of Wilson Reade of Canterbury, mar. licence dated 16 July 1632. Margaret, b. 1612, married to James Blanchard.

Continued from Sheet 1.

CHRISTOPHER WANDESFORD of Kirklington and Castlecomer, descendant in the 10th generation of Geoffrey Wandesford of Alnwick 1338, b. 1592, Master of the Rolls and Lord Deputy of Ireland, d. 3 Dec. 1640. = **Alice**, only dau. of Sir Hewit Osborne, sister of Sir Edward Osborne of Kiveton, and aunt of Thos., Earl Danby, and Duke of Leeds.

GEORGE WANDESFORD of Kirklington and Castlecomer, b. 1623, drowned in the Swale 31 March 1651, bur. at Kirklington.

Christopher, b. 20 March 1617, d. 1627.

SIR CHRISTOPHER WANDESFORD of Kirklington and Castlecomer, b. 1627, Bart. 1662, M.P. for Ripon 1679-80, d. 1686.

= **Eleanor**, dau. of Sir John Lowther of Lowther, co. Westm., m. 1651, d. 1714.

J. b. 1610, d. unmar. 1666.

SIR CHRISTOPHER WANDESFORD of Kirklington and Castlecomer, Bart., b. 1653, created Baron Wandesford, and Viscount Castlecomer 1706, d. 1707.

= **Elizabeth**, dau. of Geo. Montagu of Horton, aunt to Geo., Earl of Halifax, d. 13 Nov. 1731.

John, b. 1654, d. 1655.
John, b. 1657, d. 1658.

George, m. Elizabeth Foulkes, and had a son, **Osborne-Sydney**, and a dau., **Ann-Charlotte**, was living in 1725.

Rev. Charles, b. 1669, ordained deacon 1693, d. s. p. 1695.

Mary, b. 1610, founder of the Old Maid Hosp. at York, d. unmar. 1720.

CHRISTOPHER WANDESFORD of Kirklington and Castlecomer, 2nd Viscount Castlecomer, b. 1683, M.P. for Morpeth 1710, for Ripon 1715, d. 1719.

= **Francis**, dau. of Thomas, Lord Pelham, and sister of Edward, Duke of Newcastle, m. May 1715.

GEORGE WANDESFORD of Kirklington and Castlecomer, 4th Viscount Castlecomer, captain in the army, d. at Dublin 1751.

= **Susanna**, dau. of John Gribble, Archdn. of Silla.

CHRISTOPHER WANDESFORD of Kirklington and Castlecomer, 3rd Viscount Castlecomer, b. 4 July 1717, d. unmar. 8 May 1736.

JOHN WANDESFORDE of Kirklington, &c., 5th Viscount Castlecomer, b. 1725, created Earl Wandesforde 1758, d. 1784.

= **Agnes Elizabeth**, dau. and heir of John Southwell of Enniscough, co. Limerick, m. 1750, d. 1781, æt. 51.

Christophe d. 1728, æt.

LADY ANNE WANDESFORDE of Kirklington and Castlecomer, b. 1754, m. 13 Feb. 1769, d. 1830.

= **John Butler** of Garryricken, Earl of Ormond, d. 1795, æt. 56.

John Wandesforde, b. 23 Apr. 1753, d. v. p.

CHARLES - HARWARD BUTLER - CLARKE - SOUTWELL WANDESFORDE of Kirklington and Castlecomer, fourth but second surviving son, heir of his mother 1830, d. at Kirklington 1860, æt. 81.

= **Sarah**, dau. of Henry-Thos., Earl of Carrick, m. 1812, d. 1838.

= **Lucy**, Countess-Dowager of Carrick, m. 1842, died 1884.

Walter, eldest son, heir of his father, 18th Earl of Ormond, created Marquess of Ormond, d. s. p. 10 Aug. 1820.

= **Anne-Maria**, dau. of Job Hart Pryce Clarke.

SARAH of Kirklington and Castlecomer, assumed the additional surname of Wandesforde 1882, d. 1892, æt. 78.

= **Rev. John Prior**, of Mount Dillon, co. Dublin, Rector of Kirklington 1852, d. 21 Dec. 1867.

John, b. 1813 d. s. p. 26 June 1856.

= **Emily-Selina-Frances**, dau. of John M'Clintock of Drumcar, sister John, Lord Rathdonnell.

Charles Butler Prior of Crossogue House, co. Tip., J.P. and D.L., d. 7 Jan. 1875, æt. 35.

= **Dora**, dau. of Richard Phillips of Gaile, co. Tip., J.P. and D.L., m. 1866.

Sarah, d. 1863.

Alice Maria, d. unmar.

Henry Wallis P. of Lechlade Manc.

RICHARD HENRY PRIOR WANDESFORDE of Kirklington and Castlecomer, J.P. and D.L. High Sheriff of co. Kilkenny in 1894

= **Florence Jackson von Schwartz**, dau. of the late Rev. Ferdinand Pryor of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

John d. inf.
Chas. Butler of Colorado.

= **Mary**, dau. of John Mahon of Colorado, U.S.A.

Harold Astley Somerset.

= **Elizabeth** of Jol. M. Corran.

Christopher Butler

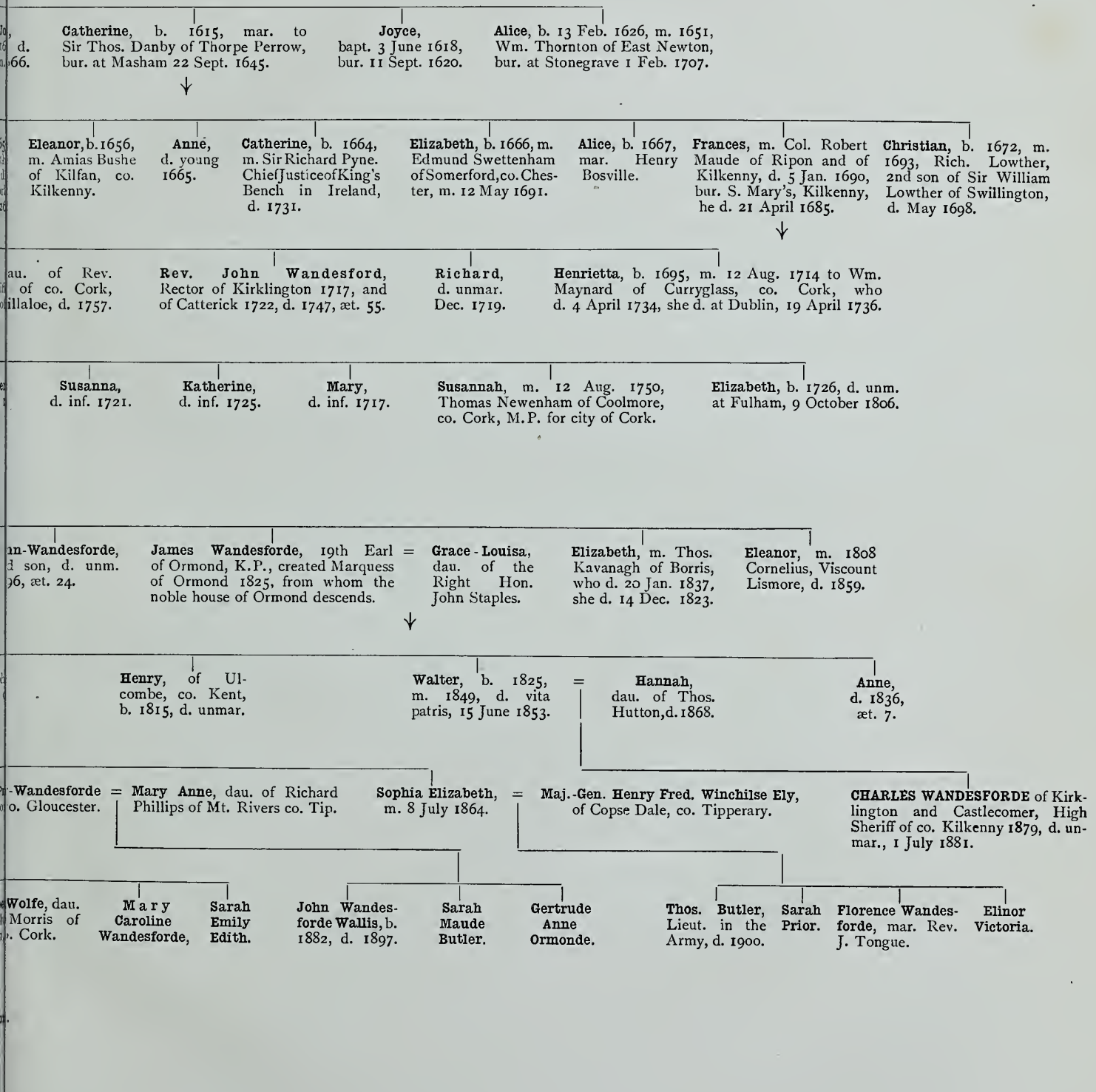
Ferdinand Chas. Richard.

Richard Cambridge.

Vera.

Charles. Francis. Dora.

Chas. Morris Wandesforde.



CHAPTER III

From 1540 to 1612

FRANCIS WANDESFORD, the eldest son of Christopher and Anne Norton, appears to have been born on 2nd November 1526, and was under fourteen years of age at the time of his father's death. His marriage and wardship was assigned by royal grant to Sir John Norton of Norton Conyers on the 24th of June 1541, together with an annuity of seven marks out of the issues of the Manor of Kirkelyngton and lands in Thekeston, Synderbye, Yearneweke, Estlutton, Rypon, Sutton and Danby in the county of York. There is also a special livery for Francis, son and heir of Christopher Wandesford, deceased, granted to Michael Wandesford of Pickhill in 1548, which mentions that the ward attained full age on the 2nd of November in the first year of King Edward's reign. He married Anne, the elder daughter and eventual co-heir of John Fulthorpe of Hipswell, the marriage articles being dated 6th August 1547. John Fulthorpe, the last in the male line of a family which had been seated at Hipswell for two centuries at the least, died in the month of March 1556, leaving an extensive estate to his two daughters, Anne and Cecily. His possessions included not only the lordship of Hipswell, but the manors of Startforth, Boldron and Bowes in the county of York, those of Fulthorpe and Grindon in the Bishopric of Durham, the lands of Kaber and Heggerscales in Westmoreland, besides tenements in Barnard Castle, Richmond, and elsewhere. There are many documents relating to these various lands, all of which, however, have long been alienated by Fulthorpe's descendants with the exception of Hipswell on the southern bank of the Swale, near Richmond. The will of John Fulthorpe is printed hereafter; he is to be buried at Catreke Church, near to the burial-place of his parents; every priest within the parish to have 12 pence on the day of his funeral, other priests 8 pence, clerks 2 pence and poor folk pence a piece, "and one dinner at my place for friends and neighbours that do offer with me." He mentions Jean Fultheruppe his wife, Frannces Wansforde his son-in-law and other relatives to whom legacies are left. Provided always if therbe anye good man within the cuntrye that will tayke upon him to amende

No. 71.

No. 69.

No. 280.

Catherigge Brigge, I will give to the mendinge £3, 6s. 8d. Jean Fulthorpe No. 281. the widow died in 1566. Her will is also very interesting and has an inventory and note of funeral expenses annexed.

In the accounts of the chantry of St John the Baptist at Hutton Conyers, in 1550, Francis Wansforde is charged twelve shillings and ten pence per annum in respect of lands at Howgrave, payable by two equal portions at the feast of St Michael and at Pentecost. Where this chapel may have been situated we cannot precisely determine. In the chantry certificate in 1546, it is said that the chapel is at a distance of one mile from the parish church (Ripon) and that services are necessary for the inhabitants of that locality who are prevented at times from coming to the parish church "for the influence of the water, when the water here is big"—meaning that they could not cross the river when it was in flood. The chantry was founded upon St John the Baptist's day, 1322, masses and other suffrages to be said there perpetually for the soul of Robert Conyers of Hutton Conyers and for other Christian souls. It is referred to more than once in the Kirklington papers; for example, a grant of lands No. 14. in Yarnwick is made to Alan son of Hugh de Jarnewic in the reign of Edward II., one half penny yearly to be paid towards the light of the chapel of Hutton on St John the Baptist's day.

No. 81. In the month of February 1557-8 Francis Wandesford purchased from the Crown the reversion of the Manor of Hudswell, the Grange of Barton near Richmond, and certain premises at Carperby in Wensleydale. These had formed part of the possessions of Easby Abbey, and at the dissolution of that house, Henry VIII. had granted them on lease for the term of thirty years from Michaelmas 1536, to John, Lord Scrope of Bolton. Philip and Mary now in the fourth and fifth years of their reign grant these subjects to Francis Wandesforde of Kyrteleton in the county of York, esq., and to John Wandesforde¹ of the hospice of lyncolnsinne, Co. Middlesex, gent, to hold for ever as fully as any abbot held the same and as amply as those lands came to Henry VIII. or Edward VI. by the dissolution of the said monastery. At the date of the grant to John, Lord Scrope, the premises in Hudswell were valued at £19, 11s. 5d., Barton at £9, 4s. 9d. and Carperby at 14s. yearly, so that their joint value was £29, 10s. 2d.

¹ Writers who have referred to this grant have represented John Wandesforde as the younger son of Francis; but that John could not have been more than seven years of age at the date of this deed, and it is unlikely that he would be designated as above. Francis had a brother John who was at Lincoln's Inn.

But at the date of Mr Wandesford's purchase, £29, 12s. 3d. is said to be the annual value, and the price he paid to the Crown was thirty years' purchase upon that, namely £888, 7s. 6d. Some interesting notes relating to the purchase are printed in the Appendix. Francis Wandesford died 5th June 1559, directing by his will, which is dated two days before his death, that his body be buried within the church of Saint Michel th' Archangel in Kirtelington. He gives to the high altar there for forgotten tythes 3s. 4d., besides £3, 6s. 8d. which is left to the church at Kirklington. He mentions his uncles John and Michael Wandesford (the former was rector) and his cousins Richard and Francis Norton; his brother Christopher to have a farm at Howgrave, and his brother Henry his water mills at Kirklington for life. To his eldest son, Christopher, are left 24 oxen with two iron-bound wains and the yoke and teams belonging thereto, besides other live-stock; also his plate and furniture both at Hipswell and Kirklington, his signet of arms, and black velvet gown—his younger son, John, to have the Manor of Thimbleby for life which is afterwards to revert to the heir. The will is entirely in the handwriting of the testator—a fine, bold, manly hand—and is signed "Ffrancys Wandysforde." The inventory of his possessions gives us a most valuable picture of the domestic life and surroundings of a wealthy family at the commencement of Queen Elizabeth's reign. Both at Hipswell and at Kirklington the household furniture and wearing apparel are valued, as well as the cattle and sheep and the "stuf perteynyng to husbandry." There are various gowns, one with lace of silver, and silk velvet hose, a buff leather jerkin guarded with black velvet, a jerkin of orange-coloured cloth furred with fox, a canvas doublet and other garments. Amongst his horses, there was a bay gelding in Horneby parke called "Waryng," and valued at £4, 10s.; black "Conyers," worth £5; bay "Spence," £5; grey "Mason," £6. In Ripping parke a whiet geldin "Wandisford," 53s. 8d.; and grey "Mylner," 40s.; also one whiet nagge at Hipswell worth 20s. The total personalty amounted to £718, 1s.—a very large sum, as inventories go, at that period. But there is a lengthy list of debts in which the deceased was indebted to various persons. Amongst the creditors were Henry and Michael Wandesford, Anthony Wren, Francis Lassels and Giles Fulthrope, all relatives. Also "money borrowed of the tenants of Hipswell, Caber and Bernerd Castell, when he went to purchase Huddiswell, £47"; and for three tythe calves and 8 fleeces, he was owing to the Vicar of Catherycke, 12s. Francis Wandesford had three or perhaps four children. Christopher

No. 81.

No. 83.

No. 83.

Surtees 26,

p. 132.

was his heir, John is referred to in his will as his younger son, and there was a daughter Joan who died, apparently in youth but at all events unmarried. There is also a Francis Wandesford of Burneston who appears to have been another son. From the inventory of the deceased's estate it appears that he owed 40s. to the schoolmaster at Northallerton for the board of Christopher and Francis Wandesford, which looks as though they were brothers. The same Christopher at his own death in 1590, charged an annuity of £20 upon his manors of Thimbleby and East Lutton to be paid to Francis Wandesford, and £10 yearly to Dorothy, wife of the said Francis, in case she should outlive him.

Mistress Anne Wandesford, the widow (*née* Fulthorpe), survived her first husband more than thirty years, and re-married in 1565 to Christopher Nevill of Kirby Moorside, a younger son of Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland, one of the noblemen who signed the celebrated letter to Pope Clement regarding the divorce of Queen Catherine of Arragon. Mr Nevill is described as a man of turbulent disposition who used his wife "in a most evil manner," and his private life was in other respects liable to grave censure. At a horse-race on Gaterley Moor, he made a violent attack upon Christopher Rokeby, the son and heir of Thomas Rokeby of Mortham, on which occasion the Richmondshire gentry rose to a man in defence of the young heir of Rokeby. He was also an active promoter of the rebellion of the Northern Earls in 1569, usually referred to as the Rising in the North—an incident which has never received quite the attention it deserves at the hands of historians.¹ As the family of Kirklington was intimately connected with this adventure in a variety of ways, we shall make no apology for looking a little closely into its details.

Christopher Wandesford, the heir of the house of Kirklington, married, about the year 1568, the elder daughter of Sir George Bowes of Streatlam, a gentleman distinguished for his loyalty to Queen Elizabeth in a country which was regarded as generally favourable to the claims of Mary Queen of Scots. He had indeed been employed in 1568 to escort Queen Mary from Carlisle to Bolton Castle, and it is said that so great was the courtesy with which he behaved to the Queen of Scots in the execution of this duty that she always entertained a high regard for him. Many years after, when Bowes was Governor at Berwick, Mary wrote to him saying that she

Whitaker
Richmond
I. 171.

¹ Mr Froude in his *History of England* devotes a long chapter to the Rising in the North, but he treats the subject from the point of view of critical history rather than the exact and scrupulous recording of facts and events.

had obtained licence of the Quene her good sister and cousine for her Secretary to visit "oure deare chyld the Prince in Scotland," and commending the Secretary to safe conduct and to the consideration of Sir George Bowes. The annexed signature is taken from this letter which is dated at Shefeild manor, 7th June 1579. But to return.

Signature of Mary Queen of Scots.

The Earl of Sussex, President of the Council of the North, relied upon Bowes to keep him advertyzed of all matters affecting the Queen's interest in that part of the country, and he was naturally looked upon with suspicion in the district. So early as the 7th of March 1569, Lord Hunsdon wrote, "The country is in great hatred of Sir George Bowes, so that he dare scant remain there." It was felt that the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland were preparing for an armed insurrection, and Sussex called upon them both to attend the Council at York, of which they were members. They complied, and managed for the time to satisfy the President by their assurances. Yet so persistent were the lewde bruts (wicked rumours) spredd abroad concerning their actions that Elizabeth herself sent a peremptory order to the two Earls to repair to her presence. Instead of doing so, they raised the standard of rebellion at Brancepeth Castle near Durham, the seat of the Earl of Westmoreland, in the early days of November 1569. On the 8th of that month, they addressed a letter to the Pope describing the miseries and calamities of the kingdom and submitting themselves to the Papal See. Two days later, they bought up all the bows and arrows in Durham and Barnard Castle, and on Sunday, the fourteenth of the month, they entered Durham in arms. This was the first open act of rebellion and it is thus described in a letter of Sir George Bowes to Sussex.

State Papers,
p. 199.

Ibid. Ad-
dend. XV.
100.

Dixon's
Hist. Ch.
Eng. VI.
232.

The doings of the Earls of Westmoreland and Northumberland.

Yesterday at iij of the clock in the afternoon the said Earls, accompanied with Richard Norton, Francis his son, and divers others of his said sons, Xroferr Nevell and Cudbert Nevyll, uncles of the said Earl of Westmoreland and Thomas Markynfelde, with others to the number of threescore horsemen, armed in corsletts and coyts of playt, with speares, harquebusses and dagges, entered the minster at Durham, and there took all the books but one, and "theyme and the comunion table defaced, rent and brok in peces." And after, made a proclamation in the Queen's name that no man before their pleasure known should use any service. And calling the citizens before them told them how they

Sharpe's
Memor. p.
36.

had done nothing but that they would avow, and was after the Queen's proceedings. And so tarrying about the space of one hour they departed, putting a watch of twenty-four townsmen to the town, which took a servant of mine whom I had sent thither, and him carried to his lodging and there he was kept till this morning and so came away.

In haste at Barnard Castle, the 15th of November at 12 of the clocke, 1569. Your lordships wholly at commandment. GEORGE BOWES.

Next to the two Earls, the most prominent leader of the insurrection was the venerable Richard Norton of Norton Conyers, near Ripon—a nephew of the deceased Mistress Wandesford of Kirklington. He was a man zealously attached to the old religion; was out in the Pilgrimage of Grace in 1536; had been Governor of Norham Castle in Queen Mary's time, and was now seventy-one years of age. "Old Norton," as Queen Elizabeth Camden. contemptuously styled him, is described as grey-haired, with a long white flowing beard. He rode at the head of the rebels when they entered Durham carrying the banner of the five wounds of Christ, and behind him rode his nine sons. From Durham they proceeded to Darlington where they caused mass to be celebrated, driving the people to it at the point of the staff. At Richmond, the people mostly "drew to them"; and, gathering numbers as they went, they passed by way of Northallerton and Topcliff to Ripon where they bivouacked in the old market square and made a proclamation, which was described by Bowes as the most effectual thing they did. It was on Thursday, 18th November 1569, that they entered Ripon, and on the following day they went to the minster as at Durham, overthrew the communion table, tore the English service books in pieces and had mass performed after the old rite. Sir William Ingilby made some show of opposing them, but they put him to flight, and marching by State Papers, way of Boroughbridge, they visited Wetherby, Knaresborough and Tadcaster XV. 37. and finally assembled on Clifford Moor. The Duke of Alva had collected a fleet in Zealand and was understood to be waiting only for news of the release of Mary to launch it upon England. Perhaps to facilitate expected succour from this direction, or (with equal probability) to have an open port for their own escape in case of need, the insurgents secured Hartlepool by a side movement. This duty was entrusted to Christopher Nevell. On 17th November, Bowes wrote to Sussex:

Bowes MSS., vol. ii. Christopher Nevell is gone into Kirby-more-side to raise people and comethe thorowe Cleaveland. The matter groweth very hot, and sure in my opinion requireth to be expedited . . . they draw away the harts of the people.

A fortnight later Sussex reported to Cecil in London, as follows:—

York, 1st December 1569.—This day I hear that Chr. Nevill has entered Hartlepool with 300 men and keeps it for the rebels. I advertise you that if Her Majesty has any ships abroad, one or two might be directed to that coast. State Papers, XV. 65.

Sir Ralph Sadler gave the same advice. In a letter to Cecil, he says:— *Ibid.* XV. 66.

York, 2nd December.—They have got Hartlepool and have put 300 men in it. I gather that they mean to keep that town for their refuge and to seek their escape by sea, or else hope to receive some foreign aid. One or two of the Queen's ships should lie on this coast to prevent it.

This was done, and the rebels' force being annoyed by shots from Her Majesty's ships evacuated the town of Hartlepool in the second week of December.

In a letter to the Council dated at Newark Castle, 3rd December, Sir F. Leek says, that on Thursday last he met 500 horsemen a mile from Percybridge with Christopher Nevill their captain, better furnished than the northern horsemen, for besides their staves few were without a case of pistols. *Ibid.* XV. 73.

The main body in the meantime had passed southward. They entered Snape Castle by force, and spoiled the goods of Lord Latimer, taking away many articles of value. Sussex defended York but was unable to engage the rebels in the open for lack of cavalry; and they showed no disposition to attack the city. They had probably persuaded themselves that Sussex would himself come over to their side if only they were successful enough. They ought at all costs to have pressed on to Tutbury and to have released the Queen of Scots. The arrival of Mary in the camp of the Earls would have been the signal for the rising of Southampton, of Montague, of Worcester and probably of Derby. But this surely was the worst planned rebellion that ever took place. The Earls were precipitate in action when they might well have hesitated; and they held their hands precisely at the moment when they should have acted vigorously. Lord Hunsdon saw this, and wrote to Cecil from Doncaster on the 20th November: "The earls intend to go through withal. Their meaning is to take the Scottish Queen, and therefore for God's sake let her not remain where she is, for the greatest number is horsemen." Upon this advice Mary was hurried off to Coventry, and from that moment the romantic adventure of her Northern Champions was doomed to failure. The nobles who had been half implicated in the business in the south hastened to make their peace with Elizabeth, who was diplomatic enough to see nothing suspicious in their conduct. Border MSS.

On 28th November, Sussex and his confederates wrote to the Council, State Papers, XV. 51. "The rebels are now returned to Richmond . . . we want power to follow them ; they are much stronger than we both in horse and foot." Sussex had great difficulty in getting Elizabeth to recognise the seriousness of the position and especially in obtaining supplies of money. Writing on 3rd December, he says, *Ibid.* p. 76. "Pardon me for writing what I think, but had I been supplied with 500 horsemen and 300 shot in time, it would have ended these matters without further charge."

While these things were doing, Sir George Bowes in the meantime had acted with great vigilance and courage. Surrounded on every side by the Earl's immediate retainers, and in the midst of a country which was either openly hostile or wavering, he shut himself up in the Queen's fortress of Barnard Castle, whence he kept up a constant correspondence with Sussex. He was joined on the 15th of November by Christopher Wandesford, of Hipswell, by Henry Wandesford his brother, and seven other gentlemen from Richmondshire with their followers. On the 19th of the month, a reinforcement of fifty horsemen includes the name of Christopher Wandesford of Kirklington, and when the insurgents appeared before the gates he defended the place against their siege for eleven days. In a letter to Cecil, State Papers, 14 Dec. Bowes says that he was besieged by the rebels and continued there in strait siege with very hard diet and great want of bread and water. The people were also in constant mutiny, seeking not only in great numbers to leap the walls and run to the rebels, but also to betray the fortress by opening the gates. Many broke their arms, legs and necks in the jumping, and on one day no less than fourscore of his men deserted to the rebels. Bowes therefore made a composition and surrendered the town on condition that he and his men should march out with the honours of war. There had not been much actual fighting. He made a sally with 200 horsemen on the 6th December, "whereof two persons were slaine and thirtie taken by the rebells." There is also a large quantity of MS. at Streatlam relating to "the skirmish" and claims made by the inhabitants for damages sustained. "That night the skirmish was," says Bowes, "they hurt with harquebus shot, three score and seven within the castle." Notwithstanding the desertions, Bowes brought 300 horsemen away with him from Barnard Castle and joined the Earl of Sussex at Sessay near Topcliffe, on the 12th of the month. In a letter to the Council at that date, it is said :—

This day Sir George Bowes, Robert Bowes his brother, and divers of the gentlemen that were with him in Barny Castell came hither to us. . . . He has long had lack of

drink and was scant of bread ; and yet if his men had been true, he might and would have kept the castle until he had been relieved. He hath served very faithfully and stoutly, and the rebels have spoiled him of all he hath.

Lord Warwick now came northward with the royal forces, and the advance was made upon the county of Durham, but the rebels did not even wait to be attacked, but disbanded at the approach of the troops. "Thus terminated," says Sharpe, "an enterprise begun without foresight, conducted without energy, and ending in dastardly and inglorious flight: entailing on the families of those concerned lasting misery, and inflicting on the leaders attainder, proscription and death."

It seems certain that the real instigators of the rebellion were Richard Norton of Norton Conyers, Thomas Markenfield of Markenfield, and Christopher Nevill of Kirklington. Northumberland confessed that the Earl of Westmoreland was only induced to consent to it at the last moment in consequence of the tears and "vehement perswacion" of his wife. Bowes reported on November 15th that Christopher Nevill, the Earl's uncle, was still with him and had done his nephew more harm than could be thought. Of Northumberland, the chief characteristic was want of decision. Undeterred by his father's fate, he dallied with treason till his own servants, by a ruse, were able to force him into declaring himself against the Queen. He escaped into Scotland but was afterwards given up and executed at York, 22nd August 1572. Westmoreland escaped to the Low Countries where he lived for thirty years an exile. There, on 15th November 1601, upon a foreign shore, a pensioner on the charity of strangers, died Charles, the last Earl of Westmoreland, of the mighty house of Nevill.

State Papers,
Addenda, p.
401.
Sharpe, p.
34.

Yorks.
Archæol.
Journal,
XVII. 134.

The part which young Wandesford took in opposition to his step-father and to the Nortons, who were his cousins, proclaims him a man of independent mind, and renders his name worthy of higher regard in that respect. The spectacle of near relatives being in arms against each other was nothing unusual. Sir Ralph Sadler wrote to Cecil from York, 30th November—"The gentlemen of this country shew themselves very forward in this service, but I cannot assure myself of such as be Papists, for if the father come to us with ten men, his son goes to the rebels with twenty." Christopher Nevill indeed appears to have been the most irreconcilable of all the rebels, and he kept up a show of defiance long after all efforts were utterly hopeless.

State Papers,
XV. 54.

4th February 1570.—Sir Thomas Gargrave to Cecil.—The lairds of Buccleuch and

Ibid. XVII. Fernihurst with the Earl of Westmoreland and Christopher Nevill daily burn and spoil
69. in Northumberland, and should be resisted.

6 February, Bowes to Gargrave.—I am advertised by a Justice of Peace that Xrofer Nevell ys in or aboute Branspythe secretlye, and that he goyeth about to move new styrrs.

Ibid. XVII. 8 February, Gargrave to Sussex.—I hear that victuals are providing at Brancepeth
81. and that Chris. Nevill is resorting thereabouts to move new strife.

Christopher escaped to Flanders and Philip of Spain allowed him a pension of 40 florins monthly. He was living at Louvain in 1571, but was
No. 92. deceased before 18th April 1577. Richard Norton also found refuge in

C'comer
MSS.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Christopher Nevill' with a large flourish at the end. The signature is written in a cursive style typical of the 16th century.

Signature of Christopher Nevill, 1567.

Flanders, where he was a pensioner of the King of Spain, and died in exile, but his brother Thomas and his son Christopher were put to death at Tyburn, with circumstances of shocking cruelty. Ralph Claxton¹ of Old Park who had joined the rebellion was sentenced to death, but was pardoned in March 1572 at the suit of the Earl of Leicester.

Unhappily, the matter did not end here, nor even with the execution of the leaders of the rebellion. This event, indeed, marked an era in Elizabeth's government. She had reigned eleven years, yet she had never felt secure. Evidences of plots and intrigues in favour of restoring the old religion were constantly coming to the surface, and it was impossible to say to what extent these machinations really undermined her throne. Now, however, the train of rebellion had been fired, and it had ended in a flash—it was fair to assume that there was no mine at the end of it. Let her now show that a double portion of her father's spirit was upon her, and she might rule as absolutely as ever her father had ruled. Not the revenge of Henry after the revolt of 1536, nor of Mary after Wyatt's rebellion was more ferocious than the retribution which Elizabeth exacted

¹ His mother was Elizabeth Wandesford. The Claxtons were always zealously attached to the Nevills. He died at Old Park, in 1587.

of the north of England at this time. Indeed, if we except the seventy persons hanged in hot blood after the fight at Carlisle, the number of executions in revenge for the Pilgrimage of Grace did not exceed forty; and amongst these the "common sort" was not represented. On this occasion, however, several hundreds, at the lowest estimate, of the peasantry were put to death for no worse fault than following the gentry, who according to the constitution of the times, were their natural leaders. The whole country between the Wharfe and Tyne was placed under martial law and Sir George Bowes, being appointed Provost Marshal, was directed to hold assize in every town and village. All who had property were to be reserved for process of attainder; of the poorer people one or more in every place was to be hanged at that place for example. "There shall be no town," wrote Sussex, "where any men went out of that town to serve the Earls and continued after the pardon proclaimed,¹ but one man or more, as the bigness of the town is shall be executed for example in the principal place of that town." Also "the bodies must not be taken down, but must abide till they fall to pieces at the hanging place." Lists were prepared of the names of those who in each township had acceded to the rebellion, and against these Sussex has written the number he appoints to be executed in every place. About one in six of those who joined is the usual number ordered for execution. In Kirtlington the rebels were:² John Pykeryn, constable, John Burne, Edward thomlyn, Robert Thompson, John Power, Xrofer Morland, Xrofer bilford, Rauf Stott, Xrofer Scruton, Xrofer Wyseman, Xrofer Whelons, John Hunter, Willm Pratt, ffrank Pykeryn, John Burne, yongar, Thomas Manded, Symon tallor, John Dixson, Richard bentley, Rauf Nycholson, Oswald Cotam, Xrofer Dixson—twenty-two names of which number Sussex appoints three for execution. For other places in this district we shall give the numbers only, but the names are all entered in the diaries of Sir George Bowes, which are still preserved at Streatlam Castle. In Sutton Holgrave 11 acceded to the rebellion³ and 2 are appointed for

Froude, IX.
180.

To Cecil,
4th Jan.

Bowes
MSS., vol.
13.

¹ A pardon was proclaimed to all except the Earls and twelve others who would lay down their arms by a given date.

² Notice that many of these names occur also in the Extent of the Manor in 1559 (Paper No. 84). Robert Thompson was the Miller.

³ The names in Sutton Howgrave are: Thoms Nycolson, Xrofer fyrbank, William Hopps, Rauf Burne, Thoms Hopps, Willm Grason, Robart Walker, Thoms Mothersall, Richard Power, James Mychell and Richard thornon. James Mitchell was hanged.

execution; in Synderby 16 joined—3 to be executed; Pycale 11-2; Carethorpe 30-5; Burneston 23-4; Bedell 31-5; West tanfeld 33-5. The Wapontake of Halikeld furnished by far the largest number of rebels in proportion to its population, which was doubtless owing to the influence of the house of Norton Conyers and of Christopher Nevill; 341 joined the rebellion in the Wapontake of whom 57 are appointed to die. For all Richmondshire the numbers are 1233 and 233 respectively. The lists occupy many pages in the diary, and at the end Sussex has written upon a page of the book itself, the order for execution in these terms:

Sr Georg bowes. I hav sett the numbers to be executed in every towne under the names of every town as I did in yr other book which draweth nere to ijc; wheryn you may use yr discretyon in takeing more or lesse in every towne as you shall see just cause for ye offenses and fitness for example, so as in the hole you passe not of all kynd of such the number of ijc, amongst whom you maye not execute eny that hathe freholds or noted welthye, for so is the Quene's Majesties pleiser by her specyall commandment.

10 January 1569 TS Sussex

There can be little doubt that these terrible measures were not really carried out to the utmost extremity. Sharpe does not print the names of those actually put to death, but the numbers only of those appointed for execution. And historians, basing their calculations upon these figures, have arrived at the conclusion that "near a thousand perished." That is not true.¹ We have it on the word of Sir George Bowes himself that the extreme number "appointed was 700 and some odd, but what number did directly suffer" he could not truly say. There were sundry places, he says, where no men came before him for that they were wholly fled and remained in hiding until the period of martial law was ended. Also he had hanged none but such as confessed that they were in open rebellion two days at least after the first pardon was proclaimed. Elizabeth complained more than once that the executions were not being carried out as expeditiously or thoroughly as she desired. "She seemed possessed by a temper unlike any which she ever displayed before or

Sharpe, 187
and 188.

Froude, IX.
182.

¹ The present writer has discussed this question and brought forward new evidence on the subject in Volume XVIII. of the *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*.

after." But there is reason to think that her northern councillors were more merciful than she was. The following list which we copy from Bowes' diary makes it appear that only 57 were put to death in the towns and villages of Richmondshire instead of 215, which was the number appointed.

PERSONES EXECUTED IN RYCHEMONDSHIRE.

Bowes
MSS., vol.
15, p. 216.

Gyllingwest.

Xrofer Lambert	} all of Rychemond.
John Wedderelle	
Henrye purday	
John Shipyde	

Gyllingeast.

Xrofer Walker and Wylliam Carter of Manbye.
 Wylliam Wynspere and John Wynspere of Warlaybye.
 Thomas Jackson of Great Langton.
 George crosseland of Yeaffurth.
 Xrofer Bell of Aynderbye.
 John Robinson of Stappleton.
 Robert taylyear of Brunton.

Hangeast.

Lancelote thorneton of Lemynge.
 Wyllm Harreson of craikall.
 Wyllm Wardroppe of Burrell.
 Xrofer Morland of thornton steward.
 Xrofer Heddrington of Scruton.
 Thomas Dickenson of Ayskew.
 Wyllm Dighton of Wathe.
 John Warde and Thomas Symondson of craikall.
 Xrofer Nyxson of Bedell.
 Peter Man and Marmaduke Langdale of Kirkbye fletham.
 Xrofer Staffurth of Langthorne.
 Raphe Dagget of Wathe.

Hallekeld.

Wyllm Metcalf, melmrbye.
 Wylliam rotman of tanfeyl.
 John Beckwith of Synderbye.
 Jame Gyll of tanfeyl.
 Thomas Blackbanke of carethorpe.
 Xrofer Rawlinge, pyckall.
 Xrofer Hutchinson of carethorpe.
 Jeferay Metchell of Synderbye.
 John Ketlewell.

Thomas cuthbert and James Lun of Burnisheton.
 James Mitchell of Sutton holgrave.
 Wyllm Dyghtone of Wath.

Hangwest.

Henry Mydlesham of thorabye.
 Rychard toppam of carleton.
 Cuthbert gelderte of West Scrafton.
 James Jayke of Burton.
 Wyllm Lockwood of thorneton.
 Ranold Alderson and Bryllin Longley of Mydleham.
 John Sadler and John Baynes of Burton.
 Nicholas Bellerbye and Robert thomlyn of West Wytton.
 Peter Dawson of Carleton.
 Mychaell Hereson and Oswald toppam of Scrafton.
 Wyllm Ratlyf of east hawxwell.
 Robert Swetinge of fyngall.
 Symond payton of West hawxwell.
 Petter Dawsons.

Sharpe, p. 101. In a letter addressed to Cecil, 14th December 1569, Sir George Bowes declares that on his release from Barnard Castle he was met with almost the same speeches as those of the servants of Job. He was utterly spoiled of his goods, his corn and cattle carried away, his houses wrecked, "so that I now possess nothing but my horse, armor and weapon, brought out of Barnard Castle, which I more esteem than twenty times so much more of other thinges; for that by yt I am enablyd to serve my good Quene, whom God preserve and I weary not all my losses." To recompense him for the losses he had sustained, he had a grant from the Crown of all the personal possessions of the Earl of Northumberland found at Breckenborough, Topcliffe or the Lodge; but from an inquest taken 11th April 1577,¹ it appears that he had chivalrously bestowed these goods upon Northumberland's two daughters who were of "tender age," and left in such dire poverty that they could not even procure fuel in the depth of winter. "Passing by the younge ladys, I founde them in harde case for nether had thay any provisione, nor one peny to relyve them with, but sume lyttel thyng frome me. Thay wolde gladly be removyde, ther wante of fier is so grett, whos yeres may nott well suffer that lacke."

Letter to
 Sussex, 19
 Jan. 1570,
 Cott. MSS.

¹ Exchequer Special Commissions, York, 19th Elizabeth No. 2613—quoted in *Yorks. Archaeolog. Journal*, xvii. 140.

Sir George Bowes died in 1580. Distinguished by military skill and statesmanlike wisdom, he was one of the most steadfast supporters of Queen Elizabeth in the north of England. In a contemporary letter written to Burleigh, it is said that he was the surest pyllore the Queen's Majesty had in these parts. Sir Cuthbert Sharpe's *Memorials of the Rebellion of 1569*, published in 1840, is by far the best work upon this subject,¹ and was principally compiled from the diaries and letters of Sir George Bowes, above referred to, which were discovered at Streatlam shortly before that time. The volume contains an engraved portrait of Bowes from a painting now at Streatlam, executed in 1572, when he was forty-five years of age.

Signature of Queen Elizabeth from a letter to Sir
George Bowes, dated 2nd April 1570.

We shall now notice the career of Christopher Wandesford who came to be designed "of Hipswell," the younger brother of Francis. There was a most remarkable suit in the Consistory Court of York touching the marriage of Cecily Fulthorpe, both Christopher Wandesford and John Burghe of the parish of Catterick claiming her to be his wife. The lady in question was the younger sister of Anne Fulthorpe who married Francis Wandesford of Kirklington, and with her co-heir to an extensive inheritance. The papers we have concerning this matter can only be understood by supposing that the word matrimony is employed in the sense of betrothal or "engagement" of marriage; and the term lawful husband

¹ Not only so, but it is in most respects a model of what an historical work should be. We have here presented to us the actual language of contemporary letters and documents, and one reads it with a confidence which is quite wanting in writers who give no authorities for their statements.

No. 85A.

and wife has evidently the force only of legally affianced or contracted in marriage. The record commences with a judgment of 27th August 1558, by the Official of the Archbishop of York, who having heard evidence adjudged the said Cecily to be the lawful wife of John Burghe and he to be her lawful husband. "And we do decide that the said Cecily Fulthorpe be forced and compelled to undergo the solemnisation of matrimony in the face of the Church, as is the ecclesiastical custom, with the aforesaid John Burghe." Against this sentence Christopher Wandesford appealed, and intervening by complaint, alleged that he and the said Cecily were mutually lovers, and at repeated times and on different occasions they have had discourse upon that subject, so that each hath often anxiously solicited the other to contract a marriage or conjugal covenant. He propounds further that they two (the mutual affection every day more and more increasing between them) did contract matrimony by apt or nuptial words, and especially by these words spoken in English¹—to wit by Christopher saying to Cecily: Here I take you Cecily Fulthorpe to my wife. And by Cecily immediately replying: Here I take you Christopher Wandesford to my husband. Also Cecily has often confessed and recognised that she had contracted matrimony with him; and the same is matter of public report and rumour in the parish of Catterick and other neighbouring places. In these circumstances Wandesford asks that justice may be done to him, that he should be adjudged lawful husband or spouse to the said Cecily, and that she should be compelled to solemnise matrimony with him in the face of the Church.

No. 85A.

Cecily's reply to this was heard on 14th October 1558. She says that for four years past there hath continued love and favour betwixt herself and Mr Christofer Wandisford, and that they have many times had conversations of love and favour and for matrimony to be contracted betwixt them. And that before Mr John Burghe had commenced his action in that court the said Mr Xrofer Wandisfurthe was a suitor and mover of the witness to have her to his wife. Secondly, she depones that four years since or thereabouts, in a certain chamber at Hipswell, which day month or year she does not now otherwise remember, the said Mr Christofer Wandisfurthe and she did contract matrimony by these words following. The said Xrofer saying to her: Canne you fynd in your harte to have me to your husbande and to forsake all other? And this witness, answering again, said yea. She then asked him likewise yf he

¹The record is in Latin.

mighte finde in his harte to have hir to his wief and forsake all other for hir; and he answered agayne and said, yea. She goes on to say that thies words were spoken onelie betwixte themselves, none beinge present by—that their hands were joined together at the word-speaking, and when they had spoken the words aforesaid they drew hands and kissed together in token of matrimony. She confirms also what Christopher had said as to her having openly confessed that she had contracted herself to him, and as to the matter being one of public notoriety.

The next step taken was that Christopher and Cecily were married “in the face of the Church”—at Burneston, as we are informed—yet they appear to have done this in defiance of the Archiepiscopal injunction, because they themselves applied to the Consistory Court for relief, 13th June 1562. They now pleaded that whereas one John Burgh had brought a suit against Cecily claiming her to be his wife, yet the said John was now departed forth of this present world to the mercy of Almighty God; and they, having sure knowledge of his death, do consent and agree that the matrimony contracted between them shall be good even from the beginning thereof and they promise to abide in lawful matrimony together to their lives’ ends. Upon this and other undertakings the marriage was ratified under the seal of the Vicar General in spirituals, 15th July 1562. No. 86.

Cecily died at Hipswell, 17th October 1566, and was buried in the south aisle of Catterick Church. Of her four sons, the three eldest, namely, Francis, Henry and Thomas, died unmarried during their father’s life-time; and Christopher, the youngest, proved to be of weak intellect. There is an entail by Christopher, the elder, and Cecily, dated 18th March 1566, of their half share of the Fulthorpe estates, which shows amongst other things that these were still held in common between them and the Kirklington Wandesfords, although the manor-house of Hipswell had up to this time been the residence of Christopher’s family. At the period of Cecily’s death, however, her sister Anne had recently become the wife of Christopher Nevill her second husband; and arrangements were at this time made for a partition of Hipswell, the other manors and lands to remain in common, and the rents to be equally divided during the joint lives of Christopher Nevill and Christopher Wandesford. The deed of partition is interesting and the description of the boundaries minute; the Hall house with its offices was assigned to the Nevills, together with the house called the garner and the buildings on the south side of the same extending towards a gate there called the postron gate—with the exception of one store-room within the No. 87. No. 88.

garner house reserved for Mr Wandesford. The churchyard of the church or chapel of Hipswell is also mentioned. This arrangement however held good for very few years. Christopher Nevill, as we have seen, was attainted of high treason and obliged to flee the country in the year 1570, and his wife thereafter removed to Kirklington where she resided with her son Christopher.

No. 104.

At a somewhat later period, a more comprehensive partition of the Fulthorpe manors was made between the families of Kirklington and Hipswell. This was on 2nd July 1586, when the parties agreed that Christopher Wandesford of Hipswell should have the manor of Hipswell, in severalty; and that Anne Nevill and her son Sir Christopher Wandesford of Kirklington should have, in severalty, the various other manors and lands in the counties of York, Durham and Westmoreland which had descended to the co-heirs. Christopher Wandesford of Hipswell lived to an advanced age and died at Hipswell, 6th December 1601, directing by his will that his body be buried within his porche or choir on the sowthe side of the parishe church of Cathericke, nighe unto the place where my firste wief was buried. Although a younger son, he was necessarily a very important factor in the family history, living as he did during the times of four successive lords of Kirklington, and at a period the most eventful in the history of our country. Born about the middle of the reign of Henry VIII., he was old enough to remember the beheading of Katherine Howard—the establishment of the liturgy by Edward VI.—the fires of Smithfield and Oxford—the execution of Mary Queen of Scots—and the rejoicings which took place after the defeat of the Spanish Armada!

Signature of Chr. Wandesford of Hipswell, 1586.

Sir CHRISTOPHER WANDESFORD of Kirklington, the son of Francis and therefore nephew of the last-mentioned Christopher, occupied an important position in the county, and was dubbed Knight by Queen Elizabeth at Greenwich, in the year 1585. Born in 1549 he was only ten years of age at the time of his father's death. He appears to have been educated in part at the grammar school of Northallerton, which was at that

period in considerable repute. In the inventory of debts owing by Francis Wandesford, his father, at the time of his decease, there is an item of 40s. due to William Whiet of Allerton for the board of Christopher and Francis Wandesford. He was twenty years of age when he joined Sir George Bowes in the defence of Barnard Castle, and it appears from a list of the garrison published by Sharpe that he and two others had charge of 21 men with the duty of keeping ward over one or more of the town gates. There is amongst the documents at Streatlam

A declaration of the entries of all horsemen and footmen levied by vertue of the Quene's severall comysiones as well directed to Sir George Bowes, Xrofer Wivell, John Sare, Xrofer Rookesbie, Xrofer Wandisforthe and William Wicliffe and others appointed by the same to make levies of men within the Liberties of Richmonde and Richmonde-shire. 15th November 1569.

Bowes
MSS., vol.
15.

Sir George Bowes, Captain.
Robert Bowes, Levetenant.
Henry Wandisfourd,¹ Gwyd.
Thomas Marche, Surgion.

The first name on the list is Xrofer Wandisforthe, which was probably Christopher the uncle, afterwards of Hipswell; the second name is Xrofer Cowper, who had a lease of houses and lands at Hudswell. The list altogether contains 180 names besides the four officers. An increase or reinforcement of 50 horsemen including "Xrofer Wandisforthe armiger" joined them on the 19th of the month, 95 footmen on the 28th, and 41 horsemen on the 29th.

In April 1570, Wandesford was sent to London to interview Sir William Cecil on the subject of his mother's jointure which was forfeited to the Crown for the misdeeds of Christopher Nevell his step-father. He carried with him letters of recommendation from Lord Sussex and from Sir George Bowes, both of which are preserved amongst the State Papers.

LETTER FROM THE EARL OF SUSSEX TO SIR WILLIAM CECIL.

The berer hereof Christopher Wansworth hath maryed a daughter of Sir George Bowes and was with him at Barny Castell and after in all the seruice against the rebells.

State Papers,
and Sharpe,
p. 36.

¹xvith die Jan. (1570)—Prisoners to be executed in Cleaveland to morrowe. To be executed at or nyghe Gisburgh: James Hill, Hewghe Stoker. To be executed at or nygh Great Ayton: John Atkinson, William Topley. To be executed at or nygh Yarme: John Johnson, Richard Yonge, John Pearson, Robert Thompson.

I will that you, Henry Wandisford, do see the execution of thes men convicted at the places above said with all convenient spede.

(signed) GEORGE BOWES.

(Bowes MSS., xiv. 48.)

His mother was married to Chr. Nevell who of long time did deal very ill with her and now the land that was her joyntur is come to her Majesties hands by the offence of Nevell. Mr Wansworth repareth thither to be a suter that he may be fermor of the land that Nevell had in right of his mother; and that some porcyon of the rent might be allowed to his mother for her mayntenance. And for that the sute seemeth very reasonable, and he hath very cherefully and dewtyfully served the Qu: Ma: in the hole tyme of the Rebellyon and is of the best sorte in lyving and habyletye in the Bishoprick, I am bold to recomend him to you to pray you to show your good favor towards him in all such matters as he shall declare to you herein, and shall seem reasonable to you.

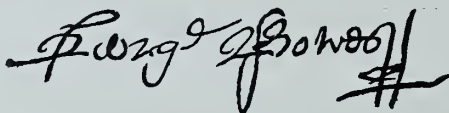
10th April 1570.

LETTER FROM SIR GEORGE BOWES TO SIR WILLIAM CECIL.

State Papers,
p. 291.

The bearer my son-in-law, Christopher Wandsforth being now of age, and having served Her Majesty dutifully, comes before you for his livery. Pray favour him and grant him long days. His entry will be but poor through the evil dealings of his father-in-law Christopher Nevill who married his mother, and in his minority came into possession of all his father had, which he for the most part consumed, used the mother in a most evil manner, and now has forfeited the rest both lands and goods to Her Majesty and left nothing, either for him or his mother unless by your help. His desire is to farm such of his inheritance as shall come to Her Majesty by the attainder of Christopher Nevill at such a rent as it shall be valued at.

23rd April 1570.



One of Sir Christopher Wandesford's first acts after the attainment of majority seems to have been to rebuild the family mansion at Kirklington. With but slight alteration the Hall as it stands to-day is his work and we shall probably not be very wide of the mark if we name the years 1571 and 1572 as the date of its erection. We find his name mentioned in the records of the Court of High Commission at York, 18th November 1577, when Mr Wandesford and Sir William Mallory are directed to see that the churchwardens of Ripon do their duty. He filled the office of High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1578 and 1579, and was at one time Vice-President of the Council of the North. In 1580 he was appointed one of the Commissioners for the survey of the forts and castles on the West Marches; and in the same year, he acts in the matter of raising a troop in Richmondshire. We have printed elsewhere a letter on this subject in Sir Christopher Wandesford's handwriting and signed by several of his colleagues as well as by himself dated at Thirsk, 27th February 1580. Each county was charged with a certain number of soldiers for the Queen's service—not with


Border
Papers, I.
35.

No. 100.

money merely, but with the actual furnishing of the horses and men—and this, in the case of Yorkshire, was again subdivided into districts. The proportion allotted to Richmondshire, on this occasion, was 32 light horsemen, and it was the duty of the Commissioners to deliver these by a certain day, levying a tax for the purpose upon those who in their judgment were fittest to contribute to the service. Three years later, Sir Christopher was appointed by Lord Scrope of Bolton to be his Deputy-Steward of Richmond and Richmondshire.

Know all men that I Henry Scrope, Knight, Lord Scrope of Bolton, Lord Warden of the Westmarche of England and the Queen's Majesty's head Steward of Richmond and Richmondshire, and of all Her Majesty's manors, court-leets and Vew of frank-pledge within the said Richmond and Richmondshire, have confirmed, made, named and appointed my well-beloved friend Christopher Wandesforde, Esquire, my deputy or understeward of and within the said Richmond and Richmondshire, and of all the said manors, court-leets and Vew of frank-pledge within the said Richmond and Richmondshire. To have, hold and exercise the said office of Deputy Steward of and within the said Richmond and Richmondshire to the said Christopher Wandesforde, esquire, together with the fee of Twenty pounds yearly to be paid unto him at the feasts of St Martin the Bishop in winter and Pentecost by even and equal portions, for exercising of the same. Willing and requiring all and every person within the said Richmond and Richmondshire to take, use and obey the said Christopher Wandesforde as my lawful Deputye in the execution of the said office. In witness whereof I, the said Lord Scroop, to this my present writing have sett my sealle this 21st day of July in the 25th yere of the Reigne of our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth, by the grace of God, Queen of England, france and Ireland, defender of the faith, etc.

Seal.



In 1583, the same year in which the foregoing commission is dated, Throgmorton's plot against the Queen was discovered, and the author of it beheaded. Renewed vigilance was in consequence observed as to the movements of Roman Catholics. There are preserved two letters from the Queen in council addressed to her trusty and well-beloved Christopher Wandesford of Kirklington, Esquire, the first of which directs him to search for and apprehend the persons of an old man called Cleiburn and one Mountfort Scotton, a seminary priest, who are or shortly will be at

the house of Christopher Coniers at Hutton. This is dated 8th February 1583-4; but three days later a more general discretion was committed to Sir Christopher in regard to all Jesuits and popish priests by the tenour of the following commission.

BY THE QUEEN.

Trusty and welbeloved, wee greet you well. And wheras wee ar credibly informed that there ar daily repaying into the parts about you diverse Jesuits, popish priests and other very ill-affected p'sons who by ther wicked perswasions and evill example of life do seek to withdraw continewally our subjects from ther naturall obedience towards Us; We have therefore thought meet to give order unto you for the apprehending of such p'sons to the end they may be delivered unto iustice to be proceeded with according to ther desarts. And do by thes our l'res require comaund and authorize you to use yr best indeavour as well for the lerning out of the plaices wher they haunt in the most secret maner you can, as also for the apprehending of them and for the searching of all such howses wher you shall have intelligence or vehemently suspect they or any of them bee harboured, wherein you shall diligently make search for all maner of wrightings, popish books, beads, reliques, copes, vestiments and other superstitious trumpery. And as well the kind of persons above named as the other things to send under safe custody to Us or our counsell established in the north, for the better execution whereof we require you not to spare to break open the lockes of any doore, cupbord, chest, closet, trunke or any other place wh. you in yr discretion shall think fitt to be searched, in case the keyes of the same shall bee denied unto you. And wee further comaund all Justices of the peace and all other our loving officers and subjects whatsoever to bee ayding and assisting unto you in the execution of this service whensoever they shall by you bee therunto required. And heerin you may not faile to use all diligence and good circumspection as you will answer the trust wee repose in you. Gewin under our Signet at our city of York the 11th of febr. in the 26th year of our reign.

AND BY HER COUNCELL.

Privy
Seal.

Endorsed.

To Our trusty and welbeloved Chr. Wandesforde of Kirklington, Esquire, one of Our Justices in Our county of York.

State Papers.

In 1584 the Council of the North committed to Sir William Mallory and Mr Wandesford the inquiry into a case of a woman charged by William Beckwith of Ripon with witchcraft and with high treason touching Her Majesty's supremacy. The culprit was condemned at the Lent Assizes in that year.

No. 114.

Amongst the other papers relating to this period, there is a letter of Sir Christopher to the Lord Treasurer on the subject of a vexatious lawsuit brought against one of his tenants in Hudswell written less than a

month before his death; the moderate and respectful tone of the letter speaks much, we think, for the justice and integrity of the writer, the more so since it was written at a period when litigants did not scruple to approach the judges, privately, with special pleadings in their own favour, and even with bribes. The conclusion of this letter will afford a specimen of Sir Christopher Wandesford's handwriting.

and so humbly craving pardon in thus bold
writing to y^r L. forin & before the L. Jusus d^r to
y^r L.

Y^r good L. most bounden and redie at command

Chris to phur. Wande fford

The following, addressed to Mr and Mrs Wandesford in 1577, is a good example of the style of composition in the "spacious times of Queen Elizabeth," though it cannot be quite all read on account of faded ink. The writer was Richard Glover, *Somerset Herald*, who made a visitation of Yorkshire in 1584-5.

To the virtuous Gentlewoman Mrs Elizabeth Wandesford and to Mr Christopher Wandesford in the county of York, Esquire.

What a lodestone is vertue that can so draw unto it the hartes of those that embrace the same! for even as the Adamant by a naturall instinct and kyndly force doth draw unto him the hard and heavy yron (a metall unaccustomed to move) so the inspeakable courtesies and gentle entreteynmentes with a million of goodly and commendable vertues lodging in that godly brest of thine (a meete shryne for such a Goddesse as vertue is) do draw meny to sounde forthe your commendations. Omonge which nombre my selfe must be accompted, who, not learning from report but knowing by assured view amiable disposition—

—win the everlasting prize.

I trust you will beare with me in that I do lykwise count it, sith both my hart and handes have agreed upon it. It would greeve me yf yow shuld thinke I flattered yow or use these wordes of . . . which were an unrewarded folly wher Christe's maxims and strangers of practize ar. Therefore fearinge to use high wordes and lowe wses, I will

leave longer to make you blusse in reading your own prayse. And so without further processe referre me to the touche and proof yf I may stand to your husband or you eny way in steade yours be the labour to command and be myne the pleasure and goodwill to execute. . . . Together with myne owne and my poore wife's harty commendacions unto yow bothe I would he shuld understande that the greatest harm I wishe him is that yow may ever be his comfort, and by longe Lyf a long light unto your children. So do I humbly take my leave of yow bothe desyring god longe to preserve yow in health and prosperitie to your hartes full desyres. London the xviii of November 1577.

Your faithfull and hartie wellwiller



The image shows a handwritten signature in black ink. At the top left, the letter 'R.' is written in a small circle. Below it, the name 'Glouer' is written in a cursive hand, followed by 'Somersett' in a larger, more elaborate cursive script. The signature ends with a long, sweeping flourish that loops back to the left.

The next letter is from George Bowes, the brother of Lady Wandesford, and relates to lead mining in the manor of Fulthorpe.

I was intreated by my Aunt Bowes this Mounday neyghte at my comyng to Aske to commend this bearer and his sewte to your favorable acceptance thereof ; my brother henry and myselfe both beyng at Newcastle I dyd oneley usse hyme in ye matter to Mr Chapeman whose earnest sollycytation took effectte in this maner viz. Chap : is contente yf the lead be delivered before ye last of this mounth to accepte therof as at ye tyme the same was dewe although ye should have paid it at (as he sayeth) abowte ye xxth of Marche. I thynk you shall not be at charg for any consyderatyone, and for ye lead I have geven power to Henry that the sam shall be taken of ye lead dewe to me so as Mr Chapeman shall be satysfyed for your portyone ; but Willince was not there. And yt you provyde my money yf you can at or before ye xth of May, yf not then of necessity before ye xxth, for I am assured yt I shall not receyve my dewe by 400 li and more.

Onely ye lead shall be delivered, and Willance havynge also lead to deliver I know the bond will not be canceled. Your pleassure therefore I pray you lett me knowe presently concerning ye bond, for me and Henry shall presently repayre to Newcastle for ye delivery of ye lead to hyme.

Concernynge my cossyn Claxtone, accordynge to our apoyntemente wee met at Newcastle and thought suffyciente tyme, yett dyd he in some sorte seme as though he not certenly resolved untill we myghte confer thereof agen. The effectte was this of his offers ; fyrst for a lease of for 21 yeares at 500 li. I thynke he would gyve 600 li on second offer. He would lend 500 li so as havynge the same fowlthrop for 7 yeares in occupatyone, at ye eynd therof you to be in choyse whether to paye hym his money or to take : he to allow the foresayd 500 li and to gyve 800 li more, in all 1300 li, for ye inheritance. I doe suspekthe he is but for Sir Cotheberte Collyngewod whose gayne by usery in Newcastle is such as therfor unwyllynge to bystowe his mony in any other sorte.

I thynke I shall not see you before Gaterley,¹ nether before that tyme shall I be at

¹ The races on Gaterley Moor.





PORTRAITS OF SIR CIIRIS. AND LADY WANDEFORD, c. 1585.

leysure to be at Newcastle but yf you will gyve me leave I will bystowe one weeke abowte Newcastlè to inqyere, you owte a merchand yf you intend resolutly ye sale thereof.

I am called to supper yett in all haste I pray you at your good leysure, commend my wyeffe's good will to your selffe and my syster and my cossyn.—Your assured lovyng brother,

21 of April 1589.

George Bowes.

To ye reycht woorshipfull my good brother Sir Xrofer Wandesford, Kt.

Sir Christopher Wandesford married about the year 1568, Elizabeth, the elder daughter of Sir George Bowes of Streatlam by his first wife Dorothy Mallory, daughter of Sir William Mallory of Studley. Her sister Agnes Bowes was married to John Conyers of Sockburn, an active auxiliary to his father-in-law in the defence of Barnard Castle and a vigilant magistrate afterwards; he was knighted by James I. in the year of his accession, 1603. In the marriage articles which are dated 26th September 1568, Agnes is then called the eldest daughter, which apparently means the eldest unmarried. By a second wife, Jane Talbot, Sir George Bowes had several other daughters, to one of whom the Queen was godmother, and was present at her christening. She also was called Elizabeth, so that there were two sisters of the same name. The elder, as we have seen, became the wife of Sir Christopher Wandesford of Kirklington, the younger Elizabeth married Sir Timothy Hutton of Marske. There is still in the possession of that family a gold cup which was given to their ancestress by Queen Elizabeth. Sir Christopher had a numerous family as shown in the pedigree at page 33, and of whom we need here refer only to George his heir, and to William the second son, a member of Gray's Inn and of West Ham in the county of Essex. William married by license dated at West Ham, 8th June 1603, Margaret, daughter of Robert Pamplyn, an officer of the Great Wardrobe to Queen Elizabeth, and he was during many years intimately associated with the affairs of his elder brother. Sir Christopher Wandesford died at Kirklington, 11th July 1590, and was buried beneath the family chapel in the parish church, where the following inscription has been placed over his tomb :—

MEMORIAE
CHRISTOFERI WANDISFORD MILITIS QUI
OBIIT II^{MO} DIE IVLII ANNO DNI 1590 ANNO
AETATIS SVAE 42^{DO}

Hic jacet ille, Deo, Patriae, Qvi vixit Amicis
Dvm Patriae et Charis sivit adesse Devs.
Nunc tumvlo corpvs, nunc solv nomen amicis
et Patrie, superest Spiritvs ipse Deo.

Dr Toby Matthew, Dean of Durham and afterwards Archbishop of York, preached a funeral sermon in the church on the 13th of August, from 2 Timothy iv. 2. The widow, *née* Elizabeth Bowes, remarried at Kirklington, 28th September 1594, to Thomas Preston of Holker, in the county of Lancaster.

Sir GEORGE WANDESFORD of Kirklington, the eldest son of the foregoing, was born on the 20th May 1572, and was knighted at Whitehall, Metcalfe, p. 157. 29th April 1607. There is no entry of his baptism in the Kirklington register, and we must therefore assume that his birth did not take place there, which is the more likely as the new Hall was probably in course of erection at that time. There is a schedule of the lands which descended No. 116. to him upon his father's death as found by an office taken at Bedale, 15th October 1590, and the custody and marriage of the ward were thereafter committed by her Majesty to Dame Elizabeth Wandesford, his mother. Although only nineteen years of age, he married at Bishop Burton on the Par. Reg. 10th of August 1591, Catherine, the second of the four daughters of Ralph Hansby of Beverley and of Gray's Inn, London, a gentleman who occupied a somewhat prominent position and held several offices at the Court of Queen Elizabeth. Many of Mr Hansby's documents are to-day at Castle-comer, but they are chiefly of a legal nature, relating to the disposition of his property and other matters. We may, however, direct attention to a requisition by the Queen for a loan towards the necessary defence and preservation of her dominions. The letter is addressed to our trusty and No. 121. well-beloved Raffe Hansby of Bishop Burton, esquire, and premising that her Majesty, finding occasion for charges exceeding all ordinary means, and not minding to press her subjects with undue taxation, has thought good to be supplied with reasonable funds by way of loan on the part of such of her loving subjects as are known to be of ability to advance the same—"amongst whome we accompt you one." This was in reality quite as much a forced loan as those which occasioned so much trouble to Charles I. some thirty years later; the collectors' receipt endorsed upon the letter shows, however, that Mr Hansby complied with the requisition. The Queen in all cases, we believe, repaid these loans shortly afterwards, which, according to Baker, "won her no less love than if she had given it."

Sir George Wandesford lived to a large extent with his father-in-law in the early years of his married life, his three eldest sons being all baptized at Bishop Burton between the years 1592 and 1597. He was also much in London, and, so far as we are aware, spent little of his

time at Kirklington. He took his designation from Slenningford Hall near Tanfield, an estate which may perhaps have come to him with his wife, since we cannot find that it ever formed part of the Wandesford inheritance; he usually styled himself George Wandesford of Slenningford. He was, in character, in one respect at least quite the reverse of his father and of his eldest son—that is to say, he was both imprudent in business matters and extravagant in his personal expenses; so that during his time, many fair manors which had for centuries been the inheritance of his ancestors were alienated and sold. Yet, if unpractical, there was a chivalrous side to his character. When the Earl of Essex, at that time the favourite of Queen Elizabeth, obtained command of his second expedition against Spain, Wandesford offered his services to that unfortunate nobleman and appears to have accompanied him upon his hazardous and fruitless voyage, although we are not in possession of any account of his adventures on the occasion. Before setting out, he made his will in which he declares himself “determined by God’s grace to pass the seas and to adventure myself in this action or voyage now intended by the right honourable the Earl of Essex, where, by reason of the manifold dangers which are always incident to martial enterprizes, I think it the part of a Christian to prepare myself to such success as it shall please the Almighty to allot to me either by life or death.” This is dated 28th June 1597. He leaves all his free estate to his brother, William, to whom he is indebted in great sums of money; and at the same time he executed a deed assigning all his goods and chattels of every description to his brother for the purpose of indemnifying him as far as might be possible in respect of his standing jointly bound with himself to various creditors for debts raised for the benefit of George only. In March 1598, he executed entails of the manors of Kirklington, Thimbleby and Hudswell, but the whole of his grandmother’s share of the Fulthorpe estate was gradually sold, as well as the manor of Westwick—the most ancient possession of the family—the lands of Slenningford and others.

No. 284.

No. 122.

Nos. 123
and 124.

On the other hand, the lordship of Hipswell came to him as next heir of entail, under the following curious circumstances. Christopher Wandesford of Hipswell died on the 6th of September 1601, leaving an only son Christopher, a lunatic. Within a few days of this event, a milk-maid at Hipswell named Cecily Metcalfe conspired with James Metcalfe her brother and others to decoy Mr

Wandesförd out of his own house in order that a marriage might be brought about between him and Cecily. By a promise of £100 to John Lofthouse who was in attendance upon Christopher the latter was persuaded to go furth of the gates in the night time, and was conveyed away by several men first to Wensleydale and thence to Horton in Ribblesdale, where, "about the Holie Rood day laste paste" (14th September 1601) a ceremony of marriage was performed by one Thomas Mann, who had been ordained but was subsequently deprived by episcopal authority. Upon knowledge of the stealing away, pursuit was made by order of the President of the Council of the North, and the parties apprehended within a few days. After examination, the President committed Christopher to the custody of his friends; Cecily to the officials of the Archdeaconry of Richmond; and Lofthouse to No. 289. York Castle, where he was imprisoned a long time. An inquest or assize was now held at Richmond, 7th October 1601, when the jury by their verdict declared Christopher to be a lunatic and incapable of the management of his affairs. He was accordingly a ward of the Queen, who committed his custody to Robert Pamplyn; and on complaint to the Court of High Commission at York by William Wandesford, the matter was by them referred to Sir John Bennett, chancellor of the diocese, before whom the case was tried on the 4th of March 1601-2. The evidence given at this investigation is still preserved at York, and 62-317. is, in part, printed by the Surtees Society. It seems that Christopher had been unwilling to marry, saying, "Nay, I might have a gentlewoman." Partly by persuasion and partly by force, however, the ceremony was accomplished, Loftus leaning upon Mr Wandesford's shoulder and whispering in his ear the words, which he compelled him to repeat after him.

Roger Cottam of York deponed that he had dwelt in the house at Hipswell for two years, during all which time Christopher was accompted a lunatyke or madd man, committing dyvers misdemeaners whereby it might evidentlie appear that he was senceles and altogether destitute of reason and descrecion.

Michael Wandesforde of Upsland, gent, aged about 50, says that Christopher is a lunatic, and was so found by a jury impanelled at Richmond, which he the rather knoweth to be true because he hath seen the said Christopher behave himself like a madman, and was one of the jury impanelled.

Henry Greathead, of Hipswell, says that he was in company with Christopher at the time of his father's death. He brought the same Christopher into the chamber and said to him: "Your father is deade, loke on him and you must weepe." "Noe," quoth he,

“he is not deade,” and laughed and sayd, “Is he not lying there in his bedd?” and said further, “I will not weepe, whye should I weepe?”—by reason whereof this witness was the more assured of his frensy.

Other evidence concerned the position and antecedents of the minister. One witness declared that he was a haunter of ail howsies, geven to drinking and carding and for thies and other misbehaviours he was displaced from the cure at Dent aboute twoo yeres agoe; and all agreed that he had no licence to officiate at Horton, and that the parties to the supposed marriage were not his parishioners. William Escam who kept a “vittaylin house” at Horton said they alighted there and he followed them to church. The said Christopher seemed to him to be of no sound judgment nor discretion, for if he had been, he would not have suffered the said Loftehous to have leaned upon him as he did, neither had the witness seen anie other ever married having an other man leanyng over his shoulders at the tyme. On their return to the house, there was a pece of mutton roasting at the fier, the which the said Mr Wandesford laid his hand upon, saying, “Is this a pigg?” On the other side, Richard Dinsdale gave evidence that he accompanied Mr Wandesford to Horton and had much conversation with him, asking him how he liked the moors, to which he had replied that he liked them well, saving that they were very windy by reason of the hills, and that they lay high. He further depones that after the marriage, the weddeners, dyned at William Escam, where Wandesford seyng a calfe-heade on the table sayd, “Is this a calfe-heade? Yt is a verye good one”: which was a calfe-head indede. On these grounds the witness supposed that he was very sensible.

Thomas Mann said he was forty-eight years of age and had been ordained by the Bishop of Carlisle twenty years since. He had taught Mr Lowther of Lowther’s children four years and Sedberghe free school about a year. Had served the cures of Overton, Gargrave and Dent, successively. He married them properly on 26th September 1601. He admitted in cross-examination that he had twenty nobles promised for doing so.

The result was that a decree of divorce, *causa nullitatis*, was pronounced on 23rd September 1603.

Cecily now petitioned the King declaring that Christopher was no lunatic but was her lawful husband, and a man of sufficient government and discretion; upon which the Court of Wards ordered him to be brought before them, and decided, in 1604, that he was a lunatic and that in view of the divorce Cecily had no interest in his estate. On 23rd June in that

year, she appealed against the sentence of divorce, and a Commission was appointed to adjudicate upon it. Under their direction, Christopher was placed first at the house of Dr Ridley, "a man of great learning, gravity and reputation," living hard by Doctors Commons, and afterwards at the Tower of London, so that the Commissioners might have opportunities of seeing him. At the end of 1607, a sentence was given revoking the divorce and pronouncing the matrimony lawful and binding. It was objected, however, that only five out of the eleven Commissioners were present, and that these had chosen a time when not one of their colleagues who had been specially appointed by the Lord Chancellor were able to attend, or had been made aware of the proceedings; also that they had improperly excluded evidence which ought to have been admitted, and that they had refused to see the lunatic himself. In this position of affairs, the family appealed to the King to appoint a new Commission to investigate the affair, upon which were some of the most eminent men of the day, such as the Lord Archbishop of York (Dr Toby Matthew), the Lord Bishop of Rochester, Sir Francis Bacon the philosopher, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, the Earl of Cumberland, and many others. This was in the month of May 1608, and on the 24th of July following, Christopher was withdrawn from the controversy by death. What further proceedings were taken in the matter of the alleged marriage we are not informed, but it is evident that it was not allowed to hold good, as at an Inquisition post-mortem held at Bedale on the 8th of October, it was found that Christopher was in the wardship of the lord the King, and that Sir George Wandesford, Knight, was his cousin and next heir.¹

No. 130. In the year 1606, Sir George let his mansion house of Slenningford, "otherwise Sherbeck Hall," on a lease for seven years together with the demesne lands and the household stuffs and implements as in a schedule annexed to the lease. The list of furniture is curious, and several of the apartments are said to be "wainscotted round about." But this like many other bargains of Sir George's was not a lease at a fair annual rent, but upon what is known as a fine—that is, that for the sum of £380 down, the premises were demised for the term of seven years at the fictitious rent of fourpence annually, if legally demanded. Other lands were let out to old family retainers for mere nominal acknowledgments—as for instance the

¹ In the Calendar of State Papers of the reign of James I. there is a document entitled "Legal opinions on the validity of marriage contracted by an insane person, or by one who though insane has lucid intervals, as applicable to the case of Metcalfe v. Wandesford,"

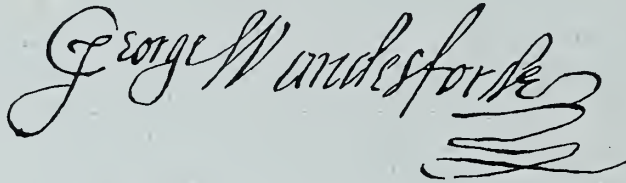
Wastes Bring in the lordship of Kirklington was let for twenty-one years from Michaelmas 1602 to James Milner, in consideration of good and faithful services done and to be done by the said James to his lord, and for 6s. 8d. to be paid by him to the church of Kirklington at Easter in each year. The effect of these chivalrous proceedings, as might have been foreseen, was seriously to embarrass his heir who for many years after his succession had to buy in or otherwise compensate the holders of leases who paid nothing for their holdings. No. 125.

In the summer of 1612, Sir George, who was then in London was seized with an illness which appeared likely to prove fatal, and by his directions, his eldest son, at that time pursuing his studies at Cambridge, was summoned to his bedside. After expressing his regret that he had proved but an indifferent steward of the family fortunes, Sir George informed his son that he should make no new testamentary disposition, but would leave everything to the honour and conscience of his heir. The old will was therefore proved at London, 12th September 1612, and also at Richmond. By it everything which he had to leave excepting his entailed estates were bequeathed to his brother, William Wandesford of Gray's Inn, who, however, voluntarily resigned all his interest to his nephew in consideration of some very moderate "demands," which we might almost call recommendations, as to the nature and extent of the provision which should be made for the younger branches of the family. No. 284.

Sir George Wandesford died on the 11th of September 1612, and was buried at the church of St Andrew, Holborn. With his first wife, Catherine Hansby, he had three sons, Christopher, John and Michael, and a daughter Anne, to whom her grandfather Hansby left 1000 marks when of age or married. On 4th March 1621-2, she became the wife of Mauger Norton, Esq., a descendant of the house of Norton Conyers, of Clowbeck, and afterwards of the hospital of St Nicholas near Richmond where she died, and was buried 23rd December 1683. She had several children, of whom may be mentioned Edmund Norton, an officer in the royal army during the civil war, buried at St Michael the Belfry, York, 19th November 1648; and Mary, who married Sir John Yorke of Gowthwaite. No. 137.

Sir George married secondly, Mary, daughter of Robert Pamplyn, citizen of London and of Lymington in the county of Hants, a sister of his brother William's wife. With her he had a son William, baptized at Kirklington, 26th August 1605; and Margaret, who was married to James Blanchard. The widow renounced, in 1613, all right or claim upon her No. 141.

late husband's estate. There is also a grant from King Charles dated at State Papers. Westminster, 28th June 1628, conveying to Dame Mary, widow of Sir George Wandesford, and to William Wandesford, the lands of Hilsea and Portsea and all other lands in the county of Hampshire surrounded by the sea, in consideration of the long service done to the King's predecessors by Robert Pamplyn, deceased, late yeoman of his Majesty's robes, father of Dame Mary and of Margaret, wife of the said William. It appears from the State Papers that Dame Mary Wandesford had fenced in a portion of these grounds with a sea-wall, but was much troubled by certain persons who had pulled down the wall and committed other trespasses upon her rights. She appealed to the Privy Council, and several Orders on the subject were made in the years 1636 and 1637.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "George Wandesford". The signature is written in dark ink and features a prominent, sweeping flourish at the end of the word "Wandesford".

Signature of Sir Geo. Wandesford, 1597.

CHAPTER I

The Life of Lord Deputy Wandesford

CHRISTOPHER, the eldest son of Sir George Wandesford, and the future Lord Deputy of Ireland, was born at the house of his grandfather Hansby, near to Beverley, where his parents were at that time living, 24th September 1592,¹ and was baptized in the church of Bishop Burton on the 18th of October following. After receiving the rudiments of education at the free school of Well, near Kirklington, he entered Clare College, Cambridge, in 1607, being at that time about fifteen years of age. If his University career began at an earlier age than we are accustomed to, his residence at Cambridge was at all events of longer duration than is now thought necessary. It was not until after he had been four years at the University that he formed a resolution to take Holy Orders, an intention which the death of his father in the following year induced him to abandon. During his residence at Cambridge his conduct is represented as studious and regular, his attention being chiefly directed to classical literature and the ancient orators. We have seen that when barely twenty years of age he was confronted with the difficult situation of succeeding to an impoverished estate, coupled with the necessity of providing for his younger brothers and sisters; and it is a little remarkable that he was the fifth heir in succession who was under age at the time of his father's death. Indeed, as he himself died when his eldest son was only in his eighteenth year, there were six consecutive generations of the family in which no father lived to see his heir attain majority. At the present time, this would have tended to augment the value of the estate, for it is an axiom in these days that a long minority makes a wealthy heir, but the reverse was the case under the old feudal laws. Where

¹ This is the date given by Mrs Thornton and is likely to be correct. In the inquisition taken after the death of Sir George Wandesford who died 11th September 1612, it is said that his son Christopher was then aged twenty years and eight days. That would make him to have been born 3rd September 1592. It is observable that the ages which people declared themselves to be at inquests very seldom do entirely accord with other evidences. No. 289.

lands were held of the Crown by Knight service—and it was thus that most of the soil of England was held—the Sovereign was guardian to the minor heir or heiress, and was not only entitled to a large share of the rents during the minority, but had absolute power to dispose of the ward in marriage to any person of suitable rank. The chief bait, indeed, which attracted a needy sycophant to the Court was the hope of obtaining a royal letter to an heiress. Under these conditions it will readily be understood that the feudal exactions of five successive wardships within a period of less than one hundred years had greatly impoverished the inheritance, apart from the extravagant expenditure of Sir George Wandesford. The rights of the Sovereign were not relinquished without substantial compensation, which was computed with reference to the number of years the wardship had to run, and to other circumstances.

No. 138. In this case Ralph Hansby had to pay £900 to free his grandson from the obligation to marry whomsoever the King might assign to him, and that although Mr Wandesford was within a few months of attaining his majority. We have seen that the provision to be made for his younger brothers and sisters was left entirely to the conscience of the heir, and it was natural that in such a matter he should consult the only male relative of his father, namely, his uncle William Wandesford, who moreover was a large creditor of the late Sir George. Paper No. 137 contains the recommendations of this uncle, which were that the widowed Lady Wandesford should have a third part of Hipswell, etc. for life with the house there; that £500 should be paid to each of the sisters for her portion; and annuities to each of the brothers, but with the stipulation that if either of the two elder brothers embraced the clerical profession and should thereafter be preferred to the living of Kirklington, his annuity should in that case be transferred to the other brother. As a matter of fact, Mr Wandesford dealt more liberally with his family. John and Michael were sent to Cambridge, and the former was maintained at one of the Inns of Court until called upon to plead. At a later period he went as Consul to Aleppo, where he acquired fortune, and returning at the time of the civil war, devoted himself to the service of King Charles, whom he attended at Oxford and elsewhere.¹ He died unmarried. Michael, the second younger brother, was educated at St John's College,

¹ There is an Exchequer Warrant under the Privy Seal, dated at Oxford, 26th June 1645, for the payment to Sir George Strode and John Wandesford, Esq., of the sum of £3000 for provision of arms and ammunition, according as they shall disburse the same; and the name of John

Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1617 and M.A. in 1621. He was Canon Prebendary of the first stall at Ripon from 28th February 1624 till 1637, and Rector of Kirklington from 1631 till 1635. Through the influence of his elder brother, who then occupied a high situation in Ireland, he was preferred to the Deanery of Limerick 11th May 1635, but he exchanged that preferment the same year for the Deanery of Derry. His patent for the latter is dated Nov. 9th, and he was instituted 24th May 1636; he married and had an only daughter who died young. William, the youngest brother, showing an aptitude for the commercial profession, Mr Wandesford had him bound apprentice to one of the leading merchants in London, and when his own circumstances were more promising, granted him an annuity of £20 for life, 30th June 1637, to be raised out of his manor of Castlecomer and paid yearly at Strongbow's tomb in Christ's Church, Dublin. On the breaking out of the civil war, William also attended his Sovereign and is said to have suffered severe losses by his attachment to the royal cause. He compounded on 31st July 1646, when he declared that he had been at Oxford when it was held for the King, and that he lent money and plate according to his ability, but had not borne arms. After the restoration, he was made a gentleman-pensioner by Charles II., and he died in 1690, aged eighty-five.

Cal. Com.
Compound,
p. 1260.

A few weeks after his father's death, namely, on 1st November 1612, Mr Wandesford became a member of Gray's Inn, and although his residence in London could not have been of long duration at this time, he applied himself seriously to the study of law during many years of his life at Kirklington. At a later period, and after he had entered Parliament, there are several of the State Papers which consist of "Mr Wandesford's opinion" upon a variety of legal points. His first step

Reg. Gray's
Inn, p. 131.

Wandesford occurs also in a list of those who bound themselves for the repayment of money lent for the King's service in December 1648.

Com. for
Advances,
II. 996.

The following is an extract from a letter of John Pym addressed to John Wandesford, His Majesty's Agent and Consul at Aleppo, dated 20th July 1638. It shows that Pym foresaw, even at that time, that the distresses of the nation were not likely to be settled without civil war.

"I have thought good now to salute you with this short letter and to assure you that you have always a place in my thoughts and affections of much estimation and respect, that I think myself indebted to you for your many kindnesses and expressions of love which I cannot deserve. How God will dispose of me I know not. If the public peace continue, I hope to write to you again in Michaelmas term; if distemper and confusion do overwhelm us, in whatsoever condition I am, I shall live in a resolution, both by my prayers and endeavours, always to express myself your very assured friend,

StatePapers.

JO: PYM."

"20th July 1638, London."

towards repairing the fortunes of his family was to settle at Kirklington and initiate a course of prudent management of his estates; his second was to seek a wife. The lady whom he married was Alice, daughter of Sir Hewit Osborne, whose father, through a romantic adventure, became one of the wealthiest citizens of London. The old pedigrees tell us that Mr Wandesford was twice married, his first wife being a sister of Sir John Ramsden of Byrom, Yorkshire, who died childless. If so, it is rather remarkable that his published Memoir which is founded upon Mrs Thornton's MS. account of her father's career should make no mention of the circumstance. On the contrary, we are told very circumstantially that he set himself to the task of disencumbering his estate and discharging his father's debts, and that after making some progress in this direction, he took counsel with his friends upon the subject of his own settlement in marriage, and that by their advice proposals were made for Alice Osborne. Also, Mr Wandesford was a young man pursuing his studies at Cambridge until the time of his father's death, and within two years thereafter he espoused that lady with whom he lived during the rest of his life. There are no papers in the deed-room of the family referring to any former marriage, and it is a little difficult to see how such could have been the case. It may
 No. 170. however be some confirmation of the story that Sir John Ramsden appears at one time to have been one of the trustees of an entail of Kirklington.

The Osbornes were an old family in the county of Kent, and one of them, Edward Osborne, being apprenticed to Sir William Hewit, a wealthy merchant and at one time Lord Mayor of London whose residence was on London Bridge, exhibited his courageous disposition when quite a boy by plunging into the Thames to the rescue of a daughter of Sir William who had fallen from one of the windows of the house which overlooked the river. In gratitude to her deliverer the father ultimately bestowed the hand of the same young lady in marriage upon young Osborne, who also became an influential merchant in the Metropolis, filling the office of Sheriff in 1565 and that of Lord Mayor in 1582. He was knighted in 1584; was one of the representatives of the city in Parliament, 1585; and died in 1591. His eldest son, Sir Hewit Osborne, was born in 1567 and received the honour of knighthood in reward for his bravery in the Earl of Essex's expedition against the Irish. He was the father of Alice, Mrs Wandesford, and of Sir Edward Osborne of Kiveton. The family was ennobled (as the saying goes) in the person of Thomas Osborne, son of the last-mentioned

Sir Edward, who was created Duke of Leeds, but is perhaps better known in history as Earl of Danby, Prime Minister and Lord High Treasurer to Charles II., and a prominent figure in the world of politics during the reigns also of James II. and William and Mary.

The marriage took place at Staveley on the 22nd of September 1614, the bride's father being at that time deceased, and her mother, Joyce, daughter of Sir Miles Fleetwood of London, having re-married to Sir Peter Frechville of Staveley. The settlement is printed hereafter from which it appears that the bride had a portion of £2000 and that Mr Wandesford settled his manor of Hipswell in provision for her jointure. Nos. 144
and 252.

For about eight years Mr and Mrs Wandesford lived almost entirely at Kirklington devoting their energies no less to the welfare of their tenants than to the reconstruction of their own embarrassed fortunes. It speaks highly for Mr Wandesford's skilful administration that an estate which had proved too little for his father was under his management so far improved as to enable the proprietor not only to provide for the younger branches of his family, but also to exercise a wise beneficence to those who were round about him. Yet such was the case. He took a certain quantity of land at Kirklington into his own cultivation from which he not only supplied the wants of his family but distributed a weekly allowance of corn to the poor of each of the villages and townships in which his property lay. He also provided his cottagers with wool, and Mrs Wandesford grew hemp and flax to promote the industry of spinning. The use which he thus made of his private station was daily fitting him more and more for a public one. In the contested election for Yorkshire in 1621, he was one of the strongest supporters of his friend Sir Thomas Wentworth, upon whose persuasion Wandesford was induced to himself accept a burgess's seat for Aldborough. This occasioned his leaving Kirklington for a time, and in the early part of 1622, he removed to London with his wife and two children. These were Catherine, who was born the year after their marriage and subsequently became Lady Danby; and Christopher, born two years later, who died at the age of ten from the effects of a broken rib injuring the lung.

Before repairing to London, however, Mr Wandesford was involved in a lawsuit, in the following circumstances. His grandfather, Ralph Hansby of Beverley, a man of considerable wealth and who had at various times filled different offices at the court of Queen Elizabeth, had four daughters, all married to Yorkshire knights as follows: Julian, the eldest, was the

wife of Sir John Yorke of Gowthwaite; Catherine, the second daughter, married Sir George Wandesford of Kirklington; Elizabeth who married Sir Michael Wharton of Beverley; and Isabel, the wife of Sir William Hildyard of Bishop Wilton. Mr Hansby died in 1617, having made many successive settlements and entails of his lands upon these daughters and their descendants, reserving however a certain provision for his nephew Ralph Hansby the younger, son of John Hansby deceased. These documents are all at Castlecomer; but as power of revocation was always reserved and exercised, it would only be the last settlement made before his death which would take legal effect. According to tradition in the

11. 154. family, embodied in Dr Comber's Memoir and in Whitaker's *History of Richmondshire*, Ralph Hansby the younger who was entrusted with the preparation of this deed read it through to his uncle in compliance with his directions, but substituted another document conveying the whole estate to himself, to which he procured the old man's signature. The case was brought before Lord Chancellor Bacon, and (it is said) just as Mr Wandesford was going into court it was intimated to him that a bribe of £1000 had been conveyed to the Judge that morning in a coach—"for corruption had not yet found lighter wings to fly"—and nothing seemed to remain but to offer a higher bribe. This Mr Wandesford magnanimously declined to do, and a decree was made against the heir at law.

In the light of the documents now published, this story seems rather improbable or at least to have been greatly exaggerated. In the first

No. 148. place it is quite certain that Ralph Hansby the elder was made aware of the contemplated fraud in his life-time, and took steps to defeat it; and secondly, Mr Wandesford obtained a judgment in Chancery against the

No. 151. younger Ralph on 17th July 1617. It is always difficult to judge of such a transaction from the few records of it which are presented to us, and of course it is quite well known that Bacon did frequently receive what he called presents from litigants, though he said it never influenced his judgment. We are inclined on the whole to regard this as just another illustration of how easily tradition may lay hold of a few facts, and by fitting them together in the wrong way, produce a story quite untrue in itself.

After a residence of many months in London during the years 1622 and 1623, Mr Wandesford removed with his family to Stratford Langton and entered into joint housekeeping with his brother-in-law, Sir Edward Osborne. It was here that his son George was born on the 14th September 1623, at whose baptism two distinguished men stood sponsors. These were

Thomas Wentworth, afterwards the great Earl of Strafford, and Sir George Calvert, one of the principal Secretaries of State, afterwards Lord Baltimore.

Sir,—The good News of the Birth of your young Boy I may say truly was the best Welcome that ever you writ me, and yet I have received many from you which have pleased me right well. I can therefore do no less than—as one that unfeignedly loves you and your House—join in my Prayers to Almighty God for his Goodness towards you, and with my prayers that he would multiply his Graces upon you and your Posterity, wherein no friend you have in the world shall joy more than myself. So soon as I come to London, one of my first visits, God willing, shall be to see the young Gentleman and his virtuous Mother to whom I wish in the mean time Increase of perfect constant good Health; and in this Interim you will do me the Favour to present the service of her gladsome Gossip and let her know in Assurance never any Man was more willing or proud of being Godfather which I shall ever esteem as a great Honour and Favour she hath done me in admitting me to that office, and joining me with so noble a Friend as Mr Secretary. This House contains not any which partake not with you in this great Comfort God hath sent you; if there were any and I knew them I would not judge them worthy to stay or harbour within my Doors. For all other Matters related within your Lines we shall have time sufficient to chat of when we meet, and indeed I am now so full of this that I will not nor may not value any of the rest at so high an Estimate as to join the mention of them to this Letter, which shall contain nothing but the testimony of my unfeigned Gladness for this brave Birth, and so to be sealed and closed up with the Truth and Assurance of my abiding.—Your ever truly affectionate Friend and Kinsman,

Wentworth-Woodhouse,

TH. WENTWORTH.

Oct. 2, 1623.

Strafford's
Letters, I.
17.

No. 156.

Advice to
son, p. 62.

There is a very interesting letter addressed to Mr Wandesford at Stratford Langton also in 1623, by Christopher Hunton his steward at Kirklington, to which the reader is referred. In the year that King James died, namely in 1625, Osborne went to Kiveton, and the Wandesfords returned to Kirklington where many improvements were at this time effected at the Hall. A large orchard was planted and enclosed within walls, new stables and other offices were built, and preparations were made for a much more extensive addition to the mansion. It is more than probable that Mr Wandesford might have been contented to have devoted himself to a life of usefulness upon his patrimonial estate, had it not been that he was again drawn by his old college friend Wentworth into that sphere of politics of which he was so fond, and which ended so disastrously for himself. "My affection," he writes, "to the person of my lord deputy (Wentworth) purposing to attend upon his lordship as near as I could in all fortunes, carried me along with him whithersoever he went, and no premeditated thoughts of ambition." In the last parliament of King

James, Wandesford had been united with Wentworth and Sir George Radcliffe in opposition to the favourite Buckingham, and his attitude towards the court interest was the same in the second parliament of King Charles. He was Chairman of the Committee appointed to investigate the evidence against the Duke, and was one of the eight managers of the impeachment before the House of Lords, being specially charged with the conduct of Article XIII., which accused Buckingham of criminal culpability in administering medicine to King James during his last illness. There is a long letter from the Privy Council regarding the collection of forced loans dated 15th August 1627, which mentions that His Majesty being in open action with his fleet and army abroad, has raised money upon his own jewels and plate for the public service, and threatening against those who refuse to lend, that they shall find what it is to be divided from their King, and so forth. The letter does not bear any direction to whom it was addressed, but if Mr Wandesford were one of the Commissioners we cannot wonder that the loans were uncollected, for he not only disapproved of the French war but was also strongly opposed to the King's illegal methods of obtaining money without the consent of Parliament. These measures as is well known were unsuccessful and Charles was again compelled to convene the Houses in the month of March 1628; and in this parliament Wandesford had a seat for Thirsk, having represented Richmond in the parliament of 1625 and 1626. It was on the 5th of June 1628 that the Speaker brought the King's message, forbidding the Commons to enter upon the discussion of any business which "might bring scandal upon his ministers." This actually drew tears from some of the old constitutional members, and amongst them from Sir Edward Coke. But Wandesford spoke in the following firm and daring manner: "I am as full of grief as others. Let us recollect our English hearts and not sit still but do our duties. Two ways are propounded—to go to the Lords or to the King: I think it is fit that we go to the King, for this doth concern our liberties. And let us not fear to make a remonstrance of our rights: we are his counsellors." One has only to recall the fate of Elliot, of Hollis, of Digges and many others who were consigned to the Tower for less outspoken language than this, to estimate the courageous nature of such a speech. But the time had gone by when either evasive replies or repressive measures would satisfy the Commons; and as a result of the "Remonstrance" of which Wandesford was one of the proposers, the Petition of Right received the King's assent in the autumn of the same year. Within a few weeks

Old Parl.
Hist., VII.
147.
Rushworth,
I. 207 and
352.
State Papers,
p. 292.
No. 168.

Rushworth,
I. 607.

Old Parl.
Hist., VIII.
193.

of that time, Buckingham who was then virtual ruler of England fell by the dagger of a disappointed officer ; and his removal undoubtedly paved the way for Wentworth's advancement. It is not surprising that Wandesford should follow his friend—the less so as his natural proclivities and religious views alike led him to the side of royalty, if only an adequate guarantee were forthcoming that the constitutional rights of the Commons should not be invaded—and this he conceived had been secured by the Petition of Right. But more than this. The Parliament itself was daily becoming more autocratic, and when the session of 1629 ended in a breach between Charles and the Commons in which the task of mediator seemed hopeless, Wandesford had to choose between helping a puritan House of Commons to dominate the King, and helping the King to dominate a puritan House of Commons. And he instinctively chose the latter course. His opposition to the King's illegal measures at the commencement of his reign was forgiven, and advancement in the service of his country was afterwards, though not immediately, opened to him.

Strafford's
Papers, I.
49.

Before following his fortunes to Ireland, we must take another glimpse at Mr Wandesford's private and domestic life at Kirklington. On his returning thither in 1625, he had accepted the wardship of the heir of his cousin and neighbour Christopher Danby of Thorp Perrow, who died in the month of July 1624, leaving his estate in an embarrassed condition. As he had been successful with his own affairs, so with those of his young ward, Thomas Danby, the administrative genius of Mr Wandesford proved to be the needed panacea. Debts were paid, annuities discharged, unprofitable lands were rendered profitable and the rental increased. In the year 1630, Mr Danby married Catherine, the elder daughter of his guardian, and as the youthful couple were considered too inexperienced to keep house alone (the bridegroom had scarcely completed his eighteenth year and the lady her fifteenth) they lived for several years at Kirklington, and it was here that their eldest son Thomas was born. This Thomas lived to become an accomplished gentleman, but was murdered in London in 1667, at a tavern near Gray's Inn, by a hired assassin named Berridge, of whom Mrs Thornton observes that although he escaped human justice yet he was overtaken by divine vengeance. To Mr Wandesford's own family there was added during their residence at Kirklington at this time a second son and a second daughter—Christopher, who ultimately became the head of the family, and upon whom Charles the Second conferred a baronetcy in 1662 ; and Alice, born 13th February 1626. The latter,

after passing through many trials and vicissitudes with her mother and younger brothers, was married at the age of twenty-five to William Thornton of East Newton in the parish of Stonegrave. She is described as a lady of great personal beauty, as she also was evidently of excellent understanding and exemplary devotion. She lived for nearly forty years a widow, and during the latter part of her life wrote several manuscripts embodying scenes and recollections of her own life, and also incidents which she either remembered or had been told relating to the life of her father. From this source her great-grandson, the Rev. Thomas Comber, LL.D., edited his little work entitled *A Memoir of Lord Deputy Wandesford*, which was published at Cambridge in 1778; and another of the MSS. was published by the Surtees Society in 1875, under the title of *The Life of Mrs Thornton*.

The following letter was addressed to Mr Wandesford by his brother-in-law, Sir Edward Osborne, in 1631:—

Good Brother—I deferred my writinge till I had received ye 600 li (which was paide me ye day after St Thomas day) that I might certifie you both of ye receipt and disposall of it. Before ye receipt of your letter (which was uppon New Years Day) I had sent unto George Westby who came ye day followinge, because Kester Hunter had . . . convey to London, as Judge Hutton's composition would nott lett Westby have more than ye silver and as much Gould as did make up 300 li which he hath promised by his bill to pay at your house withoutt faile on this day fortnight. The other 300 li I mean to pay to your man when he comes who shall have company with him till he meet with Judge Hutton againe. I am glad my Lordis resolution is so fully declared for your advantage. . . . But no moir till John or Kester Hunter come up. I should be glad to learn by your next whatt is done or intended to be done with my kind friend ye Lorde Chaworth. Thus with my love and my wifes to Tom Danby and his wife. I rest

your affectionate lovinge brother
E. d. Osborne

To his worthily esteemed brother Christopher Wandesford esquire, These
Kiveton, ye 5 Jan : 1631.

Let me know whether Sir Arthur Ingram hath done or can do any good with my Lo: Chamberlain. Lett my sister know that an Idle fitt last possesst me as well as my wife and therefore we have nott written best wishes to her and hers.

It is a side-light upon the character of one much occupied with the graver affairs of life that he took an interest in sport. A cup of the value of £12 was raced for on the new made course upon Rychmond Moore, 6th May 1622. Mr Wanesforde's mare came in fourth, his relative Anthony Frankland acting as "tryer" or jockey. The horse of Sir George Bowes won the race. A letter also from Mauger Norton in 1632 concludes, "I was twice upon Watlas-more before the storme to see your horse 'Fenwick.' I have given Abbot my best directions for him, and he haith him in prety fyn caysse for the tyme of year, indeed he is growne a very hansom beast. And thus with my best prayers for you and yours, with the remembrance of my best love and respect unto you all, I taik leve and will ever rest

Clarkson's
Richmond,
p. 282.

No. 256.

*yo^r to his power
Joa: Norton*

In 1629 Mr Wandesford was appointed by the Archbishop of York chief seneschal of his manor of Ripon ; and in the following year his friend Lord Wentworth made him Deputy Bailiff of Richmondshire, and Deputy Constable of Richmond and Middleham Castles, Master of the King's forests, etc., to exercise the said offices as amply and largely as Lord Wentworth himself might fulfil the same, or as William Fitz-William, Christopher Conyers, John Lord Scroope, John Lord Conyers, Thomas Earl of Northumberland, Henry Lord Scroope, Thomas Lord Scroope, or Emanuel Earl of Sunderland had successively held them. On the 17th of April 1630, Wandesford was appointed one of a Commission to inquire into fees and new offices ; and about the same time the appointment of Ambassador to Spain was offered to him, but this situation he was induced to decline on the ground that his zealous attachment to the reformed faith rendered him peculiarly unsuited to negotiate with so bigoted a court as that of Madrid. This must have been about the end of 1630, as a letter addressed to him by Ralph Hutton, dated at Durham, 27th January 1630-31, contains this expression: "I intreat to be certified by your letter whether you goe into Spayne as the report tells us, if so my praiers shall ever attend you since my person is unapt to doe you service. And I pray you direct me to whom I may repaire in your absence to be certified of your health ; and till your returne I must learn how to live without so good and great a friend since my ability knowes not howe to deserve

No. 172.

No. 255.

State Papers,
p. 236.

No. 257.

another, yett will I inwardly retaine you, and remain your trewly loving frend and kinsman to be commanded,—RAPHE HUTTON.”

Whilst Wandesford was himself desirous of leading a retired life, he still was a frequent visitor to the Court, and his talents were not permitted to be lost to the public service.

Sir Thomas, now Viscount Wentworth, who during four years had filled the office of President of the Council of the North with the approbation of his Sovereign (though not to the entire satisfaction of the Yorkshire gentry) was appointed Lord Deputy of Ireland. There is a letter upon public matters and State appointments addressed by Sir Tobie Matthew to Sir Harry Vane, 25th March 1633, in which he says: “Lord Wentworth will not pass into Ireland until August. . . . Wandesford has been suggested for Master of the Wardrobe.” But Wentworth intervened with a request which was readily complied with that he might be accompanied to Ireland by his friend Wandesford, in the situation of Master of the Rolls; and Sir Edward Osborne was at the same time appointed Vice-President at York. Mr Wandesford now bid a last farewell to his beloved Kirklington, and removing first to London, took a house for his wife and children in Saint Martin’s Lane, whence they were to follow him to Dublin a year later. Mrs Thornton describes the family parting as very affecting, the more so as they had formed a presage—which the event proved to be true—that he would see his native country no more. His appointment as Master of the Rolls is under the Privy Seal, dated 17th May 1633, and the same office was confirmed to him for life by patent under the Great Seal, in 1639. Arriving in Dublin in the month of July, Wandesford was sworn of the Privy Council at the same time that Wentworth took the oath of Lord Deputy, 25th July 1633. One of the first acts of the new Viceroy was to confer the honour of knighthood upon several gentlemen, amongst others upon Thomas Danby, Mr Wandesford’s son-in-law, who, together with his own son George, had accompanied him to Ireland. There can be little doubt that Lord Wentworth was desirous, on more than one occasion, of bestowing the same mark of his appreciation upon the Master of the Rolls. Indeed, he addressed him in official correspondence as Sir Christopher Wandesford; but if such a title were really conferred, it was never assumed. The Master of the Rolls invariably styles himself simply the Right Honourable Christopher Wandesford. He had indeed an aversion to receiving any personal honours in the evil condition of the times in which he lived. In the last year of his life, the King, at the solicitation of the Earl of Strafford,

State Papers.

No. 187.

Hist. of Jas.
1st Duke of
Ormonde,
1736, I. 56

Strafford’s
Letters,
1739.

and as a mark of the royal appreciation of his virtues and gratitude for his services, created him Baron Mowbray and Musters and Viscount Castle-comer. But on receiving the patent, Mr Wandesford exclaimed, "Is it a time for a faithful subject to be exalted, when the King, the fountain of honours, is likely to be reduced lower than ever?"—and he accordingly declined to avail himself of the peerage.

At the end of 1634 he was joined in Dublin where he had taken a house in Dames Street, by his wife and younger children, Mrs Wandesford having in the meantime given birth to a son in London, who was christened John. Lady Danby, who had been staying with her mother in London, did not accompany her to Ireland, but joined her husband at Farnley Hall, their seat near Leeds, where they began to keep house. Sir Thomas Danby was High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1637, and M.P. for Richmond in the Long Parliament, but was disabled from sitting in 1642. He became a colonel in the royal army during the civil war, and dying at London, 5th August 1660, was buried in York Minster. For the part he took in the civil war, the very large fine of £4780 was put upon his estate, as appears from a list of compositions published in 1655. In the spring of 1635 the Master of the Rolls purchased from Sir Charles Coote and another, the residue of a lease which they held (and which had thirty-nine years still to run) of the manor and castle of Kildare, which he designed to make his country home. It appears, however, that the Lord Wentworth took a fancy to the place, and as Wandesford could deny nothing to his friend, he assigned his interest some two years later to the Lord Deputy, who intended to convert it into a vice-regal residence. The winter months of 1636 were however spent at Kildare by the family, and it was here that Mr Wandesford wrote, or at all events completed a volume of instructions and directions in life to his eldest son George, which was printed long after his death, and has been highly eulogised by all who have referred to the Lord Deputy Wandesford. It exhibits wide knowledge of the world and great critical acumen, combined with strong religious devotion. To give an illustration. He recommends that History should be studied chiefly with reference to the causes of every occurrence and the motives of each undertaking. The study of Politics is to be pursued with great caution, and the writer shows evident apprehension lest his son, allured by the specious appearance of republics, deduced from the flourishing state of Greece and of Rome, should conceive that the same form of government could be safely established in this country. A general knowledge of Law,

Ducatus
Leodiensis,
p. 202.

No. 179.

he considers essential to the education of a gentleman. In Theology, he advises his son to endeavour to understand the main questions in dispute between the Church of England and that church from which she separated and those sects which have separated from her; he recommends him also to engage the services of a domestic chaplain. As to Philosophy, he ranks it rather amongst the amusements of an idle man than the pursuits of a busy one.

No. 184. Having arranged as we have seen to relinquish Kildare, the Master of the Rolls next sought a country estate a little further from the capital, but which promised to afford ample scope for the indulgence of those rural tastes and capabilities which he possessed in such an eminent degree. He purchased in the month of July 1637, the castle and lands of Castlecomer in the territory of Idough, otherwise known as Brennan's country in the county of Kilkenny—an estate of 20,000 acres, but totally undeveloped. When we consider that Mr Wandesford lived little more than three years after the acquisition of this property, and that he was at the same time deeply engaged in affairs of state of the highest consequence and importance, we can only marvel at the extent of the improvements he was able to effect. He erected the old House of Castlecomer, which after standing for 160 years was burnt by the rebels in 1798; he built and endowed the church, planted woods, and built the town, on the model (it is said) of Alsinore in Italy. He also introduced manufactures of cotton and earthenware and founded both collieries and a forge at which were produced all sorts of ironwork, even ordnance. In 1637 Mr Wandesford heard of the death of his brother the Dean of Londonderry, and in the following year the Dean's only daughter and child also died. His two letters to his sister-in-law upon these occasions are printed in Dr Comber's Memoir.

No. 186. Amongst the documents at Castlecomer is a patent under the Great Seal narrating that the King for some special considerations had taken the Great Seal of Ireland into his own hands, yet with a view to expediting the dispatch of business, he now commits the same Seal to the custody of his well-beloved counsellors Robert, Lord Dillon, Sir Adam Loftus, Christopher Wandesford and Sir Phillip Manwaring, any two of whom are authorised to make use of it upon all such occasions as have been customary.

After three years' residence at Dublin Castle, Wentworth was called to London in the summer of 1636; and on the 3rd of July in that year, he appointed Mr Wandesford and Adam, Viscount Ely, Lords Justices of the

kingdom and joint Deputies in his absence. He addressed to Wandesford at this time an account of his interview with the King extending to ten closely printed folio pages and containing perhaps the best picture Strafford has left us of his rule in Ireland, as it certainly is the best proof of the entire agreement between the two friends in their political aims. Whether he distrusted his other ministers, or for whatever reason, it is certain that Wandesford and Radcliffe possessed the largest share of his confidence—indeed we have his own word for saying that they were at one time his sole counsellors. “On my faith,” he writes, to Lord Treasurer Weston, 31st January 1633-4, “there is not a minister on this side who knows anything I either write or intend, excepting the Master of the Rolls and Sir George Radcliffe, for whose assistance in the government, and comfort to myself amidst this generation, I am not able sufficiently to pour forth my humble acknowledgements to his Majesty. Sure I were the most solitary man without them that ever served a King in such a place!”

Strafford's
Letters,
II. 13.

Hist. MSS.
Com. 5th
rep., p. 291.

Strafford's
Letters, I.
194.

The Lord Deputy returned to Dublin at the end of 1636, but on the occasion of a subsequent visit to England in 1639 he again selected Mr Wandesford, this time in conjunction with Robert, Lord Dillon of Kilkenny, to act as his deputy, and at the same time (12th Sept. 1639) appointed him Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench. The correspondence relating to this period of the Lord Deputy's absence is in part preserved. For example, Wandesford writes on the 6th of June 1639 asking for instructions how to proceed in the case of presentations by private persons to livings supposed to belong to the Crown, and about pardoning malefactors. Again, on the 22nd of the same month, he writes amongst other things about restraining Friars' meetings in breach of a proclamation; and about preventing the arrival of persons and things from places suspected of the plague. Both these letters are answered by Lord Wentworth on the 25th July, and his correspondence throughout contains many characteristic sentences. On the subject of the Friars' meetings, for instance, he says, “As for their meetings (I mean the Friars), albeit this be a thing fit both for Examination and Punishment, yet cannot I hold this, in my Judgment, a seasonable time to rub up that sore: you know my ground, not to attempt at all until we are provided to drive it through.” Wentworth's policy of “Thorough” was to do in this country exactly what Richelieu was doing in France, and it was no idle boast when he said that in Ireland, at all events, Charles was as absolute as any monarch in the world could be. Early in 1640, Wentworth, who was now

Letter to
Laud, 16th
Dec. 1634.

Earl of Strafford, returned to Dublin with the title of Lord Lieutenant, but he remained only a few weeks. On Good Friday, 3rd April, he again set sail for England, and the two friends, who had been intimately associated in public and private concerns for a period of thirty years, met no more. Strafford was sent to the Tower in the following November, and six months later he met his unmerited fate on Tower Hill. Before leaving Dublin he delivered the Sword of State to Christopher Wandesford, whose appointment as Lord Deputy is dated 1st April, and was afterwards confirmed by Charles. During the short period of his administration, it is said that several lawsuits, which had been pending for many years, were brought, through his agency, to a just conclusion. But the affairs of the country at large were rapidly approaching the inevitable crisis, and the period was one of exceptional difficulty. The Irish Parliament had granted the King four entire subsidies in the month of March 1640; but in June they demanded a new way of levying the taxes for the three of these subsidies which were yet uncollected—a change which would in any case have involved delay, and would in all probability have largely reduced the amount to be received by the Government. Mr Wandesford temporised. He prorogued the Parliament until the 1st of October in order to put a stop to the agitation, but he allowed a resolution of the Commons claiming the entire control of taxation to be entered in the council books, for which Strafford was inclined to blame him. Writing to Sir George Radcliffe on the 5th of November, Strafford says, “Remember my service to the Deputy; shew him this letter. It will tell him from me that he must *tenir roide*, and not suffer my gentlemen to grow insolent upon him, and that his old rule of moderate counsels will not serve his turn in cases of this extremity.” Four days after the date of this letter, the King ordered Mr Wandesford to cause two declarations of the Commons relating to this question to be torn out of the journals. The general election in England in the autumn of this year proved that the distrust with which the Government was regarded had made fearful progress since the spring; and the spirit of opposition spread rapidly to Ireland. On November 7th, the Commons framed an impeachment of the Earl of Strafford’s rule in that country, and appointed a commission of their number to take it over to England and present it to the King. Stung with the slight thus put upon his friend, under whose rule the greater part of Ireland had at least been prosperous, Wandesford again prorogued the Parliament—much to the dissatisfaction of its members—on the 17th of November. He even

Radcliffe’s
Letters.

Mount-
morre’s Hist.
Irish Parl.
II. 40.

tried to dissuade the Commission from proceeding to England, but they left the country without waiting for his licence. Carte, I.
216 and 231.

In the midst of the dangers and difficulties which surrounded his own position, the news of Strafford's arrest was communicated to him; and he seems thereafter to have lost hope and heart. He was confined to the house for a few days by illness, but so far recovered as to be present at Divine service on Sunday the 29th of November, and on his return was attended by the Earl of Ormond, the Lord Dillon, Sir George Radcliffe and others who were to dine with the Lord Deputy, according to custom. He found himself, however, unable to preside, and taking to his bed died on the Thursday following, namely, 3rd December 1640. The best eulogy, says Dr Whitaker, upon a public man living in times so tumultuous as the latter days of Wandesford is that he had not a private enemy. On the 10th of December his remains were carried in state from Dublin Castle to Christ's Church where they were interred before the Lord Deputy's seat, and where a marble slab from which the inscription has long been obliterated was laid over his grave.

Notwithstanding the difficulties he encountered during the last year of his life, Mr Wandesford was universally lamented in Ireland as a man "of great prudence, moderation, virtue and integrity." It was observed at his funeral, as a sign of "the love God had given to that worthy person that the Irish party did set up their lamentable hone, as they call it, for him in the church, which was never known before for any Englishman done." Strafford, whilst awaiting his trial, which he foresaw could have only one result, is represented to have said, "I attest the eternal God that the death of my cousin¹ Wandesford more affects me than the prospect of my own, for in him is lost the richest magazine of learning, wisdom and piety that these times can boast." And in a letter to Sir Adam Loftus, 15th December 1640, he says, "Since I left Ireland I have passed through all sorts of afflictions . . . but indeed the loss of my excellent friend the Lord Deputy more afflicts me than all the rest, by how much I have, in my own esteem far more to lose in my friend than in myself."

Life of Duke
of Ormond,
I. 116.
Carte, I.
233.
Life of
Thornton,
p. 26.

There are two excellent portraits of Lord Deputy Wandesford in the

¹ Strafford always speaks of Wandesford as his cousin, and it is quite possible that they may have been distantly related in several ways. If not more nearly, at all events they were both descended from Elizabeth de Musters—Strafford through the Gascoignes. Dr Whitaker in his *Life and Original Correspondence of Sir George Radcliffe*, 1810, gives a pedigree which professes to show the relationship existing between Strafford, Radcliffe and Wandesford; but it doesn't really indicate any cousinship at all as between Strafford and Wandesford.

possession of his descendants. By her will in 1658, his widow left "my late honoured husband's picture" to her daughter Alice, wife of William Thornton. Then, in 1705, Mrs Thornton leaves "to my daughter Comber the original picture of my honored father, hanging in my chamber, for her life and then to her son Thomas Comber and his heires, etc." Also "to my nephew, Sir Christopher Wandesford's eldest son, my dear and honoured father's pickture in a guilt frame and his Book of Advice to his son George Wandesford and after his decease to his eldest son, and to the other descendants of the family at Kirklington, to remaine their as heir-looms for ever." The latter-mentioned portrait is now in the family collection at Castlecomer; the former in the possession of Arthur Wandesford Comber, Esq. of Winchfield, Hants. The Comber portrait, which Mrs Thornton calls the original picture, is said to be by Vandyke and appears to have been painted at a rather earlier period of Mr Wandesford's life than the portrait at Castlecomer.

In the Houghton collection was a work also by Vandyke, which has been referred to as the portrait of Lord Deputy Christopher Wandesford, and from which a mezzotint engraving was published by John Boydell in 1778. It represents an elderly man seated, attired in judicial robes; and the engraving bears the title "Lord Chief Baron Wandesford." There can be no doubt at all that this has been wrongly ascribed to the Lord Deputy. Not only are the features totally unlike those of the two authentic portraits, but the person here portrayed appears to be between sixty and seventy years of age, whereas Wandesford was only forty-eight at his death. Again, Vandyke died in 1641, so that the subject of this portrait, whoever it may be, must have been born at least as early as 1580—perhaps earlier. If a Wandesford at all, it may possibly be Sir Rowland Wandesford, an eminent jurist and a member of Lincoln's Inn, who died in 1652, aged about eighty.

Wandesford's letters have never been collected. There are seventeen addressed to the Earl of Ormond between 1635 and 1637 preserved at Kilkenny Castle and published by the Historical Manuscripts Commission in 1902. The editor comments upon the fact that the collection contains no letters from Strafford, "a deficiency which is however in some degree made good by the familiar letters of Strafford's intimate friend Christopher Wandesford, whose correspondence adds considerably to our knowledge of the character of a statesman who played a conspicuous part in the Ireland of Strafford, and these additions to our knowledge enhance the writer's

Life of
Thornton,
p. 335.

Radcliffe's
Letters, 289.
Dict. Nat.
Biog.

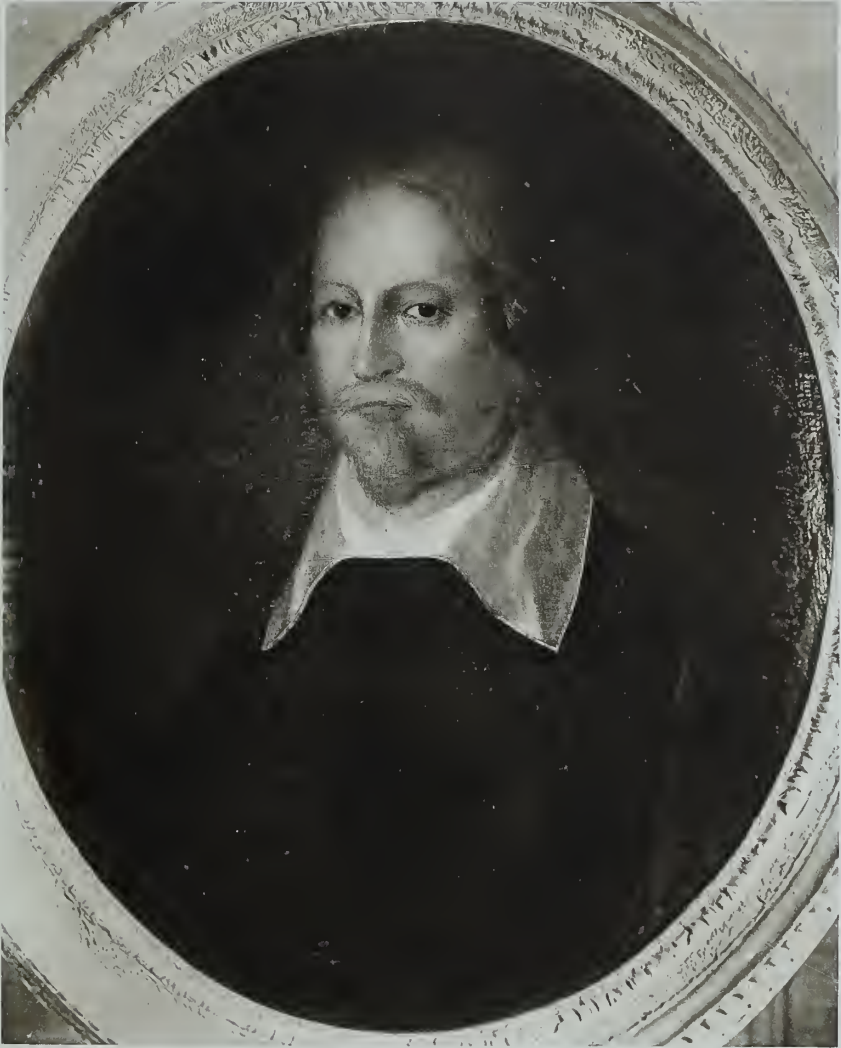
New Series,
vol. i.



LORD DEPUTY WANDESFORD

The Comber Portrait

Vandyke.



LORD DEPUTY WANDESFORD

The Castlecomer Portrait

character for moderation and good sense." Many of these letters relate to the purchase of Edough or Castlecomer, and to the steps to be taken to conciliate the natives. One is dated at Whitehall in the beginning of 1636, showing that Wandesford was at that time in London. We shall give only a few extracts :—¹

1635-6, January 10th, Whitehall.—It stands not with that affection I bear to your lordship to be insensible when such afflictions happen to you ; a greater I confess than the loss of so hopeful a brother can hardly fall upon you, but there is such affinity betwixt us and the common calamities which attend upon human frailty, that we must not meet them when they come as strangers but companions ; and as such entertain them ; cheerfully we cannot, but we ought to receive them without so much passion or reluctance. And certainly as this case falls out, mature consideration of the infinite advantage this young gentleman hath gained by this his happy exchange will advise your lordship to timely moderation in your sorrow for him, for as he is delivered from those common intrigues which a longer life would infallibly have brought upon him, so hath he taken his journey up that steep hill loaden with a less burthen of guilt by this his early departure from us than if his abode had been longer with us. Therefore, my dear lord, give not too much way to sad thoughts. But why do I trouble your lordship with this vulgar kind of philosophy. You will excuse me for where I love heartily, I speak many times what my friends know better than myself. My humble service to your noble and virtuous lady, God give you much comfort one in another, farewell.

1636, June 18th, Dublin.—I meet here nothing worth observation ; the contrary winds keep all intelligence from us concerning my Lord Deputy, only by chance we hear he arrived upon the Saturday. I have sent Mr Rothe instructions how to deal with the Brennans, and as I have told him, I conceive it fitter for us to break the combination among them in a discretionary way one by one, by winning them to us by fair terms, than foment their obstinacy by any violent course—I will so prepare the articles betwixt us according to our agreement that they may be perfected before Sir Charles pass the estate from him to me. My humble service to my Lady of Ormond and your noble sisters, farewell.

1636, October 4, Kildare.—I have at last met with an able and expert man for surveying Edough, the best I think for judgment and skill in the whole kingdom.—The agent for Edough is returned without any thing but empty words, which may feed the poor man for a while, but cannot last. Much opposition there hath been indeavoured against our patent, but justice will prevail.

1636, Sept. 7.—Your bribe of pears is accepted not with so much gravity but as heartily, as the Chief Baron Sir Tanfeilde² took the barrel of anchovies when he thought they had been jacobusses. These according to the old canons are *inter esculenta*. You might with a safe conscience likewise have sent some such from Waterford, to have

¹ See also *Notes and Queries*, 3rd Series, I. 271, 314 ; X. 277 : 5th Series, II. 327, 370 ; III. 158, 338 ; VI. 356. Also Prendergast's *Ireland from the Restoration to the Revolution*, pp. 126-38. The last, however, is written in a very one-sided way.

² Sir Lawrence Tanfield, Chief Baron of the Exchequer in England.

helped the digestion of this rare fruit, and then have you gone as far as you could with *esculenta* and *poculenta*. My wife and I both present our humble service to my lady with many thanks, for I know these are her bounty to us. Indeed they are much better pears than I ever hoped to have tasted in Ireland; it is long before we eat such of our own planting in Edough! I hope we shall shortly hear of my lord Deputy's return. My humble service to your lordship, I like it well that you will express yourself after the old way. Keep that mind still, for you great lords are often variable, which I hope I shall never give you cause to be.

1637, October 26.—Your letters found me travelling in the county of Sligo, but that is all one, for nothing from you shall ever come unseasonable to me, for you know you please me best when you give me any occasion to exercise my love and service to your lordship. I have made your request for Sir George Hamilton known unto my lord Deputy, and find his lordship inclinable to respect you in all things which you desire from him. I was commanded by his lordship to deliver unto Sir George his lordship's good approbation of the motion, and that when an opportunity served, his lordship would accept him for a lieutenant.

At Castlecomer there are several letters from Lord Deputy Wandesford to Christopher Hunton his steward at Kirklington giving directions upon estate matters. They begin "Good Christopher" and end "Your assured loving master Chr. Wandesforde." There are also letters in Bewick's *Rawdon Papers*, 1819; and other unpublished letters in the Carte Collection in the Bodleian Library. *Strafford's Letters*, 1739, contain two letters from Wandesford dated from Kirklington in 1627 and 1628, besides several letters addressed to him by Wentworth, 1620-5. The *Life and Correspondence of Sir George Radcliffe*, 1810, contains eight letters written by Wandesford between 1636 and 1640, of which we will copy one.

GOOD COOSIN,—Seeing my occasions are like to kepe me longer from you than I expected when I left you, by reason of my going to Charache to christen the yong sonne which my Lady hath newly borne, I present you with this hasty remembrance of myself and service. I send you this inclosed from my Lo: of Ormond, which I received this night. Father Roach and I drinke your health hartily: he is a good Priest, I am certain a good fellowe. I desire you presente my service to my Lady. I hope by this time she is perfectly recovered. All health and happyness to you both! The Vice-Treasurer gave my Lo: a very noble entertainment. Farwell.—Your most affectionate coosin and faithful servant,

CHR: WANDESFORDE.

Catherlo, March 26, 1636.

Signature of Lord Deputy Wandesford, 1640.

CHAPTER V

The Family History since 1640

AFTER the death of the Lord Deputy, Madam Wandesford continued for some months to reside at Damask Street, Dublin, where she had the care of her three younger children, Alice, Christopher and John, and of her two grandsons, Thomas and Christopher Danby. The eldest son George, after spending some years at Trinity College, was now travelling in France for the completion of his education, under the tutorship of Mr George Anderson, a Scotsman; and the elder daughter, Lady Danby, had returned into Yorkshire some time previously. On the 23rd of October 1641, the Catholic rebellion broke out in Ireland, and although Dublin itself was not immediately assailed, the family sought shelter for some days in the castle, and afterwards effected a very hasty escape from the city and landed at Neston near Chester. Mrs Thornton, who was then fifteen years of age, gives a graphic account of their wanderings and experiences during the time of the civil war. At Chester, they were courteously received by the royalist gentry, and they appear to have spent about a year and a half at that city, where William Wandesford was then living. The two young Danbys were sent home to their parents, but the rest of the party were still at Chester when General Sir William Brereton made his unsuccessful attempt to storm the town, 19th July 1643. The defences however proved much too strong to be carried without the aid of cannon, and the garrison which included all the royalist gentlemen of the county was both numerous and brave, so that the attacking force was repulsed with heavy loss whilst that of the garrison was quite insignificant, consisting of only one man killed and one wounded.

Life of
Thornton,
p. 40.

Baine's and
Fairbairn's
Lancs. and
Cheshire, II.
487.

About the end of August, the fugitives passed, not without adventure and danger, by way of Warrington and Wigan to Snape Castle, then the residence of Sir Thomas Danby; and in October following they went to stay with their relative Mauger Norton at Richmond so that arrangements might be made for the Hall at Hipswell to be put in order for their

Life of
Thornton,
p. 41.

reception. It was found, however, that this situation would be particularly exposed to dangers arising from the war, and, acting upon the advice of their friends, the family determined to go and live for a time at York. They had indeed travelled some distance on their way thither when a messenger sent after them by Mr Danby of Cave, who had taken the field on behalf of the King, warned them of the great danger they would encounter by proceeding to York at that time, and advising them to turn aside to Kirklington. This they did, and reaching Kirklington at night they were received at the rectory by the Rev. Robert Daggett with whom they stayed until the Hall was made fit for them to dwell in. In November 1643 Christopher and John were sent to school at Bedale, though the former was shortly removed to York for the benefit of his health. George Wandesford, the eldest son, who had recently returned from France, now made his way to his uncle Edward Osborne's at Kiveton where he expected to hear news of his mother and family; and it fell out that his arrival there was on the eve of the battle of Marston Moor. Finding matters in this situation, he rode next morning towards York for the purpose of securing the safety of his brother Christopher, and fearing lest he should be cut off by a straggling party of Roundheads in whose proximity he found himself he sought the company of his cousin Major Edmund Norton's troop for protection. By a piece of good fortune, he encountered his brother who with other boys was riding out from York to see the battle, and taking him up on his horse behind him, the two started out for Kirklington. But the young men were well known to belong to a royalist family, and George had been seen in company with the King's forces; a party of Scots horse was sent to apprehend them, and pursued them almost to Kirklington, so that they durst not approach the Hall through the village, but adopted a circuitous route, "coming to the gate att twelve a clocke att night by a backe way and not through the towne, by which they were preserved." Succeeding at this time in evading apprehension, young Wandesford incurred the renewed displeasure of the Parliament faction in the following year by insisting on his right of presentation to the rectory of Kirklington, vacant by the death of Mr Daggett. The clergyman presented was the Rev. Michael Syddall, who afterwards became Vicar of Catterick and a benefactor of that parish (*see* his Will Paper, No. 202); but this naturally did not meet the views of the victorious Independents, and opposition was raised to his settlement. Mrs Wandesford wrote a letter on the subject to General Fairfax, then high in the counsels of the

Republicans, and with whom she had formerly been on terms of private friendship. But the reply came "that the Parliament did not think fit to entrust the disposal of livings to any but themselves," and accordingly the General took leave to send a minister named Clarkson with directions that he was to be admitted to the rectory of Kirklington. This gentleman preached in the church once but was violently ejected by the people on the ground that he had spoken and railed against the Lord's Prayer, saying they were all damned that used it, for it was a popish invention! An eye-witness tells us that an old woman in the aisle caught up the stool on which she had been seated and waved it above her head as though she would have thrown it at the preacher, shouting at the same time, "They weare noe more damned than himself old hackle-back," upon which the minister quitted the pulpit, and was hissed and hooted out of the church. The upshot of all this was that Mr Wandesford was required to subscribe the Solemn League and Covenant, and to swear allegiance to the Parliament, for not doing which he was denounced a malignant, his estates sequestrated and he himself obliged to fly to the dales in disguise. The forfeiture of the estate was rescinded, after much negotiation, in 1653; but in the meantime Mrs Wandesford and her family were obliged to remove to Hipswell. This appears to have been early in 1645, and here she continued to reside until her death in 1659, a period of much difficulty and anxiety. By his will, the Lord Deputy appears to have made quite ample provision for all his family, but since 1641, and until 1654, no rent at all was received from his Irish estate, and what with a considerable monthly payment charged upon Hipswell for the needs of the Parliamentary army, and the continual free quartering of soldiers upon her, the Lord Deputy's widow was reduced to the most straitened if not actually indigent circumstances. The will itself also was lost for some years, which seems to have occasioned the family no small anxiety and trouble, since it was feared that it had been burnt by the rebels. But this proved not to be the case: it was recovered some years later in the Prerogative Office at Dublin, whither George Wandesford made a special journey, in 1646, to obtain a copy of it.

Life of
Thornton,
p. 210.

Com. for
Compound,
IV. 2667.

No. 200.

No. 196.

In September 1645, Mrs Wandesford had the sorrow to lose her elder daughter, the Lady Danby, who died soon after the birth of her sixteenth child, being herself barely thirty years of age. During the heat of the wars, Sir Thomas Danby had placed his wife and children at Middleham Castle for safety, a royalist garrison in the command of Lord Loftus, but she died at her house of Thorpe Perrow, 20th September 1645, and was

No. 290. buried at Masham church. The year 1651 was an eventful one to the Lady of Hipswell, since it witnessed not only the marriages of two of her children, but also the sudden and tragic death of her eldest son. The last-named occurrence took place on Easter Monday, 31st March, on which day George Wandesford left Hipswell on horseback with the intention of riding to Richmond for the purpose of consulting his uncle William Wandesford about certain business matters. Approaching the Swale he met a party of country people who were assembled for a wedding, and asked them if it were safe to cross the ford. The answer was that the river was much swollen by recent rains, but that some had crossed it that morning in safety. The horse was observed to reach the north bank riderless, and immediate assistance was procured, nearly all the inhabitants of Richmond and Easby joining in the search; but it was not until the following Wednesday that the body was recovered, lying in a pool near Catterick Bridge. Mrs Thornton mentions it as a singular fact that his body was found and drawn out of the water by a man named John Plummer, one of those who had given evidence against him at Kirklington, which led to his sequestration six years previously. Amidst universal demonstrations of sorrow, the remains were conveyed to Kirklington, and buried there on the 3rd of April. Thus of her seven children, Mrs



Signature of George Wandesford, 1650.

Wandesford had only three surviving. Of Christopher, who now became heir we shall speak immediately, but we may here notice of John the younger son, that he was sent to Cambridge at the age of fifteen, where he was under the celebrated Dr Widdrington of Christ's. In 1661 he contested the Parliamentary election for Richmond, but Sir John Yorke, Kt., and the Rev. Sir Joseph Cradock, Kt., LL.D., had a majority of votes. On petition, however, Mr Wandesford was declared elected.

1661-2, January 9.—The petition of John Wandesford against Sir Joseph Cradock is referred to the Committee of Privileges, it being alledged that Sir John is in holy orders. The Committee reports on 17th of the same month, that Dr Cradock is in holy orders, and incapable of being elected a Burgess to parliament, and therefore his election is void; and that Mr Wandesford having a majority of votes present at that election was duly elected, and ought to sit as a Burgess for that borough. Whereunto the House agreed, and ordered the clerk of the Crown to erase out of the return the name of Dr Cradock,

and insert the name of Mr Wandesford.—*Journal of the House of Commons*, VIII. 341 and 346.

John Wandesford died unmarried in London, 2nd. December 1666, aged thirty-two, and was buried at Hoddesdon. Alice, the only surviving daughter of Lord Deputy Wandesford, was married at Hipswell in the 15th December 1651, to William Thornton, of East Newton, near Oswaldkirk, and died in 1707, leaving an only son, the Rev. Robert, rector of Boldon, who died unmarried, and two daughters, Catherine, who married the Rev. Thomas Purchase, rector of Langton on Swale, and Alice, who became the wife of the Rev. Thomas Comber, D.D., Dean of Durham. The following sworn information was given before the Committee for compounding in Dublin by Ralph Wallis, an old servant of the late Lord Deputy :—

1654, April 11th.—Says that the will of the late Christopher Wandesford was entered in the Prerogative Office, and hath often been sought after, but was “imbezelled out of the said office” and cannot now be found. Further says that the Lady Alice Wandesford, relict of the lord Deputy is living in Yorkshire, and that she always professed the protestant religion. And that her children, Christopher the heir, John and Alice Wandesfords were brought up by her in her own habitation and in the same profession of faith, and that they constantly resided with her until of late that two of them were married, and the other John Wandesford was sent unto Cambridge College there to be brought up in learning. And that the saids Christopher, Alice and John have true and faithfully demeaned themselves unto the interest of the Commonwealth of England, for ought that he could hear or learn to the contrary.

C'comer
MSS.

RA: WALLIS.

Mistress Wandesford died at Hipswell, 10th December 1659, and was buried in the south aisle of Catterick church, where in after years an inscription of which the following is a copy, was placed upon a blue marble slab by her daughter and grand-daughter, Alice Thornton and Alice Comber.

Here lieth the body of Dame Alice, daughter of Sir Hewitt Osborne, sister to Sir Edward Osborne of Kiveton, Bart., aunt to the most noble Thomas, Duke of Leeds, and relict of the Right Honourable Christopher Wandesford, Esq., of Kirklington, Lord Deputy of Ireland. She died aged 67 years 11 months and 6 days, 10th Dec. 1659.

Whitaker's
Richmond.,
II. 30.

Matri et Aviae piissimae posuerant A.T. et A.C., 1694.

This tombstone, like so many other monuments in our old parish churches, has been destroyed by modern restoration.

Signature of Mrs Wandesford, 1658.

No. 290. Sir CHRISTOPHER WANDESFORD, Bart. (he was advanced to that dignity after the Restoration), was born 2nd February 1627-8, and baptised at Kirklington on the 14th of the same month. We have already traced his early career up to the time when he became the head of his father's house by the death of his brother George. One of his first acts was to carry out, in accordance with the usual custom of those times, the contract of betrothal into which his brother had entered. The bride was Eleanor, the eldest daughter of Sir John Lowther, of Lowther Castle in Westmoreland, a knight of the shire for that county, and created a Baronet of Nova Scotia in 1640. Sir John Lowther had lived in retirement during the civil war, but was one of the members for Westmoreland in the Parliament which restored Charles the Second. He married Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Fletcher of Hutton, Co. Cumberland, and died in 1665.

Life of Thornton, p. 196. Nos. 197, 198 and 199. It appears that the last meeting between George Wandesford and Sir John Lowther, which took place at Richmond shortly before the death of the former, had ended in a disagreement, and that they had parted with angry words. But differences were overcome, and the marriage between Christopher and Eleanor was solemnised at Lowther on 30th September 1651. Some of the agreements on the occasion are printed in this volume. Christopher settled his estate upon himself and his wife and their descendants and Sir John settled £2000 upon Eleanor, with provision that it should descend to her daughters only in equal shares.

No. 201. Other documents relating to this epoch of the family history will speak for themselves, but a little explanation is necessary regarding the two William Wandesfords who had to do with the estate. The executor and trustee of the Lord Deputy's will was his cousin, William Wandesford, late of Pickhill. This William took possession of Castlecomer but was forced to fly from the house in 1641 and that property had to be practically abandoned to the rebels for many years. Another William Wandesford was half-brother of the Deputy, and although not a trustee under the will, he was a large creditor. In 1646 he said before the Parliamentary Committee that he was "disabled by reason of great engagements entered into for his deceased brother Christopher." He took out letters of Administration to the effects of Christopher Wandesford of Dublin, for the use of Christopher, John and Alice, children of the deceased, at York, 6th August 1642; and he was afterwards put in possession of the Kirklington property until the year 1654, when it was conveyed by him to the heir. It is only by comparing the handwriting and signatures of the

two Williams on the original documents that a clear view of this is to be obtained. Mrs Thornton, who had disputes with both, is always perfectly consistent speaking sometimes of "my uncle William Wandesford" and at others of "my cozen William Wandesford in Ireland"; but the editor of her autobiography is hopelessly confused between the two. The short extract, also, which he gives of the Lord Deputy's will is incorrect in saying that "his brother William Wandesford" was one of the trustees. The will appoints William Wandesford, late of Pickhall, gent., whom the testator calls his cousin. William, the executor, after much difficulty got possession of Castlecomer in 1654, and put his son-in-law, Captain Preston, to manage the estate there, but it was several years before it became at all remunerative. Mr Wandesford accordingly made his home at Kirklington after the Restoration, but he seems previous to 1660 to have been settled permanently in London—in the parish of St Clement Dane. The following curious indulgence was granted to him by Archbishop Juxon, the same prelate who had attended Charles I. on the scaffold, and is still preserved among the family evidences:—¹

Life of
Thornton,
p. 22.
Ibid. p. 185 n.

No. 196.

1660, 9th March.—WILLIAM by Divine Providence Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate and Metropolitan of all England, and lawfully supported by the within written authority of the Parliament of England, To our beloved in Christ Christopher Wandesford of the parish of St Clement Danes in the county of Middlesex, esquire, greeting and grace. Whereas laws established for the advantage of all do even themselves desire to abate somewhat of their rigour for the health of individuals—We, understanding from your account and the testimony of other trustworthy people that the eating of fish is not conducive to the health of your body, being sincerely desirous for your welfare, do allow and grant indulgence to you, that together with Elionora your wife, your children and any four other sick people chosen at your will and invited to your table, may eat flesh with due action of thanks at this season of Lent. We will nevertheless that you do it with sobriety and frugality likewise cautiously and to the avoiding of public scandal, and as far as you can, covertly not openly. Provided also that you shall contribute and pay to the poor-box in the parish in which you shall dwell the sum of six shillings and eight pence, according to the Statutes in the parliament of England in that behalf made and provided. We will also that you shall perform and observe all and singular other things which are contained in the said Statutes and Proclamations and other Royal Constitutions respectively. Given under the seal of the faculties the ninth day of the month of March in the year of our Lord (new style) 1660 and in the first year of our translation.

JOHN BERKENHEAD,
Master of the Faculties.

RICHARD BOYLIE,
Clerk of the Faculties.

The baronetcy was conferred upon Mr Wandesford by patent dated

¹ The original is in Latin, but the above is a literal translation.

5th August 1662, along with many other gentlemen whose families had suffered by their adherence to the royal cause during the Commonwealth ;
 No. 205. and he was made Deputy Lieutenant of the North Riding, 4th July 1666.

No. 210. At the time of the third Dutch war Sir Christopher expressed his willingness to provide a certain number of Light Horse for his Majesty's service, which, we are told, was in excess of the number which might have been lawfully charged upon his estate.

A handwritten signature in black ink, written in a cursive style. The signature appears to read 'Christopher Wandesford' followed by a flourish.

Signature of Sir Christopher Wandesford, Bart.

Sur. Soc. 40- bound over to keep the peace for an assault on John Pallister ; and in
 89, 1672, three men were arrested at York on suspicion of being concerned in
Ibid. p. 190. a robbery of plate at Chester Cathedral, on one of whom was found a
 cornelian stone, which was identified by a servant of Sir Christopher
 Wandesford, who stated that his master had been robbed whilst in Ireland
 in September of that year, of £307 and a gold ring which he believed to be
 that with the cornelian stone.

To the High Sheriffe of Yorkshire, April 15th, 1663.

SIR,—I am induced by the inhabitants of Richmond to putt in for one of there burgresses. You were pleased to hint somewhat of that businesse to me, which then was out of my thoughts, but some such strong motives are presented to mee (I cannot in modesty repeat them). It is not an ambition of mine but my duty makes me very desirous to express my service to my King and faithfully and dutifully to serve this country. Sir, my request to you is to know if any desire be already directed to you for that purpose ; if not I pray favour mee with your timely notice by a simple message att my charge directed to Kirklington for which you will highly oblige your most faithfull friend to serve you.

C. WANDESFORD.

From this letter it appears that Sir Christopher had thoughts of entering Parliament so early as 1663, but the intention was not at that time carried out. In the Parliament of 1679, however, he was elected as one of the representatives of Ripon ; and when that Parliament was dissolved after sitting only two months, he was again chosen to represent the town in 1680, both times as the colleague of Richard Sterne. It will be re-

membered that the one subject of debate was the Bill for the exclusion of the Duke of York from succession to the throne, a measure upon which the Commons were absolutely determined, and which the King was equally determined not to listen to for a moment. Again the Parliament was dissolved, and again, in the spring of 1681, Charles was compelled by circumstances to summon the representatives of the nation. Of this assembly which met at Oxford and in which Sir Christopher Wandesford still had a seat, Macaulay says that it resembled rather a Polish Diet than an English Parliament, the Whig members being accompanied by great numbers of their armed followers who exchanged looks of defiance with the royal guards. This action really ruined their cause: the Parliament was dissolved within a week, and the King did not convene another.

Sir Christopher died at London, 23rd February 1686 (old style), and was "buried at Kirklington by his antienters" on the 12th of March following. A brass which marks the place of his sepulchre in the Wandesford chapel of the parish church bears the following inscription:—

Here lies buried the body of
Sir Christopher Wandesford, Baronet.
March 12th, 1686.

There are some twenty letters from Mrs Thornton to her brother Sir Christopher or Lady Wandesford mostly addressed to Kirklington. Some however are addressed to London, either at Dr Jones his house over against the Savoy in the Strand, or at his lodgings at Mr Newmans in Suffolk Street nigh Charing Cross. One or two of these letters may serve as a specimen.

HONORED SIR,—I received your letter with the news of your safe return and deliverance out of those eminent dangers which my son informed me with abundance of joy that Almighty God preserved you (in part) from those perils which St Paul speaks of happened to him. It could not be otherwise but that his gracious goodness ordered many of those Providences to draw our hearts up to so great a degree of thankfulness to him alone for so grand mercies and that we may never have them out of our minds, especially when they are of such a nature that our lives is anew given us again; and I hope he will also give such fresh remembrance thereof that they may be as spurs to forward those purposes of holy living from an argument of a new redemption. And has added a new mercy to your Lady in giving her a safe deliverance of a sweet babe. Also, Sir, I pray give me leave to present yourself and Lady in these lines my humble service, with all mine to all yours. My son did think to have waited upon you again but was prevented by a very bad fit of fever, begun soon after he came home. Let me return you many thanks for those cares expressed in their Conference. I hope my cousin George is

C'comer
MSS.

well when you heard from him. I should be glad to see you here at your leisure, in the meantime I take leave to subscribe myself

good Sr. yo^r most affectionate sister
Alice Thornton

October 1st, 1672.

Endorsed For the Honred Sir Christ. Wandesforde att Kirklington.

The following is also from Mrs Thornton addressed to her sister-in-law the Lady Wandesford :—

C'comer
MSS. April 21st, '86, HONRED MADAM,—I have bin in great conserne for my deare Brother Sr. Chr. Wandesford ever since I heard of his extreamity but I hope in God that he is now in a good way to Recovery. I know your Ladyship's Trouble has been extreamly for him and liis conserne and I trust you will have a good effect of both and yt you will returne into England and at London is the ablest Phisicians. I am very sorry to heare that there is any Trouble conserning any of the estate. I know not of what nature it is, only in general some did seek to wrong him of Part of it. I am sure there never was anny Thing don in its Purchas but what was most Just and upright by my Deare father. And I have heard it was attested uppon ye oath of his servants Mr Wallis and Mr Burniston and others that every part and parcel of it was truly paid for, and that when ye Parliament did question it after ye Rebellion that because my father was a great man he might command men's Estates from them, and when my husband had a hard tax to pay to redeeme it all from them that had seized uppon it, there was such evidence produced to cleare it then that he made it apere that it did cost my dear father twenty Thousand pounds and that ye Rebellion had kept it from his heires allmost 18 years. There was of ye Brennans that my father out of his good Conscience did mention in his Will which had bin Inhabitants but no right title to that part they challenged, yett he did consider them uppon such termes in his will mentioned which may be referred unto. There was one of ye Earles of Arundell that hadd a false claime which my father cleared in his life time ; but I hope you will excuse me for being conserved for your Ladyship or that estate, since I wish I could ever do the estate and the person what good I could, but being ignorant I know not in what he is wronged. I beg your health and his with your children's and safe return, with my humble service I am Dear Madam You ladyship's most affectionate and humble seruant and sister,

ALICE THORNTON.

There are also two letters to Sir Christopher from his nephew Dr Comber. One of these bears the direction To the Honourable Sir Christopher Wandesford, Bart., at his house in the Pell Mell, near the Rose Tavern, London. Another addressed to Kirklington is as follows :—

HONOURED SIR,—When I begged the favour of your being surety¹ for my little son I did not foresee this great trouble and charge, which though I am highly obliged to you for, yet I assure you you had been so noble before that you had left no room to the expectation of any one. And indeed your civilities to me are so many that if I may not be serviceable to you in some manner my gratitude will make me uneasy, so that I shall wish for an opportunity. My dear wife, I praise God, is in tolerable health. . . . But alas we have been in great disorder by the sudden and violent illness of my sister Katherine who, having a neglected cold 3 or 4 days of last week on Friday fell into a dangerous fever and early next morning it appeared by the stich to be a very fierce pleurisy, and though she was let blood it neither much abated her heat nor the pain in her side and there was a complication of so many evil symptoms as caused us to apprehend her life in danger and encouraged us to send for Dr Witty, who is still with us here, and now gives us great hopes of her recovery, though it will be a work of time. And now, Sir, your sympathy with your good Sister my dear mother will acquaint you how extremely she hath been hurried between her two sick Daughters which hath made her unable to write, whereof she commands me with her humble service to your self and good Lady to let you know her inability; and with many thanks she hath returned the foul copy of your Honourable Fathers most admirable Apology, wishing you may be the happy instrument of finding out some further copies of agreements for the relief of poor Mr Chr. Danby who also gives his duty to you and my Lady, the same being also presented by the Pen of, Sir, Your most affectionate nephew and humble servant,

THO: COMBER.

My service to my good cosen with the young Ladys, as also to Mr Tatham and Mr Bownes.

January, 1675.

The two letters which follow are written by Sir Christopher, the former to Dr Comber and the latter to Lady Wandesford at Kirklington.

GOOD NEPHEW COMBER,—I hope you did receive my letter from Thirske I wrote on Monday last of my Aunt Norton's illness. The messenger brought us word she could not live over two days, and upon thoughts [I went] on Monday to see her and then found my Aunt much better by the good night's rest she had on Sunday. The Saturday night before, the company about her thought she could not have lived till the next morning, but now she is in a hopeful way. I have now fully considered to think of that person Mr Laine did commend for my assistance in Ireland, if he can be had upon reasonable terms. Nor can I propose (as desired) what salary to give him. It is for him to propose his terms when he knows his employment, which is for me to have his assistance in my letting or disposing of that estate there, when we may have occasion, to such persons that I may judge fit to settle for a term. . . . I shall appoint a time when he may meet me at Chester where he may come by coach from London. Our loving wishes to my sister and your good wife and my blessing for my godson is all at present from your affectionate uncle to serve you,

CHR. WANDESFORD.

Feb. 19th, 1675.

¹ Godfather.

Thursday night, the 17th of October 1672.

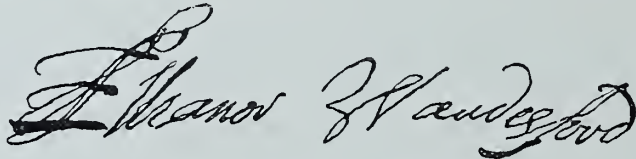
C'comer
MSS.

MY DEARIE,—After a loanely journey I got to London last night and I did before write to you upon the road. I am privately lodged at Mrs Talles the fish-mungar but you may direct your letters and inclose to Mrs Clarke. None else but her and Mr Sharpe knowes I am in towne or at least wheare I am, and it seemes Kitt Wandesford was inquiring of Mrs Clarke whear I was, and told hir that I would be in towne this tearme. This day Mr Sharpe hath undertaken my businesse but I feare him old and ill. I doe beleave it to be five or six dayes before I be publicly knowne, which I must undergoe than hazard the intentiones of my adversary. I heare of a letter to you from your son this day sent by post. I am troubled that I cannot finde out Mr Hauers, haveinge lost his letter of directions. I shall this night-post write to him and send your father's letter. Uppon discourse with Mr Hauers let you know further when I know his lodgeinges. I dare not inquire him out by Cornwinnell because of the intimasy he hath with my uncle. Mrs Clarke could nott speake to him to find him out. I desire to know of you and your recovery, remaininge your loveing husband,

CHRIS.

For the Lady Wandesford att Kirklingeton to be sent by Borrowbridge and left at the Swan in Sandehutton, Yorkshire.

No. 287. Lady Wandesford survived her husband for many years, and lived latterly at York. She directed by her will that she should be buried in the parish church of Kirklington, if she should die within one day's journey of it: and she was laid there beside her husband, on the 20th of December 1714, aged about eighty.



Signature of Dame Eleanor Wandesford.

Besides other children who died in infancy, Sir Christopher had three sons and seven daughters whose names and marriage connexions are detailed in the tabular pedigree at page 33. Mary, the only one of the daughters who did not marry, died at York in 1726 at the age of seventy-one years. By her will she leaves her oil portraits of herself and also her gold cup to remain at Kirklington to the heir of the family; also her picture of our Blessed Saviour and the Virgin Mary to be kept in the mansion house of Kirklington. Diamond necklace and earrings, etc. to her nephew the Rev. John Wandesford, rector of Kirklington; and other bequests. Her lands and mill at Brompton on Swale and other property is left for the founding of a religious house or Protestant retire-

ment for the use of ten poor gentlewomen who were never married, and who may desire to retire from the hurry and noise of this world. Prayers to be said once every day at the least, but otherwise the rules and management of the society is left to the trustees therein named. The will was contested by the Duke of Newcastle, as guardian to the minor Lord Castlecomer, the heir-at-law, and it was ultimately confirmed in 1739 by a decree of Chancery, but with some limitations. The decree, for example, required that the gentlewomen should be of the age of fifty years and upwards. A piece of ground was purchased at Bootham Bar upon which the hospice was built and it was opened for the reception of inmates in 1743. Each inmate had two rooms and £10 a year; prayers were said daily in the chapel except on Sundays and holidays, when the gentlewomen were required to attend the parish church. The first trustees were the Archbishop of York, the Marquess of Rockingham, Dean Fountayne, and the Reverend Masters Mason and Eyre.



Signature of Mary Wandesford, 1699.

In addition to this benefaction, it appears from Drake's *Eboracum* that II. 283.
 Mistress Mary Wandesford presented to York Minster "handsome iron gates, painted and gilded" at the entrance to the screen, where wooden doors had existed up to the end of the seventeenth century. She was Benson's
 York
 Minster,
 p. 127.
 buried at Kirklington on the 17th of July 1726; her tombstone is now at the west end of the south aisle, near the font.

Of the three sons, Christopher, George and Charles, the last mentioned was ordained deacon 12th June 1693, but died unmarried before 23rd No. 225.
 December 1695, aged about twenty-six. George, the second son, married Elizabeth Foulkes, widow of Garret Foulkes, who was slain in the service of King William at the battle of Aghrim, and left a son Osborne Sydney Wandesford. Elizabeth, the widow, had a grant under the Privy Seal of £200 a year of forfeited lands, dated at Kensington 31st March 1697, in lieu of a pension of the like sum which had been promised to her by Queen Mary's letter of 15th June 1692.

Sir CHRISTOPHER WANDESFORD, second baronet, who succeeded his father in 1686, was born in the year 1653 and was sent at an early age to

Cambridge for the completion of his studies. When sixteen years old he addressed a letter to his father at Kirklington which is written entirely in Latin. It would be too bad to reproduce this document which is not quite Ciceronic in its style, but after referring to two previous letters of his own to which he has up to the present received no reply, he goes on to hint that he is valde pecunia indigisse, and concludes: Salute, oro, matrem, fratres et sorores, in eo nomine. Sum tui observantissimus.

Da: No: 16, 1669.

Chri: Wandesford

The superscription is These ffor Sir Christopher Wandesford, Baronet at Kirklington. Leave this at Sand Hutton, Yorkshire.

No. 209. Another letter dated 22nd January 1672, when the writer was still at Cambridge, is printed hereafter. He mentions that he found all things in good order at his college. "In the towne, the small-pox is a little stirring, but I hear of no other infectious distemper. . . . My cloaths are black and according to your order. I lodged with my sister. I desire you to present my service to my ffather; my love to my Brothers and Sisters.—Your dutifull son."

Acts Parl. Sir Christopher was about thirty-three years of age when he succeeded to the baronetcy, and accordingly encountered in early manhood the stormy times of James II.'s reign. The old pedigrees give it that he was "attainted by Parliament temp. Jac. II.," but we have found no Act at that period relating to his attainder. There might possibly be an unprinted Act at the House of Lords; but Sir Christopher Wandesford is one of the Commissioners appointed by Parliament in the first year of William and Mary, for raising a grant to their Majesties, and he No. 222. was High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1690. This being so, the State Papers would almost certainly have contained some reference to the attainder and its reversal, if such had been the fact.

State Papers, Whitehall, 1690, April 3.—Proceedings upon the petition of Sir Jonathan Jennings, P. 537. Kt., M.P., shewing that during his shrievalty for the county of York, there were fourteen horses committed to his custody in January last, according to the Act of Parliament for unhorsing and disarming papists, which horses he tendered for his Majesty's service to



LORD CASTLECOMER



CHRISTOPHER, 1ST LORD CASTLECOMER.

Sir Christopher Wandesford, the present High Sheriff, who refused to accept them, so they are still in his custody to his great charge. Prays that some present relief may be given him, and the horses disposed of for his Majesty's service. Referred to the Treasury.

There is in the King's Letter Book, Ireland, a warrant for Sir Christopher Wandesford to be a Privy Councillor of Ireland; and he was again sworn of the Privy Council of Queen Anne, in 1702. He entered Parliament in the following year as member for St Kennys. II. 70.

It appears to have been shortly after the year 1690 that Castlecomer became the principal residence of the family. Archbishop King, in his *State of the Protestants in Ireland under King James*, speaking of the native Irish remarks: It is observable that it is the humour of this people to count an estate still their own though they have sold it on the most valuable consideration—and certainly the Wandesfords experienced the truth of this saying. Sir Christopher's grandfather, Lord Deputy Wandesford, had mentioned in his will that the clan Brennan, the ancient occupiers of the land at Castlecomer, had on several occasions refused such offers as he, on conscientious grounds, had thought fit to make them; and although he was under no legal nor equitable obligation in the matter, yet as an act of grace, he bequeathed to all such as his executors should find to have been possessors of the soil at a certain date before his acquisition of the property, an amount of money equal to the value of one half of their respective holdings at that time. This was, no doubt, a magnanimous intention, but it was fraught with consequences of difficulty to his descendants, inasmuch as every Brennan with right or without right, put in his claim to be compensated under the will. The matter culminated in a lawsuit in the month of October 1683, in which Charles Brennan and many others were plaintiffs and Sir Christopher Wandesford defendant; and the suit was still pending in Chancery in 1688. But even after its conclusion the family was constantly harassed by disputed possession until King William in the seventh year of his reign caused letters patent to issue under the Great Seal conveying to Sir Christopher Wandesford all those rights and interests real or pretended which were claimed by the Brennans, and which had in any case been forfeited to the Crown in consequence of the adherence of the Irish to King James. Sir Christopher's petition is dated 19th Oct. 1694, and states that the said sept of the Brennans are still very numerous, are a great terror to the English inhabitants of that country, and frequently commit many great robberies No. 196.

Treasury
Papers, p.
393.

- and murders, and were in armes for the late King James. The grant is made "in consideration of the manifold great and good services done unto us and our crown by our well-beloved subject, and for the better strengthening and supporting of the English Protestant interest within the country of Idough." In 1692 Sir Christopher was admitted a burgess of Irishtown (Kilkenny), and the same freedom was taken up by his eldest son in 1706. By patent dated 15th March in the last-mentioned year Sir Christopher was advanced to the peerage by the titles of Baron Wandesford and Viscount Castlecomer in the peerage of Ireland; and he took his seat in the House of Lords on the 1st of July following. He lived only a few months to enjoy this distinction, and dying in London, 15th September 1707, in the fifty-fourth year of his age, he was buried beside his ancestors in the parish church of Kirklington on the 24th of the same month. He married, during his father's lifetime and when about thirty years of age, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of George Montagu of Horton in the county of Northampton, who in the marriage settlement (which is dated the 20th of April 1683) is styled the Hon. George Montagu, late of the city of Westminster deceased. Their children were Christopher and George, who both in turn succeeded to the peerage; John, rector of Kirklington, 1717, and of Catterick, 1722, which he held in conjunction until his death in March 1747; Richard, who died unmarried in December 1719; and Henrietta, who became the wife of William Maynard of Curryglas, at one time Member of Parliament for Tallaght, collector of customs of the port of Cork. The portrait of Lord Castlecomer is much in the style of Sir Peter Lely, but was more probably painted by a disciple of that master. Lely died of apoplexy in 1680, when Wandesford was only in his 27th year, and before he succeeded to the baronetcy. Lady Castlecomer survived her husband twenty-four years and died 13th November 1731, desiring in her will to be buried in the parish of Saint Catherine near the Tower of London, where the bodies of her father and family lie. The sum of £50 is left to the poor of Kirklington, and £10 to the poor of the parish in which she shall die, her brother Christopher Montagu and her son the Hon. and Rev. John Wandesford being appointed executors.

Sir CHRISTOPHER WANDESFORD, the eldest son, was born in London and baptised at Saint Margaret's, Westminster, on 2nd March 1683-4. He was thus twenty-three years of age when he succeeded as second Baron Wandesford and Viscount Castlecomer, and he took his seat in the Irish



CHRISTOPHER, 2ND LORD CASTLECOMER.



Castleton

House of Lords, 27th May 1709. In the following year, 17th October 1710, he was elected a member of the British Parliament for Morpeth, and on 4th February 1714-5, for Ripon. The latter was a contested election—a very unusual occurrence in Ripon in those days. One hundred and sixty-nine burgesses polled, and Lord Castlecomer and John Aislabie of Studley were elected, the defeated candidate being John Sharpe, one of the former members. From a letter written to Mr Aislabie who was in London at the time of the election, we learn that squibs and crackers were thrown into my lord's coach by the more ardent spirits, and that his carriage windows were broken. He had been previously sworn of the Privy Council of Queen Anne in May 1710, and upon the accession of George the First, he took the oath of a Privy Councillor to that monarch, 9th October 1714. He was appointed Deputy Lieutenant for the North Riding, 2nd July 1715, Governor of Kilkenny, 30th September in the same year, and Secretary at War, 14th March 1717-8, a post which he resigned in May.

There is a long and interesting letter addressed to him in 1718 by his steward, who refers amongst other things to the working of coal and copper mines at Hipswell. Going on to speak of the political prospects in Ripon, he considers the seat by no means secure in the event of another election and is inclined to cast the blame upon his lordship in not cultivating the constituency enough—though “if Mr Aislaby will give you his interest heartily there would be no great hazard in it.” But Lord Castlecomer did not have occasion to seek re-election. He died at his residence in Newport Street, London, 23rd June 1719, and was buried at Charlton, in Kent. His wife, whom he married in 1715, was Frances, the second daughter of Thomas, Lord Pelham, and sister of Thomas, Duke of Newcastle, with whom he had an only child, Christopher, who succeeded as third Viscount, but died of small-pox in London, 8th May 1736, in his nineteenth year and was buried at Saint James', Westminster. No. 234.

The Honourable GEORGE WANDESFORD, the second son of the first Viscount Castlecomer, who now succeeded to the title on the death of his nephew, was born at Kirklington where he was baptised, 22nd September 1687. He was for many years captain of a company of foot in a regiment of which Brigadier-General Sir Charles Hotham, Bart., was Colonel. The following signature of King George the First is taken from one of his commissions, dated 22nd July 1715. He married Susannah No. 290.

Griffith, daughter of the Venerable John Griffith, Archdeacon of Killaloe, by his wife Susannah, daughter of Captain Cross of Crossgreen, Co. Cork, and lived first at Ripon where most of his children were baptised between 1717 and 1726. At a somewhat later period, namely, on 3rd July 1730, he was admitted a Burgess and Guild-brother of Stirling, though
 No. 290. Castlecomer MSS.



Signature of King George I., 1715.

whether that implies that he had gone to reside there we have not been able to ascertain. On his succession to the peerage, he took his seat in Parliament 4th October 1737, and thereafter had his residence partly at Castlecomer and partly at his house on St Stephen's Green, Dublin. At the latter place he died on the 25th of June 1751, and he was buried at the Church of Saint Anne in the Irish capital. He was survived by an only son John and by two daughters, Susannah, the wife of Thomas Newenham of Coolmore, Co. Cork, M.P. for the city of Cork; and Elizabeth, who died unmarried at Fulham, 9th October 1806, aged eighty. These are all mentioned in his will, together with Christopher, son of Osborne Sydney Wandesford, to whom the testator was guardian. His family portraits and other heirlooms are left to the heir of the family, and his landed property in the county of Cork to his wife, Susannah, absolutely. Lady Castlecomer died on the 27th of June 1756.

No. 290. Sir JOHN WANDESFORD, the only son, was baptised at Ripon Cathedral, 24th May 1725. He took his seat in the Irish House of Lords, as 5th Baron Wandesford and Viscount Castlecomer, 22nd November 1751; and on the 15th of August 1758, he was created Earl of Wandesforde in the county of Kilkenny. Shortly before his succession, namely, on the 11th August 1750, he married Agnes Elizabeth, daughter of John Southwell of Enniscough, in the county of Limerick, whose father, Richard Southwell, was brother of Thomas, Lord Southwell of Castlematgrass and represented the county of Limerick in Parliament. The Countess, who was heiress of her father to estates in Limerick and in County Clare, died in the year 1781, in her fifty-second year, having had an only son who died in youth and a daughter Anne, who became sole heir of the ancient line of Wandesford of Kirklington. The following is a copy of a letter ad-



GEORGE, 4TH LORD CASTLECOMER.



Castle corner

Vandeist.



EARL OF WANDESFORDE

Sir Joshua Reynolds



JOHN, EARL OF WANDESFORD.

dressed by Lord Wandesford to the Reverend John Talbot, rector of Kirklington :—

DEAR TALBOT,—I give you this trouble to beg to know whether Hutchinson is living or not, for I have wrote several letters to him and never received an answer. . . . What is the nature of the bond he got from the late Dr Ogilby, and for what? I shall, if he is living, wait his answer and then think of going over to settle all my affairs in England upon a proper footing. Your nephew sails on Friday for England in his way to France, and proposes being abroad two years. I hope all your family is well ; though I have not the pleasure of being acquainted with them, yet beg to be remembered to them. I am, dear Talbot, your very sincere and obedient humble servant,

C'comer
MSS.

Dublin, May 10th, 1769.

Lady Wandesford and Mrs Lasive and Lassy send their love to you, they are just gone to our new gardens here. The family at Mount Talbot are well ; we heard last post from them.

The Earl died at Castlecomer on the 12th January 1784, in the fifty-ninth year of his age, and was buried beside his wife at the parish church there. His portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds is quite one of the best in the family gallery, and we have to regret that the representation of it upon the opposite page scarcely does it justice. Lord Wandesford's will is dated 28th November 1772, and was proved at Dublin, 8th May 1784.

The Lady ANNE WANDESFORD (her full name was Frances-Susannah-Anne) was born in the month of June 1754, and married at fifteen years of age to John Butler of Garryricken, the heir of line of the ancient Earls of Ormond and Ossory. The history, in brief, of this distinguished peerage was thus : James, Earl of Ormond and Ossory, the descendant and representative of a long line of Earls in the Kingdom of Ireland was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of that country in 1661. Both during and after the civil war he rendered distinguished service to the royal cause, and at the Restoration was created Duke of Ormond in Ireland and Baron Butler and Earl of Brecknock in England. At a later period he was made also an English Duke, and is known in history as the Great Duke of Ormond. His grandson, who succeeded him as second Duke was scarcely less distinguished both as a statesman and a soldier. He attended King William at the battle of the Boyne, and afterwards

entertained that monarch at Kilkenny Castle. During Queen Anne's wars, he was Commander-in-Chief of the forces, and received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament for his important services in connection with the destruction of the French and Spanish fleets. Yet, after the accession of George I., he was impeached for high treason, a price of £10,000 set upon his head, and he was obliged to fly to France, where he ended his days in exile. An act of attainder was passed by the British Parliament and all his English honours forfeited, but this (it was afterwards determined) did not affect his Irish dignities. The dukedom in any case became extinct upon the decease of his brother without heirs, but the Irish Earldoms of Ormond and Ossory, which were erroneously supposed to have fallen under the English attainder, were really dormant in the younger branch of the family and were assumed by John Butler of Garryricken, the husband of Lady Anne Wandesford, in accordance with a decision of the House of Lords, in 1791.

The Countess of Ormond, who was thus the last of the old Wandesfords of Kirklington by male descent, had four sons. Walter, the eldest, was heir of his father but died without issue; John died unmarried, aged twenty-four; James-Wandesforde succeeded his eldest brother as nineteenth Earl, and was created also Marquess of Ormond, ancestor of the present noble family; and Charles-Harward, the fourth but second surviving son, who was heir of his mother's estates in 1830. The Countess died in that year at the age of seventy-five. Her portrait is by Comerford, that of her husband by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

The Honourable CHARLES-HARWARD BUTLER obtained permission, under the sign-manual in 1820, to assume the surname of Clarke in consequence of estates left to him by his brother Walter, Marquess of Ormond, which he had himself obtained by marriage with Anne Maria Clarke of Sutton Hall, in the county of Derby. On succeeding to the Kirklington and Castlecomer estates he assumed by another royal licence in June 1830 the additional surnames of Southwell and Wandesforde. He married in 1812, Lady Sarah Butler, youngest daughter of the Earl of Carrick, with whom he had three sons and two daughters. Lady Sarah dying on the 7th of July 1838, Mr Wandesforde subsequently married Lucy, Countess Dowager of Carrick, but had no further issue. He died at Kirklington, 7th November 1860, in his eighty-first year, and was buried there. His widow died 18th October 1884, aged eighty-four.



JOHN EARL OF ORMOND

Sir Joshua Reynolds.



Anne Ormonde

Comerford.

Of his five children, only one daughter survived him, namely, Sarah, the wife of the Rev. John Prior of Mount Dillon, in the county of Dublin, and Rector of Kirklington. He was succeeded, however, by his grandson, Charles Butler-Clarke-Southwell-Wandesforde, Esq., High Sheriff for Co. Kilkenny in 1879, who died of fever in London, 2nd June 1881, in the twenty-ninth year of his age. He was buried at Castlecomer where a tablet was placed in the church by the parishioners in token of their esteem for his memory and regret for his early death.

The succession now passed to Mrs Prior before-mentioned, the only surviving issue of the Hon. Charles Wandesforde, who in accordance with the provisions contained in her father's will, assumed by royal licence dated 30th August 1882, for herself and her descendants, the surname and arms of Wandesforde in addition to her own. She was born 23rd July 1814, and on the 13th of September 1836 became the wife of the Rev. John Prior, M.A., eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Prior, D.D., Vice-Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, by Alicia Maria his wife, daughter of H. Wray, Esq. of Wraymount in the county of Dublin.

Mr Prior died at Kirklington on the 21st December 1867, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, having been fifteen years rector of the parish; and his widow died at Castlecomer House on the 21st December 1892, and is buried at Mount Juliet. Her family consisted of two sons and one daughter surviving youth, namely, Charles-Butler Prior of Crossogue House, Co. Tipperary, J.P. and D.L., who married 28th February 1866, Dora Phillips, daughter of Richard Phillips, Esq. of Gaile in the same county, J.P. and D.L., and died 7th January 1875, leaving issue; Henry-Wallis Prior-Wandesforde, B.A., Trin. Coll. Cambs., formerly Lieut. 81st Regiment, of Lechlade Manor, Co. Gloucester, J.P., married Mary Anne, daughter of Richard Phillips of Mount Rivers, Co. Tipperary, widow of Robert H. Collis, Esq. of Millbrooke in the same county, and has issue; and Sophia Elizabeth, who married Major-General Henry Frederick Winchilse Ely, of Copse Dale, Co. Tipperary, and has issue. (See the Tabular Pedigree at page 33.) Mrs Wandesforde was succeeded by her grandson,

RICHARD HENRY PRIOR-WANDESFORDE, Esq. of Kirklington, Hipswell and Hudswell in the county of York, and of Castlecomer, Co. Kilkenny, a Justice of Peace and Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Kilkenny of which he was High Sheriff in 1894, eldest son of Charles Butler Prior, Esq., as above. Mr Prior-Wandesforde obtained the royal permission

in 1894 to assume for himself and his descendants the additional surname and arms of Wandesforde. He married Florence Jackson von Schwartz Pryor, daughter of the late Rev. Ferdinand Pryor, Rector of Dartmouth, Halifax, Nova Scotia, and has three sons, Christopher-Butler, Ferdinand-Charles-Richard, and Richard-Cambridge; and a daughter Vera.



THE HON. CHAS—HARWARD BUTLER—CLARKE—
SOUTHWELL—WANDESFORDE.

Handwritten signature or initials, possibly "C.H.B.C.S.W.W.F."



T. Phillips R.A.

T. Phillips R.A.

CHAPTER VI

The Lordship of Kirklington

KIRKLINGTON is situated on the western side of the Watling Street about mid-way between the Roman Stations of *Isuriam* (Aldborough) and *Cataractonium* (Catterick Bridge). It is observable that all these Saxon villages were built not *on* the Roman road, but at a distance of about a mile from it. Of pre-historic remains, the locality is not destitute. There are in the vicinity of Thornborough and on Hutton moor several large circular structures consisting of a mound, ditch and central platform, which have been commonly though erroneously called camps. Concerning these the most probable explanation is



Kirklington Hall, South-West Corner.

that they were places of tribal assembly for purposes of debate and legislation. The existence of other earthen structures, such as barrows and the occasional discovery of flint or bronze implements sufficiently proves that early man had his habitation throughout the whole of this region. Within the manor of Kirklington itself, there is a conical tumulus rounded at the top, situated at the summit of a slight eminence about half a mile east of the village, which has always been known

No. 27. as Stapley Hill. So long ago as 1363, the "Stappilhow" is mentioned in a deed of partition of the manor. This mound has been excavated during the past year, and the results having been submitted to the Rev. William Greenwell of Durham, the barrow has been ascertained to be a work of the bronze age, which may mean about 1000 years before Christ. An account of the opening of this barrow will be found at the commencement of the present work. Quite recently, in casting a drain in the sheep park, a glass bead was dug up, which is considered by experts to belong to the early iron age, say from about 200 B.C. to about the same date, or later, A.D.

Before the Norman Conquest, Kirklington formed part of the extensive parish of Ketterick or Catterick, but on the erection of the Earldom or County of Richmond, the name of this district was changed to Hang. Before the 30th of Henry II., the latter was divided into the hundreds of Hang and Halikeld. It is in the last-mentioned, and the most southerly portion of Richmondshire, that Kirklington is situated. In the year named (1183) Conan de Ask held a Wapontake Court at Burneston, which from the first was the seat of the Convention. The name appears to be Halic Keld—holy fountain—and Dr Whitaker points to a spring on the confines of the parish of Burneston which he considers has given rise to the denomination. He further says that in his time (1823), there were old inhabitants living who remembered the remains of a vast tree, under which the assemblies of the Hundred used to be convened in ancient days. The church of Burneston—not of course the present church, but a former edifice—was bestowed by Robert de Musters together with four ploughlands of land, upon the monks of St Mary of York, shortly after that abbey was founded, which was in the year 1078. His grandson, also Robert, confirmed the grant about 1160, for the health of his own soul and the souls of his father Geoffrey de Musters, of his mother, and other relations.

Hist. Rich.
II. 121.

No. 271.

The lands in this district bestowed upon the family of Musters or de Monasteriis before the compilation of Domesday (say 1085) were those of Cherdinton, Gernuic, Brenningston, Eston, Aschelebi, Nevtone, Ghetensbi, Ounesbi, Hor and Torneton—all which places are quite easily to be identified under their modern designations as Kirklington, Yarnwick, Burneston, Theakston, Exelby, Newton, Gatenby, Asenby, How and Thornton Cowling. Kirklington is thus surveyed in Domesday.

In Cherdinton there are to be taxed 9 carucates of land and there may be in it six ploughs. Roschil formerly possessed the manor there; now Robert, a man of the Earl,

has there one plough team and a half, and four villeins have two plough teams and a half. The entire manor is half a league long and half in breadth. In the time of King Edward the Confessor, it was worth 20s., now 16s.

The next survey which gives us many details is that made by John de Kirkby, Treasurer to King Edward I. in the year 1287. At this time, Burneston was in the possession of the monks of Saint Mary of York, who held half the manor of the fee of Robert de Musters and half of the fee of Middleham. Sutton and Howgrave are surveyed as separate places in Domesday and were waste land at that time; they were acquired, in part, from the Rugemund family during the fourteenth century, and "Kirklington, Yarnwick and Sutton Howgrave" is the name by which the possessions of the Wandesfords in this locality are always referred to in the records. East Tanfield, which is included in the modern parish of Kirklington, at no time formed part of the lordship; and the same remark applies to Upsland. A list of the many lands which at one time and another have been possessions of the lords of Kirklington would be simply embarrassing to the reader if introduced in narrative; but a table showing as far as possible how and when the various properties have been acquired or disposed of will be found at page 169.

Yarnwick, now depopulated, stood a little to the north of Kirklington, at or near the site of the modern mansion of Camp Hill. The name will appear strange to the reader of to-day, but most of the earliest evidences now published refer to Yarnwick, which appears in the thirteenth century to have been a hamlet perhaps of equal population with that of Kirklington. The name is probably derived from Gernan the Saxon, who possessed the lands in the days of Edward the Confessor; it is called Gernuic and Gernewic in Domesday, and was waste at that time. Hugh, son of Thomas de Jernewyk, gave for the use of the poor at the gate of Fountains Abbey half a carucate of land with a toft and croft at Jarnwyk. He also bestowed upon the Abbey a toft and a culture of land there abutting upon the way to Karethorp and other benefactions, amongst which was a meadow called Newengs to the north of the said vill, containing four acres, which meadow Iuliana his widow and Avicia Marmiun, daughter of Gernegan Fitz-Hugh of Tanfield, afterwards quit-claimed. Hugh de Jarnewick had four sons, William, Thomas, Alan and Henry, whose names all occur in the papers. The last-mentioned gave to the Abbey of Fountains "five acres of land at Jernewyk with two acres under Langwyth Dead manne cross and three acres in Windmilflat towards the south, extending towards Karethorp-

No. 6.

Burton's
Monasticon,
p. 172.Nos. 13 and
14.

No. 8. gate." Hugh made a grant of his lands and tenements at Jarnewyk to William le Scrop, dated at Jarnewyk on Wednesday next after the feast of the Assumption, 1294. Geoffrey de Scrop thereafter acquired the rights of several different holders in Yarnwick, rendering to William de Musters, as chief lord of the fee, a barbed arrow for all services. This was a younger brother of Henry Lord Scrope of Bolton; he was Chief Justice of the King's Bench in the days of Edwards II. and III., Baron of Masham and Upsall, and progenitor of the historic family of Scrope of Masham. He died about 1338 (*see pedigree in Maude's Wensleydale*, 1816). The memory of this place has perished. Its bare name can scarcely be said to survive, but there can be no doubt that the Yarnwick garths so often alluded to in the documents refers to the hills on the north of Kirklington village which are now vernacularly named the Yama-garths.

Amongst early notices of Kirklington, we find a confirmation of lands there and elsewhere to Fountains Abbey by Richard I., 9th November 1198. Then, in 1208, there is a fine between Geoffrey of Pikehal' and Christian his wife, Thomas de Berton and Cicely his wife, plaintiffs, against William le Bret and Oriolda his wife, deforcians, dated at Westminster, 8th June 1208. The matter has relation to a sale or division of seven carucates of land at Kerlinton and Enderby. Oriolda, who in another fine is called of Ainderby, grants half the said lands to Christian and Cicely, she retaining the other half together with the capital messuage, or manor house, and receiving five marks of silver. The Partition of the manor of Kirklington in 1363 is a very valuable document, and presents a striking picture of the village and district at that early date. The names of all the tenants are given with the value of their various holdings. There were forty-two separate tenements and about the same number of inhabited houses in the manor. The Hall is mentioned and the Mill; there were twenty messuages let with land, varying in extent from about eight to sixty acres in one holding, and twenty cottages let without land at rents varying from twenty-one pence to four shillings a year. The total rental, exclusive of the Hall and the demesne lands, was £24, 4s. 10d. By the year 1559, the rental of the manor had increased to £32, 5s. 4d. and was made up of thirty-four separate items ranging from tenpence a year paid for a cottage to £8 which was the rent of the Mill. The inventory of the personal possessions of Francis Wandesford who died in this year, affords such a rare illustration of the manners, the values and the language of that period that we shall copy here verbatim so much of it as relates to Kirklington.

KYRTLINGTON.—The goods there moveable and unmoveable belonging to the said Francis Wandisford esquier, deceased.

Imprimis.—18 draught oxen and 5 stotts, L46; 7 hagge oxen, L11, 1s. 8d.; 14 hagge kye, L14; 29 mylke kye with 2 bulls, L41, 6s. 8d.; two twynter filles and one colt stagge, L3; one old baye nagge, 46s. 8d.; one mare with a fole, 26s. 8d.; a bay nagge, 26s. 8d.; one bay mare, 13s. 4d.; 7 score and 15 yowes, L46; 7 score and 18 lambs, L7, 10s.; 23 tupes and rygetts, 43s.; 16 wedders, 32s.; Summa, L155, 17s. 8d.

The Great Chamber.—5 pece of hangyns of arres, a carpet table cloth, a carpett cupburd cloth, two black velvet qwysshynnes embrodred, 3 carpet qwysshynnes and one qwysshin thrommed, one long table, 3 buffet stoles, 2 firmes, 2 chares and a cupboard, L23, 6s. 8d.

The grene Chamber.—8 pece of hangyns of arris, a carpet table cloth, a trussin bed with a teaster and hangyns of black sarsenet, a bed of down, a mattres, a bolster, a pare of blanketts, a coverlet, a bed covering, 3 chares, 2 firmes, 4 buffet stoles, a round table, L16, 13s. 4d.

The east innermer chamber.—One trussin bed, 2 mattresses, one coverlet, one table, 2 trusles, one gret pressor, a great carved chist.

The aple chamber.—A gret carved chist and 2 hampers, 13s. 4d.

The Closet.—One trussin bedde with a teaster of yealow and chamlet, one old arke, old hangyns of wull grene and rede, 6s. 8d.

The beddyns.—Six feder bedds, 6 bedds, thre mattresses, 4 bolsters, 2 pillows, 7 blanketts, 10 coverletts, 4 bed coverings, 4 pare of lyn sheats, 3 hardyng shetes, 3 pillowes, 3 lyn bourd clothes, one pare of hangyns of red sam and grene, L9, 13s. 4d.

Peuder vessell in ye storehouse.—2 gret chargers, 13 dublers, 12 dishes and sausers, 2 peuder basyns, 5 dublers, 2 dishes y^t serveth the house, 8 candlestickes, 2 chafyn dyshes, 40s.

In the buttry.—One table, one ambry, one arke for bread, 2 cannes, one buttry knyfe, 3 litle tyn potts, one firme, one stole, 3 frames y hogges hedes did lye on, 13s. 4d.

The kitchen.—One range of iron with a reckin, 5 rings, 4 croks, one chopping knyfe, 2 pare of iron tugs, 6 spets, one cobiron, one bruling iron, 2 pare of pot kilpes, one cresset, one flesh axe, one gret panne, 2 ketles, 4 litle pannes, 2 stoles, one brasin mortar and a pestell, one pott standing in a furnes, 3 gret bras potts, 3 litle potts, one swyne tubbe, 3 tables, one chopping bourd, L6.

The mylke house.—One chirn with a staf, one stand, 3 tables, 7 bowles, 7 dishes, 5 trussels, 6 chessfatts, one litle band, a fleke, a stole, a chese troughe, 2 skeles, one swyne skele, one salt pyn, 2 reame kitts, 6s. 8d.

The bulding house.—One mulding burd, one bowting tubbe, one kneding troughe, one chese presse, one synker, one saye, 5s.

The brew house.—A brewing lede, one maskfat, 2 gyle fatts, one tannyng fatt, 2 ketles, 2 peces of square tymber, 40s.

The law parlour.—A counter, 3 firmes, one trussin-bedde bothomed with girth webbe, one cupburd, one staie for the counter, hangyns of red and grene saye, 13s. 4d.

The inner parlour.—One trussin bed, a pare of bedstocks, 2 trusts, 6s. 8d.

The hawle.—3 tables, 2 firmes, 2 trists, one almyer, one hirmes barrall, hangyns of rede with a border pouised, 13s. 4d.

In the woule house.—28 stone of wulle and 30 new burds of oke, L4, 4s. od.

The west chamber and inner chamber.—3 trussin beds, one truckle bed, one pare of bedstocks, one feild bed set together with wysshes, 3 Flanders chists, a great arke, a carvet chist, 4 cupbords, a long setle, a chare, 2 patted teasters, 2 racks of iron for a chimley, 2 short tables, 2 odd carpetts, the chamber hangyns about with rede and yealow hangyns of wull, one pot of bel metell, 40s.

The lytle house above ye haule.—3 hoggeshededes, a lytle barrel, a tunnell, a gret chist and a long settle, 10s.

Old tymber lying in ye new house and tymber lying in the court, L3, 6s. 8d.

Stuf belonging to husbandry.—2 iron bound waines with all y^t belongs them, 15 tonnes, 13 yokes with iron, 3 socks, 3 cowers, 3 waine shackles, 3 buckle shackles, 3 pleughes, one pare of newe waine wheles, one pare of newe car wheles, both wane ash tres, pleugh beams, heds shethes, steretres, handles, wane felles, 3 harrows, one cowpe with one whele with iron, one wonne whele, L6, 13s. 4d.

3 bores, 2 sews and 5 piggs, 26s. 8d.; 22 acres of wheat and rye, and 22 acres of barley and otes by estimacion, L22; all the hay, 13s. 4d., a piece of leid lying at the back syde of the hawle, 13s. 4d.; the tythes of Helperby, L100.

No. 51. It will be observed that the description of the Hall in the foregoing inventory corresponds very exactly with the specification of 1484, though it is probable that some addition had been made to it since that date.

Another ten years brings us to the time of the Percy rising, and we have already seen that twenty-two men went out from Kirklington to join that ill-planned and ill-fated rebellion. So far as we are informed, this lordship escaped the ghastly vengeance which was taken by Elizabeth, but one man was hanged at Howgrave, two at Wath, one at Melmerby, one at Pickhill and two each at the following places: Sinderby, Carthorpe, Burneston and West Tanfield.

Bowes
MSS. XV.
216.

On the 2nd of June 1575, a muster was held of the inhabitants of all the towns and villages in Richmondshire and a statute made of the warlike "furnytur" wherewith each place was charged. Everye of theys townes is to provide a Harqubushe furnished with a moryon: Kyrtyngton cum Upsland, East Tanfeilde, Sutton Holgrave, Aynderbye, Synderbye, Pyckall cum Rooksbye, etc.

The Hearth Tax imposed in 1675 gives us an illustration of the village at that time. There were in all ninety-three chimneys in the "Constoblerie of Kirklington cum Upsland"; and this does not indicate any wide difference from the present time, excepting that the old rectory house must have been considerably smaller than the modern building. The

following are the names of householders with the number of hearths; Sir Chr. Wandesford, 15 hearths; Mr Rich. Tatham, 8; John Hall, 3; John Dixson, 2; Mrs Mary Clough, 5; Mich. Wilkinson, 3; Fra. Lowson, 3; Wm. Hunton, 2; Hen. Cooke, 2; Tho. Hodge, 1; Tho. Burne, 1; Anne Jose, 1; Geo. Hawkswell, 1; Chr. Thompson, 1; Chr. Apleby, 1; Jon Walker, 3; Wm. Walker, 1; Rich. Smothwaite, 3; Ch. Browne, 2; Anne Jaques, 1; Tho. Walker, 2; Jon Flounders, 3; Chr. Morland, 1; Ralph Pratt, 2; Wm. Sympson, 2; Mich. Inchbold, 1; Wm. Middleton, 2; Mr John Greene, 3. These persons following are discharged by legal certificate (one hearth in each case): Edw. Flint, Edw. Apleby, Margry Shakelton, Isab. Smith, Gabr. Gardus, Margt. Faucett, Anne Fenton, Jon Twhaites, James Stott, Tho. Kay, Corn. Fisher, Geo. Wright, Chr. Abbott, Wm. Kipling, Tho. Westbrugh, Wm. Dufton, Nich. Walker, and Wm. Hughes.

Subsidy
Rolls, 216-
484.

Coming down to still more recent times, there is a rental of the Manor of Kirklington at Martinmas, 1718, from which we will give the names of the principal tenants with the value of their holdings: George Barker pays L160; Tho. Hodgson, L80; John Maughan, L25; James Walker, L51; Timothy Hunton, L47; John Allanson, L26; Mary Curtess, L20; Geo. Wawburne, L48; Edw. Toes, L61; John Tindal, L32; John Walker, sen., L21; Rev. Mr Wandesford, L17; Mill and Mill Ellers, L20; and many "cottagers."

C'comer
MSS.

There was a Kirklington in the county of Nottingham, one in Oxfordshire and another in Cumberland, so that references to Kirklington in the public records do not necessarily relate to this lordship, unless shewn to do so by other circumstances apart from the name. Richard the second, in the ninth year of his reign, granted a pardon to John Arnald of Kyrkelyngton, for the death of Richard Cat of Kyrkelyngton, killed there on Monday before Saint Valentine [1386]. William de Staynlay bestowed one acre of land in Kirklington upon the Abbey of Fountains without date, but probably in the fourteenth century. And at the surrender of Marrick Priory in Henry VIII's time it appeared that that religious house had land in this parish which was let at 4s. 2d. per annum.

Patent Rolls.

Burton's
*Monas-
ticon*, p. 177.
Ibid. p. 270.

On 12th March 1539, there is a certificate by John Lord Latimer and Sir Christopher Danby of all the King's subjects in the various townships who are required to be ready in armour when called upon. Kirklyngton has seventeen names, Byrnston fifteen, Bedall with Askue forty-nine, Carethorp four, Hipswell eighteen, and so on for all the townships. Snape and Well together furnish seventy-four men which was of course owing to

Letters, etc.,
Henry VIII.
xiv. 311.

the household of Lord Latimer and of Marmaduke Neville; and Thorp-pirrowe has the large number of twenty-five being nearly all household servants of Sir Christopher Danby. The names are arranged as archers with horse and harness, bill-men with horse and harness, archers without harness, and bill-men without harness. In a few cases there is a fifth description—"parcel harnessed"¹ In a list of Roman Catholics in the county of York, in 1604, there appears "Marie Bulmer an old woman, a Recusant in Kirklington parishe." In 1638, George Cunningham a gentleman of property in Ireland was apprehended at Gloucester and required to give an account of his movements by the magistrates there. He said he had been residing for the past two years with his wife and family at Kirklington in Yorkshire, and was now returning thither from a visit to his estate in Ireland. Although he acknowledged himself to be a Scotsman, he had not entered into any agreement against the King, nor consented to give any aid to bear arms against His Majesty. He was discharged on taking the oath of allegiance.

C'comer
MSS.

North Rideing com. Ebor

Kirklington, 29th July 1665.

The information of William Walker, constable of Topliffe in the said Rideing taken the 29 July 17th Charles II., before me Sir Christopher Wandesford Bart one of his Majesties Justices of the peace for the said Rideing.

Sayth that upon Wednesday last about two or three of the clock in the afternoone there came one Richard Wilson and Cornelius ffisher to the town of Topliffe where this informant is constable and the said Richard Wilson then charged the said ffisher with the felonious taking away of his sword, and desired this informant to carry the said ffisher before a Justice of peace. This informant then answered that if he had a warrant he would; if not he would secure the said ffisher till he did fetch a warrant. The said Wilson then replied that the said ffisher was a theefe and this informant a rogue to seem to side with him. And this informant then asking the said Wilson how ffisher had taken the sword from him, he answered that he had feloniously taken it. This informant then told him that it was a shame a man with only a switch in his hand should take his sword from him; he then replied that he had not taken it from him but had found it in the way and hid it. And this he deposeth to be true.

(Signed) CHRIS. WANDEFFORDE.

The information of Cornelius ffisher of Kirklington taken before me the day and yeare within written.

Sayth that upon Wednesday last as he was goeing towards Seasaw with one Mrs Wakefeild and being neere Topliffe he found a sword and belt in the highway and tooke up the same and thrust it into a bush. And about a quarter of an hour after, there over-

¹ Harness means armour. "— smote the King of Israel between the joints of the harness," 1 Kings xxii. 34.

took him one Richard Wilson and sayd Sirrah! where is my sword that thou hast? This informant answered he had no sword; he replied Sirrah, but I'll make thee know that thou hast a sword of mine before thou and I parte. I'll hang thee all but the neck and I'll charge thee with felony for stealeing my sword. This informant then sayd he had found a sword but would not deliver it till he had proved it his because he came soe uncivilly to demaund it. The said Wilson then desired this informant to fetch the sword, he told him he would if he would give him something for takeing it up. The said Wilson said he would give him a shilling; this informant then said that he deserved twoo shillings. Wilson then told him he cared not if he gave it him if he would make hast, and then this informant went back neere to the place where the sword was and demaunded payment of the said money. And wilt thou be paid? said the said Wilson. I'll pay thee! and put his hand into his pockett and puld out a pistoll and clapt it to this informants breast, and said Come, Sirrah, march and give me my sword or else I vow to God I'll pistoll thee just here. This informant then sayd if it be come to that I'll not goe a foote farther but goe back to the constable and deliver it to him. The said Wilson then called this informant theefe and sayd hee would hang him all but the neck. This informant then went to Wm. Walker, Constable of Topliffe and acquainted him how he had found a sword and that that gentleman had layd clayme to it and withall told him of his uncivill carriage and threateninge expressions towards this informant. And this he deposeth to be true.

(Signed) CHRIS. WANDESSFORDE.

The foregoing amongst the papers at Castlecomer gives us a glimpse of the parish life two hundred and forty years ago: the next is a poaching case.

North Rid., Com. Ebor.

The examination of Thomas Ramsforde of Thirsk taken at Kirkelinton before Sr Christopher Wandesford Bart., one of the King's Majesties Justices of the Peace for the North Rid. of the county of York the eighteenth day of December 1667. C'comer
MSS.

The Examine saith that he with John Wetherill the son of William Wetherill, Richard Braithwitt, Henry Hilrid all of Hewick and John Raintforth of Rainton set three nets and killed Coneyes on Hewick Moore. This examinat further saith that all the above-named persons and John Wetherill, taylor of Hewick, severall times have set nets on Hutton Moore on Rainton side and there killed Coneyes betwixt Micklemass and Martlemass last past. And further saith not.

Henry Key of Rainton saith that about a week after Micklemass last, he was invoked by John Wetherell to goe to Thirsk Moore to take Coneyes and that night they had in there company John Wetherell the son of William Wetherell of Thirsk and John Wetherell, taylor and Richard Brathwitt and Henry Hildrid and Thomas Rainforth all of Hewick; and the examinat further saith that about two or three nights after, the above-named persons went to Hutton Moore and there did set foure nets and killed Coneyes. Further saith that about a week after that againe, all the persons abovesaid with William Wetherell and Christopher Baine both of Hewick and Thomas Shaw of Dishford went to Hutton Moore and killed Coneyes. He further saith that at severall

times he hath gone in the company of the above-named persons and of John Carleton of Rainton and have killed at both places to the number of one hundred couples.

In every barony or manor the Mill was an indispensable and at the same time a most profitable institution. To it all the tenants were under obligation to send their grain, and great oppression often resulted from the monopoly; the miller was almost always the universal enemy. It is long since the sound of the grinding was hushed in Kirklington, but the course of the old mill-race remains almost intact, and the mill itself has
 No. 27. been added to and converted into a dwelling-house. In the partition of the manor in 1363, it is said that Thomas le Milner holds mills at
 No. 84. Kyrtington and pays £3, 6s. 8d. yearly. Again, in an extent made in 1559 Robert Thomson pays for the mill £8; and Francis Wandesford, on 3rd of June in that year bequeaths in his will that his "brother Henry during his natural life shall have my water mills at Kirtlington, with all that parcel of ground belonging thereto, now in the possession of Robert Thomson, miller of the same town." Paper No. 261 is an agreement regarding the water supply of Kirklington Mill in 1670; and No. 1 is a very early agreement regarding multure at the mill of Hipswell.

The saints' well at Kirklington is close beside the old mill. Almost every village had its holy fountain, named after the saint to whom the church was dedicated, and it is astonishing how very completely in most cases the very names by which they had been known for centuries have
 No. 169. passed from the popular recollection. In a lease of lands to Roger Croft in 1628, right of access is given for his cattle to go into the water near unto a spring called Michael-well both in winter and summer; and we are left in no doubt as to where the spring was situated, for Mrs Thornton, in her account of the life of her father says that he built a new dairy at the Hall and brought water in lead pipes from a cistern of the same metal "near St Michael's well by the mill-race."

The present Hall was erected in 1571 or within a very few years of that date, yet it is the third, if not the fourth, manor house which has occupied the same site. There are very evident signs of earthen fortification on the north side of the house, though somewhat effaced by the operations of the plough; these may be Norman, or even older—there is no reason to suppose that the Saxon lords of Kirklington had their residence at any different spot from that which was chosen by their successors. Of the Norman Hall (it is called the "salle" in a deed written

in old French in 1363), there are certain foundations remaining which enable us to determine with tolerable certainty that it was of a modified form of the familiar L plan, the present structure occupying the position of one wing, whilst the other extended eastward from its southern extremity. In addition to this there was a cellar at the north end, as shewn in Fig. 3. The walls and pavement of the cellar are still intact below ground, and the conduit which leads from it can be entered and followed up for a distance of about thirty yards. Although dignified by the name of a "secret passage," this is in reality nothing but a large drain leading to the stream or moat. In the partition of the manor in 1363, mention is made of *la chambre al boutte du sale vers le est ouec les celers desoes le larder, la quysyne, etc.* This is true to the situation, and leaves little doubt that the cellar here referred to is the same as that which still remains. The old Hall is also said to have been surrounded by a moat, with a gate house and a drawbridge, of which some vestiges remain. So late indeed as 1503, in an inventory of the goods which belonged to the deceased Sir John Wandisfurth of Kirtlyngton, there are twenty-six quarters of wheat and rye, together with seven quarters of barley, stored in the garners and "gate-house chamber at Kirtlyngton." Shortly before this time, however, the Hall itself appears to have fallen to ruin, and Sir John Wandesford, as we have already seen, entered into a contract for the erection of a new manor-place, dated 28th July, 2nd Richard III. (1484). We have already given at page 27 a fac-simile copy of this contract. The house was to be 17½ yards long by 10 yards broad, and was to be built, no doubt, on the half-timbered principle. There were to be two parlours (one with a chimney), a pantry, buttery, larder and kitchen, whilst of the four chambers—which would be above the other apartments—two were to be provided with chimneys. As no mention is made of an entrance-hall, it is probable that the central apartment of the block did duty in this respect and counted as one of the parlours. On one side of it would be the main parlour which had a fire-place, and on the other side the kitchen and domestic offices. This would bring the two chimney breasts at the ends of the building, and the requirements of the upper storey would thus be easily complied with.

About ninety years later, the present Gothic mansion was erected by Sir Christopher Wandesford upon the foundations of the north wing of the original Hall. There was a tradition, mentioned by Grose in his *Antiquities of England and Wales*, published in 1787, that when Tanfield

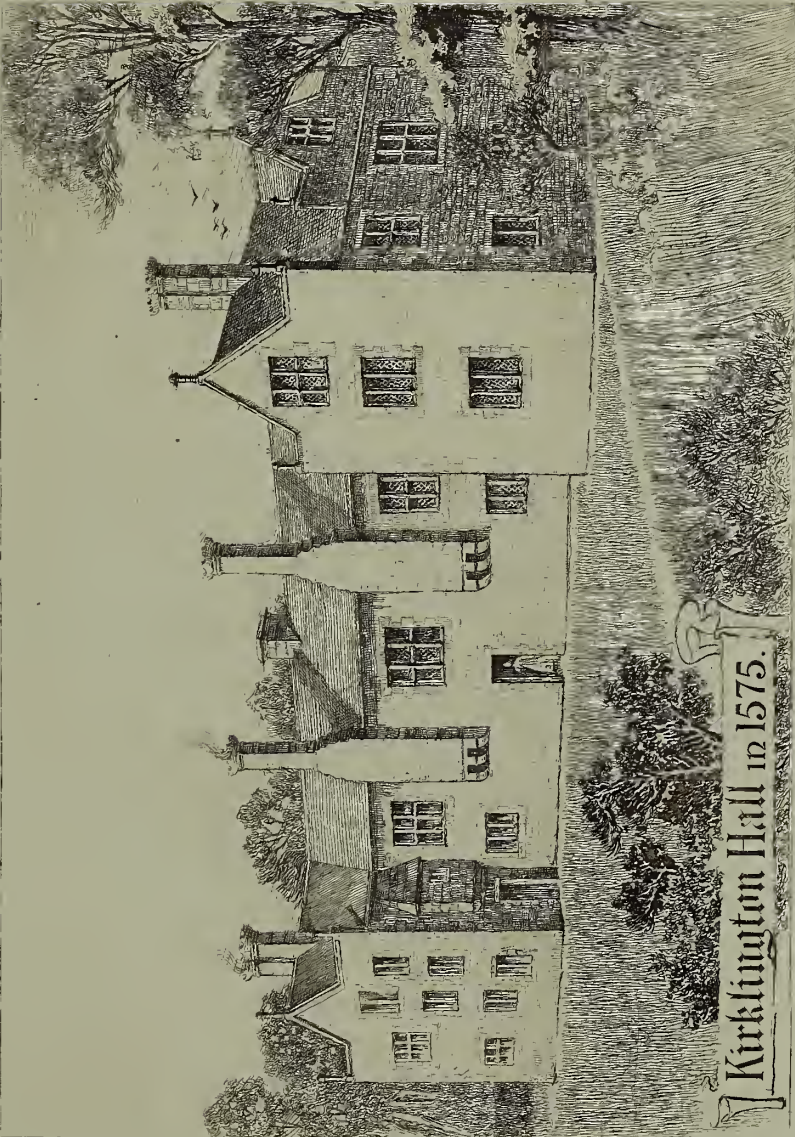
Castle was demolished "the materials were purchased by several of the neighbouring gentry, and that the Earl of Exeter's house at Snape and the seat of Wandisfords at Kirklington were built with them." But practically nothing is known of Tanfield Castle, nor even if there ever were a castle there; the tradition meets with no confirmatory evidence whatever. Of the grandson of Sir Christopher Wandesford it is recorded that he made some extensions to the building in the way of stables, a dairy and other offices. "He had indeed," says his biographer, "a design of a much greater building, for he had actually prepared materials, as timber, stone, lime, etc. to rebuild the old wing of the house answerable to the new one, called the great chamber and the lord's chamber, which had been built by his grandfather." Sir Christopher, who is thus pointed out as the builder of the present Hall, was apparently married in 1568, and was not of full age until 1570. As his arms are depicted upon the ceiling of the principal apartment impaling those of his wife, it is evident that this portion of the building at least was not completed until after 1568. But from 1575 onwards, he commenced to occupy a very prominent position in the county of which he was High Sheriff in 1578, and he died in 1590. This fixes the date of the Hall to within a few years at all events. The north end of the building became ruinous in the eighteenth century, probably in consequence of the north gable falling inwards, and it has been rebuilt in an unsatisfactory manner. Enough, however, is left to enable us to reconstruct the original appearance, which is represented in the drawing on the opposite page.¹

Of the chimneys on the west face one is partially demolished, but the other is intact. These are coeval with the building and are treated in a stately and picturesque manner. The chimney breasts are thrown out a little below the first floor level, and are carried on three corbels rounded underneath in each case. After rising vertically to a few feet above the eaves, the breasts are contracted by a series of five set-offs on either side with projecting drips, so that the chimney shafts are square on plan above

¹ The local tradition is that what remains of the Hall exhibits only a small portion of its former magnificence. The same has been reported about many other places and it would scarcely be worth mentioning except in so far as it seems to preserve a traditional recollection of the Norman residence. There can be little doubt that we have practically the whole of the sixteenth century design, and as a matter of fact the structure which immediately preceded this was of smaller and not larger dimensions. But there are vestiges which indicate that the abode of the Musters was of greater extent—perhaps even much more extensive—and it is considerably more than four hundred years since that house was demolished. This imparts a certain interest to the tradition.



VIEW OF KIRKLINGTON HALL IN 1575.



Kirklington Hall in 1575.

the intakes. The shaft is terminated by a well-moulded cornice carrying a moulded and embattled cresting.

The skilful treatment of the gables cannot be too greatly admired; they lend a charm and piquancy to the different views of the building which is singularly gratifying, and is characteristic of the boldness and freedom, effected by a few simple details, which is always so pleasing a feature of Elizabethan domestic architecture. The end walls are carried up straight for a few feet above the eaves and finished with short horizontal moulded parapets, on the outer extremities of which are tall octagonal pinnacles of excellent design. The base of the pinnacle is worked out of the same stone as the moulded coping and has sunk recesses on its several sides; from this the shaft rises, a tapered octagon with a riband encircling it. This is crowned with a moulded cap on which the finial is set. This finial is curious and may be described as a ball pointed at the top and fluted in segments. The gable proper springs from the moulded coping of the parapets, the same moulding being carried up its raking sides. These finish with an apex stone which in its turn carries a pinnacle, crowning the gable, and of the same general form as those just described except that the shafts are of four sides with sunk recesses in each, and the pinnacles set diagonally upon the wall-plane.

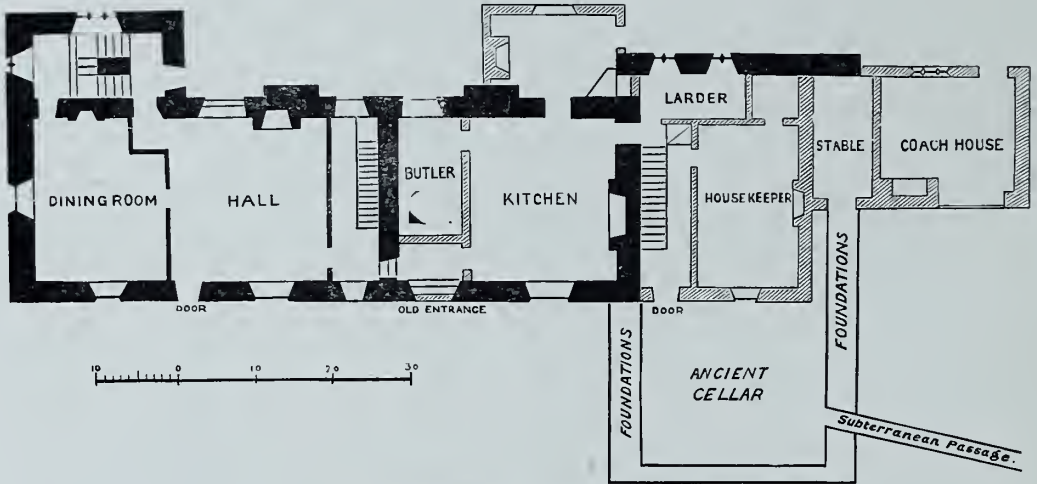
Upon the following page is a ground plan of the Hall, the remains of the sixteenth century building being shown black, whilst more recent work is hatched.

The southern end of the house is nearly intact and contains two wainscotted chambers, one of which has a fine ceiling of oramental plaster work. The oak panelling in this apartment was evidently not made for the room but has been fitted into it at a somewhat later period. Tradition says that it was brought from Hipswell, and if so its erection here is probably the work of Lord Deputy Wandesford about 1630. Over the mantel is a very fine panel carved with the armorial shield and other heraldic ensignia of Henry, Earl of Huntingdon. How it came here is not known. Hunting-



Pinnacle at Kirklington.

don was President of the North in 1572, a man of strong puritan proclivities; he was made a Knight of the Garter in 1570, and died without issue in 1595. The Garter with its motto encircles the shield,



Ground Plan of Kirklington Hall.

and the supporters are Satyrals, *i.e.* lions with faces resembling the human visage. The shield with its nine and twenty quarterings affords a perfect study in heraldry; it was probably at one time coloured and the want of any indication of tinctures to some extent embarrasses its solution. By the kind help, however, of York Herald (A. S. Scott-Gatty, Esq.,) we are able to attach all the quarterings as follows:—

1. Argent a maunch sable, for HASTINGS, EARL of HUNTINGDON.
2. Gules a fesse between three shovellers argent, for HERLE.
3. Sable two bars argent in chief three plates, for HUNGERFORD.
4. Gules a chevron or, for DE COBHAM.
5. Azure three garbs argent banded gules, a chief or, for PEVERELL.
6. Argent three toads sable for BOTREAUX.
7. Argent two bars gules in chief three torteaux, for MOULES.
8. Argent a lion rampant gules crowned or within a bordure sable bezantée, for CORNWALL.
9. Gules on a chevron or three eaglets sable, for COBHAM OF COBHAMSWIKE.
10. Or three torteaux, a label in chief, for COURTENAY.

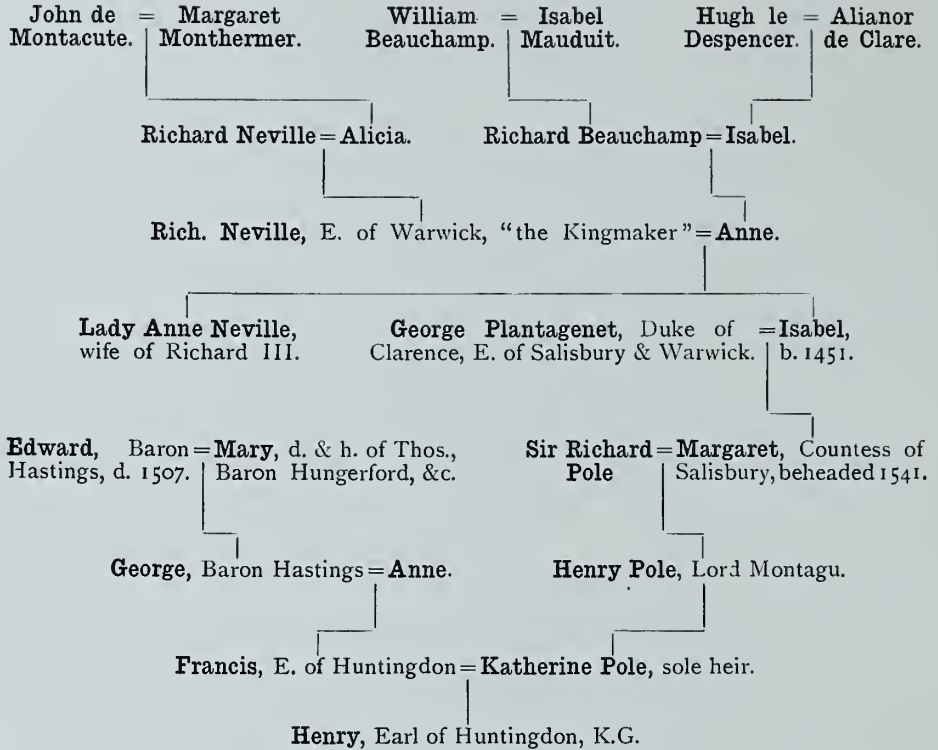


11. Party per pale checquy or & azure and vert. Over all two bars argent, for Sap Lord of OKEHAMPTON.
12. Gules a griffin rampant or, for RYVERS, Co. Devon.
13. Paly wavy gules and or, for MAUDUIT.
14. Sable on a chief argent three lozenges conjoined gules for MOLYNS.
15. Argent a bend sable, a label gules, for DE ST LOW.
16. Or a lion rampant gules, for POLE.
17. Argent masculée gules, for POGAIS.
18. Paly wavy gules and or, for MAUDUIT.
19. Per pale or and sable a saltire engrailed counterchanged, for PENIARTH.
20. Quarterly 1st and 4th France modern, 2nd and 3rd England. A label argent charged on each point with a canton gules, for CLARENCE.
21. Gules a saltire argent, a label componny of the second and azure, for NEVILL (Raby).
22. Gules a fesse between six crosslets or, for BEAUCHAMP.
23. Checquy or and azure a chevron ermine, for WARWICK.
24. Argent three fusils conjoined in fesse gules, for MONTACUTE.
25. Gules three lions of England within a bordure argent, for WOODSTOCK.
26. Or an eagle displayed vert armed gules, for MONTHERMER.
27. Sable two bars argent in chief three plates, for HUNGERFORD.
28. Or three chevronels gules for DE CLARE.
29. Quarterly 1st and 4th argent a bend sable, 2nd and 3rd gules a frette or, for LE DESPENCER.¹

The marriage of Edward, Lord Hastings with Mary daughter and sole heir of Thomas, Baron Hungerford Botreaux, Molyms and Moules accounts for many of the early quarterings. The latter part of the scheme records the descent of the Nevilles, Earls of Salisbury, without doubt one of the noblest pedigrees in Europe. The following tree will explain how the various coats were brought in to the Huntingdon shield, although they do not appear to be placed, in all cases, in their due genealogical order.

¹ The Despencers usually placed their sable ribbon over all, but it is not so depicted here.

THE MANOR OF KIRKLINGTON



The ceiling and frieze in this apartment will also repay careful examination by the student of conventional design. There is a large central pendant, surrounded by four smaller pendants, the intervening space being divided by mouldings into ninety-two compartments, after the manner of lierned vaulting. These compartments are occupied by various devices, conspicuous amongst which are four heraldic shields, depicting the Wandesford arms of six quarterings, twice repeated; and Wandesford impaling Bowes, twice repeated. Other objects include crocodiles; dolphins; bunches of grapes; escallop shells; grapes, pomegranate, fig, nut and acorn on one stalk; lizards; two sea-horses entwined; etc. The frieze exhibits the initials C. and E. W. for Christopher and Elizabeth Wandesford; and the design includes arches, supported by rampant lions and griffins, and enclosing grapes, escallop shells and sometimes the Wandesford crest. In one case the supporters are two lions rampant double queued, also in allusion to the family arms. Interspersed between the arches are represented dolphins, crocodiles, birds, tortoises, masks, pomegranates, conventional oaks and acorns, etc.

The north end of the Hall, which has now been re-built, formerly contained a chamber with a decorated ceiling similar to that which we have just described. A portion of the frieze is still in position, ornamented with a griffin, a cockatrice and other objects; and it is impossible to dig in the adjoining ground without turning up fragments of the old plaster ceiling. Quite recently, two armorial shields were found close to this spot; upon one is depicted the double queued lion of the Wandesfords, and upon the other the arms of Bland—on a bend, three pheons. Writing of Kirklington in 1852, W. H. D. Longstaff says, "In the Hall is a beautiful ancient room with a ceiling enriched with fancies and heraldry appertaining to Christopher Wandesford, whose costly Elizabethan monument is in the church. In another chamber is a fine tapestried bed, and a chest full of ancient writings." For the history of the carved oak bedstead, we have probably to go back to the will of Dame Eleanor, widow of Sir Christopher Wandesford, 1713. She leaves to her grandson Lord Viscount Castlecomer for life my wrought bed etc., to goe to the heires male of the family of my dear husband. After remaining for 150 years at the Hall the bedstead was finally broken up and portions of it were used in constructing a pulpit for the parish church which now exists there. We have no doubt that the chest full of writings is the same which is engraved at page 161 and which is still at Kirklington.

Of the parish church—the great ornament of the village—it may truly be said that, even in a district which abounds in magnificent churches, as does this part of Yorkshire, ecclesiastical buildings are few indeed which command our admiration in a more eminent degree than the church of Kirklington. It is, as we now see it, unquestionably a work of the fourteenth century, but like the Hall, it is not the first edifice which has stood upon its site. History tells us of a church at Kirklington at least a hundred years before the present structure could have been built; and we cannot doubt that, following the almost invariable custom of the Norman conquerors in all parts of the country, the Musters would provide a church very shortly after their establishment at Kirklington.

In the year 1231, Richard de Musters was instituted to the rectory of Kirklington on the presentation of Robert de Musters, patron of the same. Again, the rector of the church of Kirklyngton is mentioned with others in a lengthy process printed by Gale and dated Tuesday next

No. 273.

Hon. Rich.,
p. 103.

before the Ascension of Our Lord in the year 1254. Then, in the taxation of churches made by order of Pope Nicholas IV. in 1292, the church of Kytelyngton, is valued at £33, 6s. 8d.; and in an extent of fees in Richmondshire in the eleventh of Edward I. (1282-3) it is said that Robert de Musters has the advowson of the church of Kirtlyngton which is worth £50 yearly. All these notices certainly refer to a church older than the present building. Before 1320, the Pope had granted the taxation of churches in England to the King, and a new valuation of all the benefices in the north of England was made in virtue of a royal mandate addressed to the Bishop of Carlisle. This was rendered necessary by the extensive depredations committed by the Scots during the raid they made into Yorkshire, after their victory at Bannockburn; and as Kirklington rectory is valued only at £13, 6s. 8d. in this *Nova Taxatio*, we may conclude that the church as well as the village was burnt, or otherwise destroyed during that period of devastation. The date of the new taxation is the eighth year of Edward III—say 1334.

A careful examination of the stones of the present fabric yields evidence, which if slight is at least tangible, that the original church of Kirklington was of romanesque design, with an Early English extension at the eastern end. There are many stones in the walls which have the characteristic Norman diagonal tooling upon them; and one stone built into the east wall of the north aisle is carved with the familiar chevron pattern which is unquestionably the work of a Norman chisel. Then, in the north wall of the chancel there remain the heads and sills and some parts of the jambs of two early English windows. Preserved in the tower are two tombstones, the one with a sculptured cross of the thirteenth century; the other with an incised cross and a representation of a chalice and book—the gospel. The latter has no doubt marked the burial-place of an ecclesiastic, perhaps one of the early rectors. From the tall form of the chalice it may be considered to be not later than 1250, and may possibly be as early as the twelfth century. Another mediæval tombstone has been used to form the lintel of the square-headed window in the west wall of the north aisle. It has incised upon it the shaft of a cross and a pair of shears—the latter denoting that it once covered the grave of a woman.

The existing church consists of a clerestoried nave of four bays with aisles on the north and south, a chancel, north and south porches, and a lofty western tower which forms a conspicuous object in the landscape

for many miles around. We can say with tolerable certainty that the rebuilding was taken in hand within a few years, at most, of the Scottish raid; and we have very good reason for regarding the present fabric as a monument to the munificence of William de Musters who died without issue in Nos. 19 & 20. or shortly after the year 1337.

The arcades of the building, the clerestory, the aisles and most of the chancel are of the "Decorated" period, and may have been built about 1325-1330. The east window is an insertion, probably as late as 1400, and the arrangement of the tracery is exactly similar to that of the east window in the chancel of Richmond parish church. When alterations were being made at Kirklington in 1889, the plaster was removed from the east wall of the chancel and the jambs of the original window or windows were observed on either side. The aisle and chancel windows are all of two lights with "decorated" tracery in the heads; the east window in both aisles, and one in the chancel have flowing tracery of a somewhat later character. The rear-arches of these windows are treated in an unusual manner. The jambs are splayed, but the heads are set square on the soffit with the wall plane, and where the two forms meet is a double curve. A bead moulding is carried round the angle in the case of the windows with flowing tracery—the others have the angles left plain. The annexed figure is a view of the exterior of one of the chancel windows and shows what is perhaps the most elegant piece of



Window at Kirklington, c. 1330.

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detail in the whole church ; the jambs are well moulded, and the sills are graduated in three slopes with overhanging drip-moulds.

The tower at the western end of the fabric is of the "perpendicular" period, and its erection may with every confidence be ascribed to John Wandesford who died in 1463, and to whose memory there exists a brass within the family chapel. Architectural experts assign a date about 1450 to the tower. The battlements are of late character as are also the pinnacles and the tower windows. The last at first sight appear similar to the windows of the clerestory but a closer inspection will show that the detail is quite different. At the south-east angle of the tower the stair turret rises from the ground and projects some six feet above the embrasures of the battlements, terminating in a sloping head. The six clerestory windows are trefoil-headed, and in the treatment of the spandrils one form has been adopted inside the building and another for the exterior—excepting only in the case of one window where the stones, perhaps accidentally, have been reversed. The hood moulds of the arcades terminate in fanciful or grotesque carvings. In the south wall of the chancel a piscina with two drains occupies a recess beneath the sill of one of the windows and there are two aumbres or cupboards in the east wall of the chancel.

No. 70. The church was dedicated to St Michael the Archangel, and the south aisle which was appropriated as the Wandesford chapel formerly contained an altar dedicated to St Catherine. The east window of this aisle is five feet from the floor, whereas in the north aisle where there was no altar the sill of the window is two feet above the ground only. The chapel was until recently inclosed by a wooden screen. Longstaffe, who wrote in 1852, says of Kirklington church—"The interior is remarkable for a beautiful parclose screen of flowing tracery which encloses the Wandesford chapel. . . . Numerous remains of old glass occur ; in the vestry the angel Gabriel [? Michael] ; at the north of the chancel the Wandesford insignia ; on the south a singular symbol of the Trinity," etc. Only a few fragments of the ancient glass remain and these have been put into the window now looking into the vestry. A dragon in a circle is fourteenth century work and is most likely coeval with the church ; the saints' heads are probably from a fifteenth century window, whilst the Wandesford crest, a church proper, may be as late as the seventeenth or even the eighteenth century.

Of the monuments in the family chapel the oldest are two recumbent effigies beneath canopied recesses in the south wall. The easterly one, a knight in armour, is here illustrated ; the other to the west of it is the



VIEW OF KIRKLINGTON CHURCH.

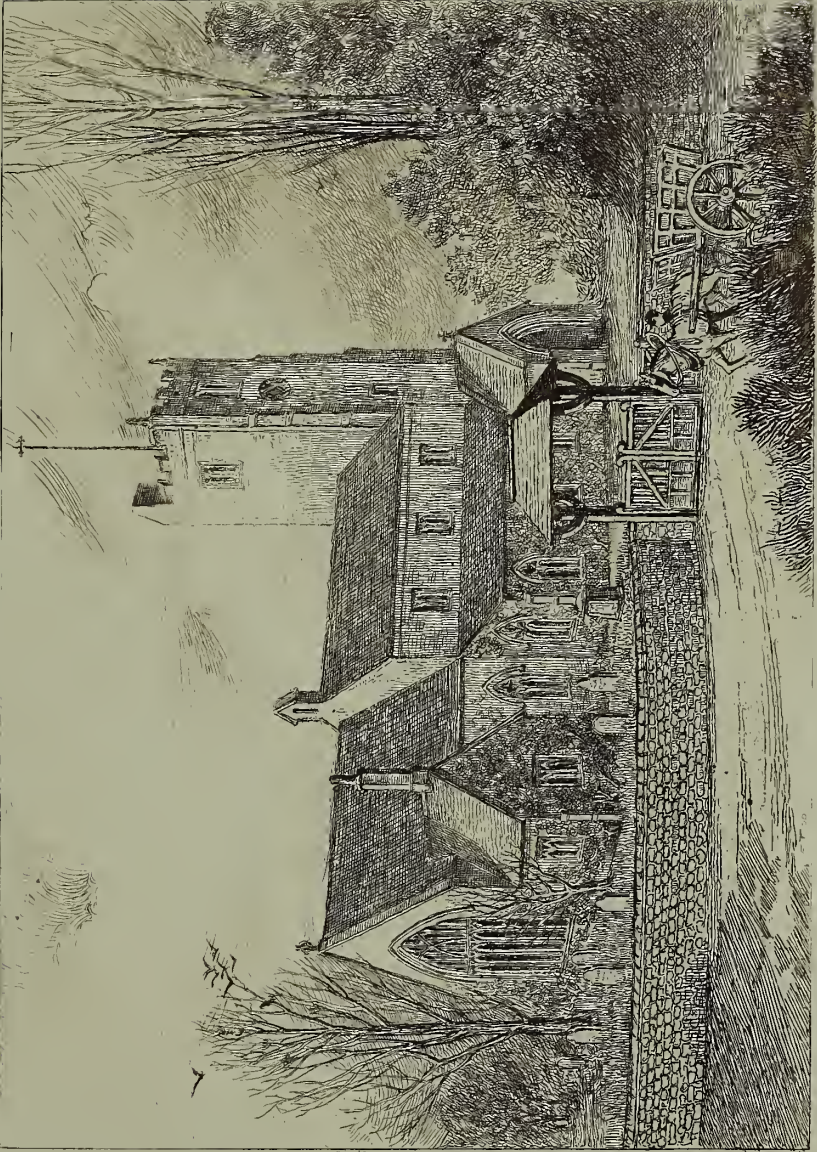
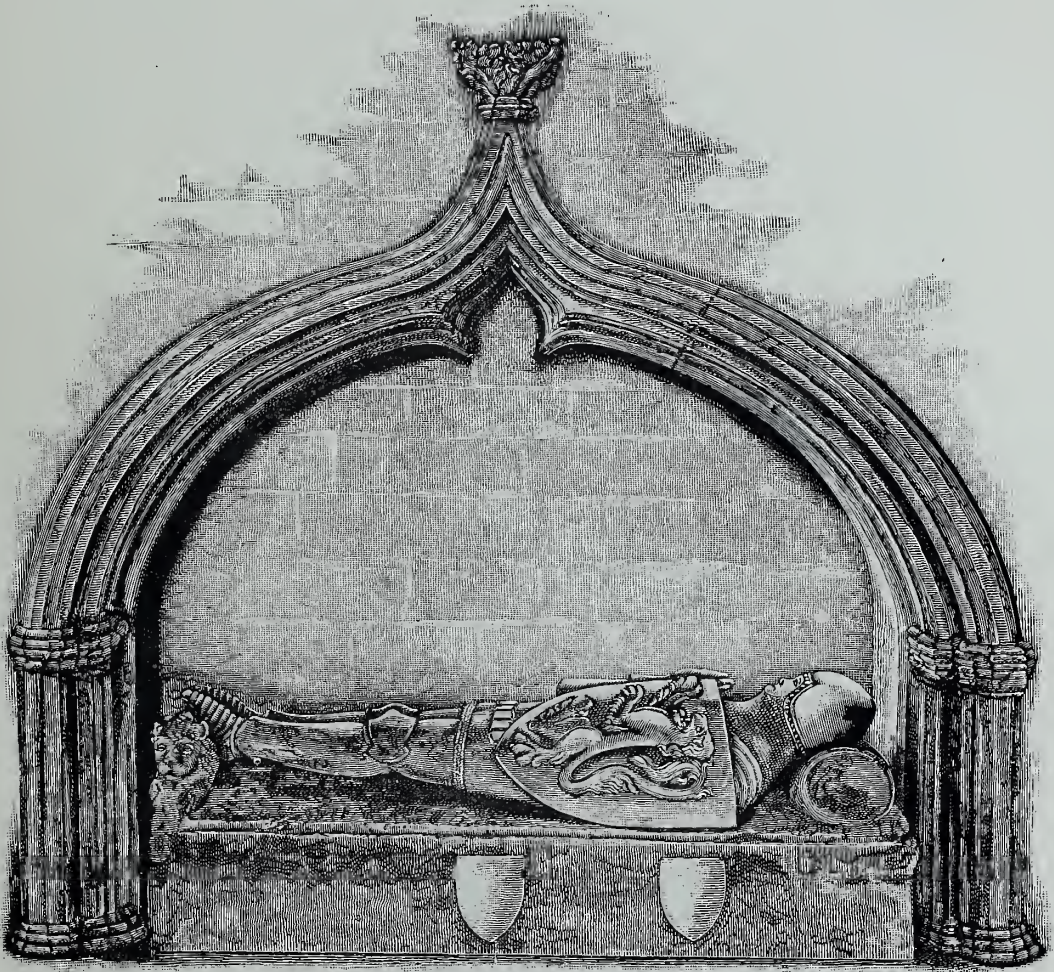


figure of a lady in the costume of the time of Edward III. or Richard II. ; the head rests upon a cushion and the feet are supported by a dog. With reference to the lion upon the knight's shield, the one thing certain is that



Monument in Kirklington Church.

whosever heraldic device it is, it is not that of Musters. Neither can the date of the monuments be assumed with any degree of certainty. If the aisle wall was built say in 1330, that date would be a very early one indeed for the character of the mouldings on the canopies, and an examination of the outside leads to the belief that these monumental recesses are insertions. There are projections thrown out of the wall at the back

of the recesses and the masonry courses of these projections do not run through with those of the aisle wall; the ashlar above the recesses has also been disturbed just below the water table. These indications imply that a window has been removed to make way for the tombs, and the buttress added to strengthen the upper part of the wall; and that this was done at some time before 1400. If we may regard the female figure as the effigy of Elizabeth de Musters, heiress of Kirklington, the knight might be either Alexander de Mowbray her first husband, who died about 1368, or her second husband John de Wandesford. Dugdale says that the Kirklington Mowbrays bore their lion within a bordure componny; but without pressing that point unduly, we have to recollect that Elizabeth survived her first husband more than twenty-five years. She and John de Wandesford were both living in 1391 when they jointly presented Robert de Mirflet to the rectory, and John died in or about 1396. The figures appear to be of the same date and by the same hand, and the two canopies have certainly been constructed together. The form of the lion, it must be confessed, is rather early for 1396,—a date more like 1350 would have been preferable—yet in view of the historical surroundings, the weight of evidence is in favour of the belief that the effigies are those of John Wandesford and Elizabeth his wife. On the floor of the chapel is a well-preserved brass of



Brass at Kirklington Church, 1463.

the year 1463, measuring $14\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times 6 in., of which Fig. 6 is a copy reduced from a rubbing. It may be transcribed *Orate pro animabus Johannis Wandysford Armigeris et Alienore uxoris ejus qui obiit quarto die May Anno Domini Millesimo Quadracento sexagesimo tercio.*

On the clerestory wall, above the chapel but towards the nave, hangs

a funeral helmet surmounted by the Wandesford crest, a minster, wrought in metal. The detail of the crest is excellent, though it cannot be easily seen from the floor without glasses. There is a central tower with an octagon spire, in each face of which are two narrow windows; two western turrets with a west door and large window over it. The roof is of the tunnel or cylindrical form and there is a transept with door and window above, and two round-headed windows in the nave and two in the chancel. The helmet and crest are considered to be of the time of Henry VII., and were in all probability placed in the church in memory of Sir John Wandesford, Kt., who died without issue in 1503. A pair of gauntlets which hangs beside the helmet is of the same age.

The tomb of Sir Christopher Wandesford, who died in 1590, is here illus-



Tomb of Sir Christopher Wandesford.

trated; its position indicates that the altar had by this time been removed from the chapel. The effigy is clearly a portrait and bears a striking re-

semblance to the picture of Sir Christopher at Castlecomer (Plate, p. 57). On the front of the tomb are four shields, bearing

1. A lion rampant double queued for WANDESFORD.
2. Wandesford impaling a cross moline for FULTHORPE.
3. Wandesford impaling ermine three bows bent in pale for BOWES.
4. A bend within a bordure engrailed for MUSTERS.

Above the monument is a structure of much later date and in an indifferent style of art, bearing an inscription of which the following is a translation :—

In memory of Christopher Wandisford, Kt., who died 11th day of July in the year of Our Lord 1590, and the 42nd of his age. Here lies he who lived for God, for his country and his friends, so long as God willed that he should be with country and beloved ones. Now there remains his body for the tomb, his name alone for his friends and his country, his spirit itself for God.

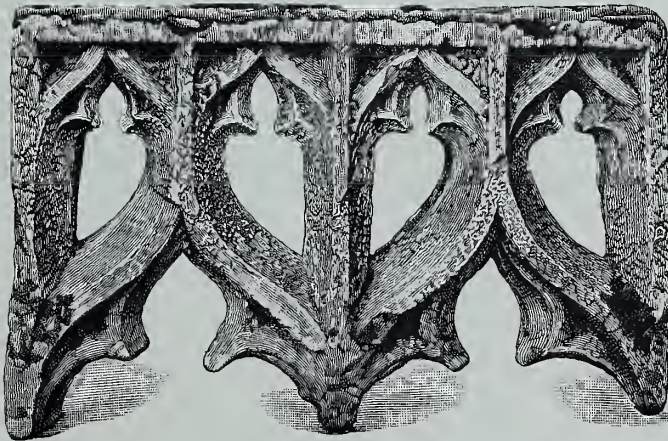
Other monuments in the church commemorate Sir Christopher Wandesford, 1686; Lord Castlecomer, 1707; Eleanor Wandesford, 1714; Mary Wandesford, 1726; and Philip Bendlowes, 1769.¹ A painted hatchment, surmounting the tower arch, recalls the funeral of Sir Christopher Wandesford, the first baronet. The arms are :—Quarterly of six: 1. Wandesford; 2. Musters; 3. Colville; 4. Conyers; 5. Fulthorpe; 6. Bland, over all in an inescutcheon of pretence the badge of Ulster; impaling Or, six annulets sable, three, two and one, for Lowther. At the lectern is a chained book with the manuscript date 1671, but the chain is obviously older than the book, and had probably served to secure one of the chained Bibles which were ordered to be put in all churches after the Reformation. The volume is the fourth edition of the *Companion to the Temple* by the Rev. Thos.

¹ The Bendlowes were at Howgrave in the sixteenth century. John Bendlowes of Howgrave had a son William, baptised 1605; and Margaret, wife of John, d. 1608. Thomas of Howgrave d. 1618, and Isabel, his wife, d. 1612. Another Thomas d. 1706, aged seventy-seven. He had occupied the living of Meldon during the Commonwealth, but was deprived in 1662, and he afterwards practised as a lawyer, holding a court of Estreat at Kirklington in 1673. Mrs Thornton says that he was "a turnecote and bitter presbyterian." Philip, who died in 1769, aged fifty-eight, was "the last male heir of that antient family." He left £50 to the churchwardens of Kirklington, the interest to be applied for the benefit of the poor of Howgrave in such a manner as they should see fit.

Amongst other families long settled in the parish are the Bulmers of Upsland. William Bulmer of Upsland was buried 27th August 1575; and Margery Bulmer married Michael Wandesford, 10th July 1576.

Comber, D.D., Dean of Durham, who married a grand-daughter of Lord Deputy Wandesford.

In the course of the eighteenth century the roof of the church having fallen to decay, a flat lead-covered roof was substituted on both nave and chancel, and as the gables were left bare, it gave to the whole the appearance of a ruin. A view of the church in this condition is published in Whitaker's *History of Richmondshire*, in 1822. In the year 1859, the Rev. John Prior, then rector, undertook a thorough restoration of the building—a work which was carried out under the direction of Mr G. Fowler Jones, of York. A new roof and new flooring were provided, modern pews constructed, a larger vestry with gabled roof set in the transverse direction to that of the chancel was erected in the place of the small lean-to building which had hitherto served as a vestry, and a north porch was added to the nave. All this was well executed, but the work did not stop here. Like most other restorations of that period it embraced much that is regrettable. The chancel arch which was formerly of the depressed four-centred type was rebuilt 5 ft. higher in the apex, a higher pitch being adopted for the roofs of both nave and chancel, and the sanctus-bell cot on the east gable of the nave was rebuilt, not in its original form. The columns and arches of the nave had their surfaces chipped all over with the chisel and the walls of the clerestories and chancel were covered with plaster, so that the interior



Window head, *circ.* 1420.

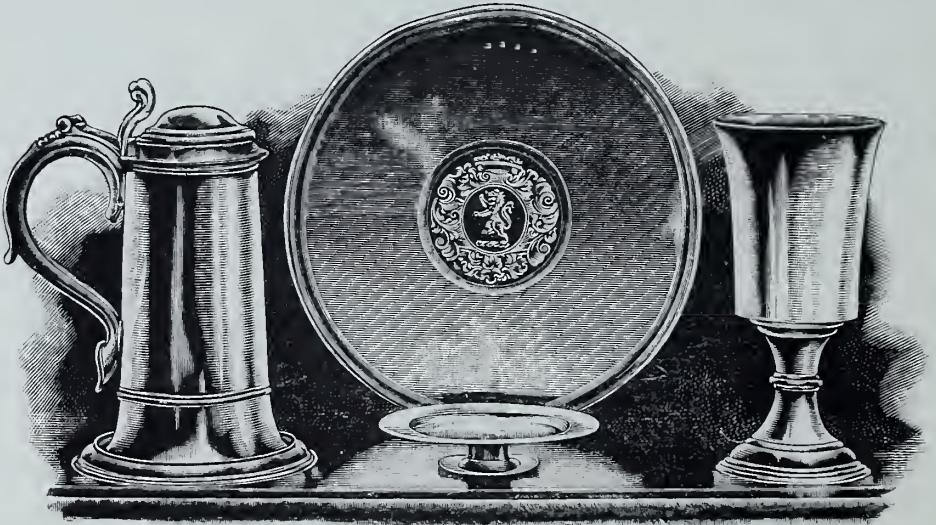
of the building is deprived in a great measure of the venerable aspect which it should present. The fine Edwardian woodwork which enclosed the family chapel was taken down and demolished, and the original font was

also removed and lost. Whitaker gives an illustration of the font in his *History of Richmondshire*, vol. ii. p. 142. The window head shown on the preceding page came out of the old vestry, and is now in the rectory garden. Beside it is a carved stone, also removed from the church, which appears to have been a receptacle for holy water.

The tower contains three bells which bear the legends:—

1. IESVS BE OVR SPEED¹ 1617.
2. CHRISTOPHER WANDESFORD BARONET RI TATHAM RECTOR 1681.
3. GLORIA IN SVPREMIS DEO 1725. THO: WALKER RO: IOBLING CHVRCHWARDENS.

The communion plate is here illustrated. The paten and chalice bear



Communion vessels at Kirklington.

the London Hall mark with the date letter 1632, and as the paten has the family motto, *TOUT POUR L'EGLISE*, upon the foot, we may conclude that these two pieces were the gift of Lord Deputy Wandesford. The salver is engraved with the double queued lion in a circle as shown in the illustration; it was made by Edward Holaday, London, in 1718. This and the flagon are both of the Britannia Standard, the last-named being engraved with the Wandesford crest and motto, and bearing the maker's mark of

¹ In Grinton parish church there is a bell with this motto and the date 1623.

Richard Greene, London, with the date letter 1721. The device which ornaments the boards of this volume is copied from a rubbing of the family crest, as it is engraved upon the flagon. In addition to the vessels illustrated there is a second salver with the Wandesford lion on a lozenge and the initials M. W. chased upon the back. Miss Mary Wandesford of York, who died in 1726, leaves by her will to Lord Castlecomer "all my plate marked M. W. for his use during his life, to remain to my nephew John Wandesford, Rector of Kirklington." There is also a more modern cup which was "the gift of the Rector the Rev. John Prior, to Kirklington parish, 25th May 1854," but which appears by its marks to have been made by John Scofield in 1782. No. 288.

The parish registers commence in the year 1568, and with the exceptions here noticed are complete and in good condition to the present time.

Baptisms.—Two leaves are missing, making a gap from 1576 to 1595.

Weddings.—Entries are irregular from 1658 to 1663.

Burials.—No entry between 1596 and 1606 : blank also from 1644 to 1653.

The third volume of the registers, embracing baptisms and burials for the period 1735-77 is badly eaten by mice, so that nearly a quarter of the volume is gone, and many entries are necessarily to be read only in part. Various extracts from this record are given in the Appendix, including a curious statute regarding the payment of tythe in kind, evidently copied from the Ancient Statutes and Usages of the parish. With this exception, the registers do not contain much that is picturesque of life and manners in the parish. No. 290.

1605, March.—John Wilkynson of Thimblebee fell off his horse at ye river neare to Tanfield, there drowned, and was buried here.

1614, Feb. 11.—Alice Smithe of West Tanfield, widdow, perished in the snow and was found in Howgrave field, buried.

1609, Feb. 4th.—Margaret Kay, widow, late wife of Henry Kay of Carthorpe in the parish of Burnistone died at Melmerbie, and at her earnest desire in her life time, was buried here with her ancestors.

1761, March 31st.—At a vestry legally held in the parish church of Kirklington it was then and there agreed that the sum of ten pounds shall be levied and raised for the building and creating of a gallery in the said church—John Talbot, rector.

In 1716, seventeen shillings were expended upon A Common Prayer Book for ye church ; and in 1793 a new Bible was procured, at a cost of £4, 4s. 6d.

1785.—"For Good Friday Dinners and Ale, 3s."!

The following is amongst the chantry certificates prepared at the time of the dissolution of chantries, 37th Henry VIII. (1546).

The peryshe of Kirtlyngton—Memorandum. That there is certain money given to the founding of an obiit¹ to the yearly value of 6s. 8d. by the ancestors of Wansford out of certain lands lying in Holgrave in the tenure of John Smythe; also the farmers of Sexton lands in Kyrtyngton hath always been used to maintain one lamp within the quire of Kyrtyngton, before the sacrament there, to the yearly value of 6d. : in all 7s. 2d.

No. 277. Eleanor Wandesford, widow, in 1472, bequeathed 3s. 4d. for the maintenance of the lights called the Red light and the Lady light in the parish church of Kirtlyngton.

At Castlecomer is a copy of the will of Richard Stoney, who left to the parish his property of Ings Close.

1718, Dec. 13th.—Richard Stoney of Kirklington being sick and weak in body and calling to mind the uncertain state of this transitory life, and that all flesh must yield unto death when it shall please God to call, and being desirous to settle things in order—leaves his houses and land within the township of Kirklington to his sister Alice Stoney, excepting the Ings Close which he gives to the poor of Kirklington for ever, the rent of the close to be distributed yearly among the poor aforesaid. Bequests are also made to his mother, Elizabeth Stoney, Mary and Elizabeth the daughters of his Aunt Almond, his aunt at Thornborough, and others. The Hon. John Wandesford, rector of Kirklington, and Edmond Tatham are overseers of the will, and after them the rector and churchwardens for the time being.

Dame Eleanor Wandesford, in 1714, left £50 to the poor of Kirklington, and Miss Mary Wandesford of York left 20s. per annum to be raised out of her estate at Brompton-on-Swale for teaching such poor children of Kirklington to read and write and say their catechism, whose parents are not able to pay for their teaching, the children to be nominated by the rector of the parish for the time being. The Dowager

No. 235. Lady Castlecomer, in 1729, left £50 to be invested in land in the name of the rector of Kirklington, the annual rent to be applied for the benefit of the poor of that township for ever. There was now £230 in hand for the use of the poor, the result of several benefactions, and it had been the practice to lend it in various sums to farmers and other parishioners of substance at a fixed annual interest. In 1732, Mr Wandesford, the rector, purchased eighteen acres of land at Sykes for £280, giving the additional £50 himself. A legacy of £50 to the poor of Howgrave by Philip Bendlowes, in 1769, was laid out in the purchase of three cottages at Sutton.

Kirklington is a "rectory in charge" in the patronage of the Lord of

¹ Masses to be said yearly for the soul of a deceased person, on the anniversary of his death.

the Manor, and the incumbency of the Rev. G. A. W. Huddart, LL.D., of Trinity College, Dublin. Yet it is quite certain that in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries there was a vicarage also. The vicarage appears to have been merged in the rectory, though at what period we are unable to say; there is little doubt, however, that the modern incumbents are vicars as well as rectors. The clergy of the parish, so far as we are able to supply a complete list, have been as follows:—

Anno.

- 1231.—RICHARD DE MUSTERS, clericus, instituted to the rectory by Archbishop Grey, acting in default of William, Archdeacon of Richmond, 17th October 1231, upon the presentation of Robert de Musters, patron; WILLIAM DE BUKETORP having been recently admitted to the perpetual vicarage of the church. The vicar to serve the church sufficiently, and to possess all altar-dues and church lands for life, except the messuage, paying to the rector three marks of silver yearly, and meeting all ecclesiastical obligations, episcopal and archidiaconal, due and accustomed. No. 273.
- C. 1287.—HENRY LE VAVASUR, Rector of the church of Kyrtelington had a grant of one carucate of land at Kirklington from Thomas, son of Alexander de Helperby *sans date*, but about 1287. No. 3.
- C. 1300.—JOHN DE MUSTERS, Rector, presented by Robert de Musters, instituted *temp.* Edward I. died *temp.* Edward III. John de Musteris, rector of the church of Kyrtelington had a grant of the pasture called Ronewel lying between Hougrave and Kyrtelington from Ralph de Rugemund *sans date* but about 1300. His nephew bestowd these lands upon the Abbot of Fountains in 1354. Also John de Musters, parson of the church of Kyrtelington had from Thomas atte Water of Thornberg, and Sara, his wife, a grant of two bovates of land and four acres of meadow in the town and territory of Jarnewyk and Lunfield, for which he paid them 10 li. Fine dated in the morrow of St John the Baptist, 3rd Edward II. (25th June 1310); and Richard de Trihampton is attorney for de Musters. Burton's Monasticon, p. 198. No. 9. York's Fines, Edw. II. No. 33. No. 6.
- 1327.—WILLIAM DE MUSTERS, Rector, presented by Robert de Musters. Resigned the benefice about 1340. At Auckland, 22nd July 1327, Henry de Mustiers acknowledged that he owed to William de Mustiers, parson of the church of Kyrtelington 100 marks, to be levied in default of payment of his lands and chattels in the county of Nottingham. On 4th March 7th Edward III. (1333) William de Mustiers, parson of Kirtelyngton church acknowledged before Thomas Sibthorp, clerk, that he was satisfied of the 100 marks which Henry de Mustiers, in the first year of the said king acknowledged in chancery that he owed him. No. 33. Close Rolls, Ed. III. *Ibid.*
- C. 1340.—WALTER DE CALVETON, Rector, presented by John de Mustiers and Alice his wife. On 26th January 1344, the king granted a commission of *oyer* and *terminer* touching a complaint by Henry de Percy the elder, that Walter de Calveton, parson of the church of Kirtelyngton, John de Calveton, Peter de Calveton and many others (named) broke his park at Topclif on Swale, hunted therein, took and carried away deer, felled trees and carried them away. In July 1349, WILLIAM SETERINGTON was vicar. He and Walter de Calveton (called also de Alton) Nos. 25 and 26. Patent Rolls, Ed. III.

Anno.

rector, act as feoffees in a fine and recovery of the manor of Kirklington, etc., at that time.

- No. 33. 1350.—ROBERT DE MUSTERS, Rector, presented by John de Musters and Alice his wife. Robert de Musters, rector of the church of Kyrtelington and William Scurueton had a grant of a messuage and oxgang of land from Sir John de Musters in 1350, which they released to the same Sir John in 1352. Also Robert, here styled son of Sir John de Musters, releases to John the son of William Mowbray in fee, all his right in the manor of Kirtelington. On viith ides of March 1353, he had an indult from Pope Innocent VI. to choose confessors who shall give him, being penitent, plenary remission at the hour of death, with the usual safeguards. He is called in the indult "Thomas" Mostiers rector of Kyrtelington in the diocese of York. Again in the 37th year of Edward III. (1363-4) Robert Mustres parson of the church of Kirtelyngton gave £40 to the king, for license to him and others that they may be able to assign certain tenements in West Tanfeld and Karethorp in mortmain.
- No. 265. *Ibid.*
- Papal Letters, 111. 493.
- Rotul. Orig. II. 278.
- No. 33. C. 1365.—WILLIAM DE HAULAY, Rector, presented by Alexander Mowbray and Elizabeth his wife. Died 21st October 1383. William de Haulay, parson of the church of Kirtlyngton acts in 1379 and 1381 in the matter of an alienation in mortmain of a rent of 8 marks out of the lands of the abbot and convent of Neubo to a chaplain to celebrate Divine service daily at the parish church of Newerk, for the souls of Robert de Caldewell, his parents and ancestors, and others.
- No. 33. 1384.—WILLIAM DE MONKETON, chaplain, collated to the charge by Alexander, Archbishop of York, in consequence of a lapse of time, no presentation having been lawfully sustained. By an Inquisition held at Ripley 20th April 1390, it was found that John Wetwang a monk of Fountains Abbey had divers silver vessels to the value of 512 marks which were formerly Alexander de Neville's, late Archbishop of York, who forfeited to the king, and that he had sold them for that sum to two merchants in York, whereupon he and the Abbot of Fountains were impeached—yet now the king pardons the said monk and the said Abbot (5th July 1391) and annuls all proceedings against them because they allege that a certain man called William de Monketon, then parson of Kyrklyngton, clerk to the said Archbishop, had received the whole 512 marks, and that the Abbey had made no profit out of the transaction.
- Patent Rolls, Rich. II.
- No. 33. 1386.—WILLIAM DE FAUDON, Rector, presented by John de Wandesford and Elizabeth his wife 26th November 1383; but institution was appealed against first to the Archbishop of York, then to the King's Bench, by whom it was sustained. In 1389, William de Faudon rector of Kyrtelington appealed to Pope Urban VI. against William de Munketon, priest, and others, touching the benefice and the fruits thereof. He obtained letters compulsory directing certain people in the diocese of York to deliver up, under pain of excommunication, certain written instruments essential to establishing his claim, and which they withheld. Dated at Rome, 30th July 1389.
- No. 35.
- Torre's Archd. Rich. 1391.—ROBERT DE MIRFLET, Rector, instituted 9th April 1391, on the presentation of John and Elizabeth Wandesfords.
- Ibid.* 1410.—ROBERT DE GARTON, Rector, made his will 28th June 1410. Legavit corpus suum ad sepeliendum in ecclesia parochiali de Kyrtelington.

Anno.

- 1435.—WILLIAM PLUNGAR, Rector, witnesses a deed at Kirklington, 8th Dec. 1435. Torre's Archd. Rich. No. 44.
- 1438.—CHRISTOPHER MOUNTFORT, Rector, instituted 5th September 1438 on the presentation of John Wandesford and on the death of William Plungar. Torre. *Ibid.*
- 1439.—ADAM COPENDALE, Rector, presented by John Wandesford and instituted 17th February 1438-9. No. 52.
- 1491.—RALPH WANDISFURTH *alias* NORTHENDE received special licence upon the authority of Pope Innocent VIII. to be admitted to Holy Orders notwithstanding natural blemish, is styled "rector of Kirklington" when he was ordained sub-deacon 28th May 1491. Deacon 24th September, and priest 17th December same year. Ralph Wandesford, chaplain, is one of the trustees of an entail of Kirklington 10th Jan. 1504-5; and on the 7th of the same month, licence was granted to "the curate of Kirklington" to marry Thomas Talbot of the parish of Badsworth and Florence Pudsey of the parish of Bolton in Bolland. Banns once. In a suit respecting the will of Gerard Wansford *alias* Frese of the city of York "stacionar" anno 1513, Ralph Wansford parson of Kirklyngton is one of the witnesses. Reg. of Rotherham. No. 289. Surt. Soc. 45-364.
- 1547.—JOHN WANDEFORD, Rector, had a dispensation from Pope Urban VII. to take Holy Orders although under twenty-three years of age, 3rd December 1531. Mentioned as rector 1547 and until his death. Buried at Kirklington 8th March 1589-90, aged about eighty-one. At an episcopal visitation of the parish in 1548, Mr John Wandisfurth was rector and Radulphus Smythe curate. The same clergy at a second visitation in 1554; George Routh and Will. Brown churchwardens. Davies' York. Press, p. 154. No. 60. No. 70. No. 290.
- 1590.—ROGER LASCELLES, Rector, son of Francis Lascelles of Allertorpe and Susan Wandesford, his wife, was of the University of Oxford at 23rd June 1583, when he made a demise of the manor, lordship and grange of Allertorpe for the term of twenty-four years to Edmund Parkinson, gent.; presented by Sir Christopher Wandesford and instituted 19th May 1590. Died 21st July 1630, aged seventy-three —"a most religious and faithful pastor the space of forty years." He had a brother Christopher who lived at Kirklington and had many children baptised there from 1598 onwards. Christopher was afterwards of the city of Dublin and was associated in many matters with Lord Deputy Wandesford. Yorks. Archæol. Journ. XIV. 408. No. 101. No. 290.
- 1631.—MICHAEL WANDEFORD, Rector, presented by Christopher Wandesford; Canon of Ripon Cathedral, 25th February 1624-5; resigned the living 1636. Was Par. Reg. Memor. of Ripon.

Michael Wandesford Parson

Signature of Canon Wandesford, 1631.

appointed Dean of Limerick, May 1635, and in the same year exchanged that preferment for the Deanery of Derry, for which his patent is dated 9th November. Died 1636. It is recorded that he gave some communion plate to the Cathedral Church of Derry.

- 1636.—HENRY SUTTON, Rector, presented by Christopher Hunton, acting for Christopher Wandesford, Esq. Died 1638. Chester Dioces. Records.
- 1639.—ROBERT DAGGET, B.D., Rector, of the family of Dagget of How, presented by

- Anno.
 Chester Dioces. Records, No. 290. Life of Thornton, p. 58.
- Christopher Wandesford, and instituted 30th April 1639. Died 19th August 1644, buried at Kirklington.
- 1644.—MICHAEL SYDDALL, youngest son of Thomas Syddall of York, officiated 1644-9 but was never legally instituted. He was afterwards Vicar of Catterick where he died and was buried 8th January 1658, aged forty-five. He founded a free school and hospital at Catterick where a monument remains in the church with this inscription :—
- En tibi, Syddalii, Lector, lacrymabile bustum,
 Qui breviter dicam concio viva fuit.
 Is decies quinos nondum numeraverat annos,
 Cum tulit, Oh! animam Ptysis iniqua suam.
- See his Will (Paper No. 202).
- Ibid.* 1649.—PHILIP NESBIT, presbyterian minister, officiated until the Restoration. Died in October 1663 and was buried 15th of that month in St Martin's, Micklegate, York.
- Par. Reg. His wife was Susan, daughter of Abraham Hemmingway, with whom he had the following children, baptised at Kirklington: Philip, 1647, Obadiah, 1650, Susanna, 1653, Thomas, 1655, d. 1657, Joseph, 1657, and Elizabeth, 1660. His widow was buried in 19th April 1683.
- Chester Dioces. Records, No. 290. 1662.—RICHARD TATHAM, Rector, presented by Christopher Wandesford and instituted 21st January 1662—"a most learned, devout and faithful pastor, the space of thirty-six years." Died at Tunstall, Co. Lancs., 11th July 1698, aged almost seventy, and is buried there. Ellenor his wife was buried at Kirklington, 23rd April 1668. Alice, daughter of the Rev. Richard Tatham, rector of Kirklington, and wife of George Woodyear, Esq. of Crookhill near Doncaster, died 18th May 1728; buried at St Michael le Belfry.
- Ibid.* 1698.—EDMUND TATHAM, Rector, presented by Sir Christopher Wandesford and instituted 17th October 1698. Resigned the benefice in 1705. Buried at Kirklington, 1st June 1733. He had a son, Edmund, born 1700, besides six other children who died in infancy between 1691 and 1706.
- Ibid.* 1705.—ROBERT ASHETON, Rector, presented by Sir Christopher Wandesford, and instituted 14th September 1705. Resigned 1717.
- Ibid.* 1717.—JOHN WANDESFORD, Rector, younger son of Christopher, Lord Castlecomer, instituted 20th June and inducted 2nd July 1717. He was also Vicar of Catterick,

Jo: Wandesford Rec!

Signature of the Hon. and Rev. John Wandesford, 1719.

- Ibid.* No. 290. to which charge he was instituted 19th October 1722. Died in March 1747, and was buried at Kirklington.
- Ibid.* 1748.—WILLIAM OGILBY, LL.D., Rector, presented by Lord Castlecomer and instituted 2nd May 1748. Died 21st February 1758, aged forty-three; buried at Kirklington.

- Anno.
- 1758.—JOHN TALBOT, Rector, of the family of Mount Talbot, Co. Roscommon. Presented No. 240.
by John, Earl of Wandesford, instituted 8th and inducted 19th August 1758. Had
a son Henry Herbert, baptised 1765. He died 18th June 1773, aged sixty-six. No. 290.
- 1773.—RICHARD ELLA, Rector, had been for twenty years assistant curate of Kirklington,
instituted 9th December 1773 on the presentation of the Earl of Wandesford and *Ibid.*
inducted 15th of the same month. Died 28th January 1802, aged ninety-one years.
J. G. Ella was curate in 1797.
- 1802.—THOMAS PLACE, LL.B., Rector, presented by Anne, Countess of Ormond, and *Ibid.*
instituted 6th March 1802. In 1809 William Henry Dixon served the church as Par. Reg.
curate, which he resigned in 1810. He was afterwards Vicar of Bishopthorpe and
Canon Residentiary of York, where he died 1854, aged seventy. From 1817 to *Ibid.*
1827 T. W. Morley was curate in sole charge.
- 1828.—PETER EWART, Rector, presented by Anne, Countess of Ormond, and instituted C'comer
January 1828. Died at 51 Westbourne Terrace, Paddington, 25th August 1852. MSS.
Will dated 12th July 1841, proved at London 20th December 1852.
- 1853.—JOHN PRIOR of Mount Dillon, Co. Dublin, Rector; previously for seven years Ripon
curate of Taney, same county. Presented by the Hon. Chas. Butler Wandesforde, Dioces.
and instituted 18th January 1853. Died 21st December 1867. Buried at Kirklington. Records.
- 1868.—JOHN MERIDYTH, Rector, presented by Charles Wandesforde, Esq., and instituted *Ibid.*
12th June 1868. Died 25th February 1878, aged seventy-one, buried at Kirklington.
- 1878.—GEORGE AUGUSTUS WARD HUDDART, LL.D., Rector, presented by Chas. *Ibid.*
Wandesforde, Esq., and instituted 9th August 1878.



Hood-mould termination, Kirklington Church.

CHAPTER VII

The Manor of Castlecomer—Hipswell and Hudswell

THE title of Castlecomer takes us back many centuries to the days of the famous Richard Strongbow who had a grant from King Henry II. in the seventeenth year of his reign (1170) of the whole of the province of Leinster except the city of Dublin. Strongbow's five sons successively dying without issue, this extensive estate descended to their five sisters as heirs portioners, and the territory of Idough, which even at that early time was known as Brennan's country, was by partition allotted to Isabel, the third sister, who took to husband Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester. Her son who succeeded her was Richard de Clare, who had issue, Gilbert, and three daughters, namely, Eleanor, Elizabeth and Margaret. Gilbert, Eleanor and Margaret all died without descendants, and Idough accordingly came to Elizabeth, wife of John de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, and from her passed to her son and heir William, Earl of Ulster. William had an only daughter, Elizabeth, who married Lionel, Duke of Clarence, and her daughter and heir, Philippa, who succeeded to Idough became the wife of Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March.

The genealogy from this point is of course as well known as English history, yet it may be useful to repeat it. Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, succeeded to Idough as heir of his mother, Philippa, and had issue, Edmund and Anne, the latter the wife of Richard, Earl of Cambridge. Edmund Mortimer dying without issue, the succession passed to his sister Anne who was mother of Richard, Duke of York. Richard had Edward IV., King of England, who was seized of Idough in the right of the crown of England, and was father of Edward V. and Elizabeth. Edward V. died without issue, and Elizabeth his sister and heir became the wife of Henry VII. and had issue Henry VIII., Margaret and Mary. Idough descended to Henry VIII., and successively to his three children, Edward VI., Mary and Elizabeth. These monarchs all

dying without issue, King James I. next succeeded, as of course everybody knows, being great-grandson of Margaret Tudor above-named, the aunt of Queen Elizabeth.

King James I. granted the lands and territory of Idough by letters patent of 5th August 1618, which were grounded upon a letter of the King to the then Lord Deputy of Ireland, to Francis Edgeworth his heirs and assigns, under a fee farm rent and a tenure in soccage as of the castle of Dublin. From Edgeworth, Idough came by purchase through several mesne assignments, two-thirds to the Earl of Ormond, and the residue one-third, to the Earl of Londonderry. In the stormy years which preceded the rebellion of 1641, considerable difficulty was occasioned by the native Irish population who withheld possession from the Earls, and in the year 1635 a Commission was appointed to inquire into the bounds of Idough *alias* Castlecomer,¹ and into the King's title to it. The inquisition was held at Kilkenny and found on 21st May 1635 that King Charles was lawfully seized in fee in right of the crown, by descent from his royal predecessors and ancestors. On 4th April 1636, a warrant was issued for a new grant or royal confirmation of the lands to the Earls of Ormond and Londonderry under such rents and tenures as the Lord Deputy should think fit. The Earls appointed Sir Charles Coote of East Coote in the Queen's County to be patentee in their behalf, and the fee farm was fixed at £30 per annum to hold by knight service in capite. In the following year the whole estate was purchased by Christopher Wandesford then Master of the Rolls. The agreement between him and Lord Ormond is dated 10th April 1637, and premises—"Whereas the Master of the Rolls has purchased the interest the Earl of Londonderry had by mortgage lease or some other estate in those lands, etc." The purchase price is not mentioned, the agreement rather relating to the conditions of a survey to be made as to what land shall be distinguished as arable, pasture, wood, mountain and bog, respectively. It is also stipulated that any claim which the natives have or think they have is to be the affair of Wandesford, not of Ormond. Lord Londonderry's share in the meantime had been assigned to Sir Charles Coote on 2nd May 1636, and on 20th July 1637, James, Earl of Ormond, and Sir Charles Coote united in conveying the manor and lands of Castlecomer to certain trustees for

¹ Castlecomer means the castle of the confluence of rivers.—*Joyce's Irish Place-names.*

behoof of Christopher Wandesford, Master of the Rolls, for life, and after his death for his descendants and heirs in order of seniority, but with power to the Master of the Rolls to revoke or alter such uses, if he saw fit. Two years later, namely, in 1639, Mr Wandesford cancelled this trust and took out new letters patent, upon the Commission for the remedy of defective titles, which letters were afterwards confirmed by Act of Parliament. The new grant recites that the King in consideration of the faithful services of his beloved servant and counsellor, Christopher Wandesford, has regranted the premises to him and his heirs with fresh rights and privileges, namely, the whole is erected into one manor to be known in all time coming as the manor of Castlecomer, and is to be held of the Crown by the service of one knight's fee. Liberty is given to empark 4000 acres, to hold courts-baron dealing with all cases of felony committed within the district, as well as civil process where the sum involved does not exceed 40s. Also a weekly market at Castlecomer on Tuesdays, with three fairs on Ascension Day, the Feast of St Lawrence and the 14th of September in each year. Appended to this grant is a fine impression of the Great Seal of Charles I., and the margins of the deed are beautifully illuminated in gold and colours. The device includes heraldic shields, crests, emblems, etc., and a finely executed miniature portrait of the King. Two large shields portray respectively the arms of Lord Strafford, namely, Quarterly of six:—1. Wentworth; 2. Woodhouse; 3. Hooton; 4. Gascoigne; 5. Neville; 6. Newmarch; and the arms of Mr Wandesford; Quarterly of eight:—1. Wandesford; 2. Musters; 3. Colville; 4. Conyers; 5. Fulthorpe; 6. Bland; 7. Hansby; 8. Wandesford. The smaller shields are nine in number and are emblazoned with the following ensigns:—1. England; 2. Scotland; 3. France; 4. Ireland; 5. Wandesford, impaling Fulthorpe; 6. Wandesford, impaling Bowes; 7. Wandesford, impaling Hansby; 8. Wandesford, impaling Osborne; 9. Wandesford differenced with a label.

We have already referred to the many improvements which Mr Wandesford effected at Castlecomer during the short time which intervened between his acquisition of the property and his own death. He may truly be said to have laid the foundations of prosperity in the district; and his policy for the development of the country must certainly have borne good results, if it had been suffered to continue. Amongst other projects, he invested £1500 in a tobacco farm in Ireland, which was a joint enterprise with Lord Strafford, Sir George Radcliffe

and others, and of which undertaking he held an eighth share. The difficulties which he encountered were, however, both many and formidable. At Castlecomer, the Brennans, the ancient occupiers of the soil, were still numerous—the name is even yet common in the locality—and Mr Wandesford made the better part of them tenants on the estate, at rents which in some cases amounted to little more than nominal acknowledgments. But the rest continued to harass the new proprietor, stealing sheep, venison, etc., until “being greatly provoked by them, my lord ordered his steward to make a strict search over all his territories to find out the criminals and bring them to condign punishment.” The search was fruitless, probably on account of the Irish hiding what they had stolen, upon the approach of the officers; but the steward deemed it his duty to call on the chief of the clan, saying that his lord had commanded a search for his fat sheep, though his visit to the house of Mr Brennan was a mere formality and must not be taken offensively. To this Brennan replied: My lord is a very good man and kind to his neighbours; you are welcome to search with all my heart. After a formal search only, the steward and constable expressed themselves satisfied and were about to take their leave, when the chieftain bade his servants fetch ale, and lay mutton to roast, and made them a great feast. When they had all ate and drunk, the steward expressed his obligation to their hospitable host, and said he should certainly tell my lord how liberally they had been entertained, for he had never tasted such fat mutton. They had scarcely got out of the door, however, when a sheep skin with the horns attached, bearing the mark and name of my lord upon it, was thrown after them and hit one of them on the back. Returning, they remonstrated with the Brennan, saying that although he had made much of them, they doubted it was with my lord’s mutton. The chief replied that it was indeed my lord’s wether, and that he prayed for him, as it was not the first he had eaten of my lord’s meat. In obedience to his instructions, the steward conveyed Mr Brennan to Dublin, where he confessed that there had doubtless been many of my lord’s sheep gone, but that if Mr Wandesford would now overlook the matter, he would requite his kindness sooner than he imagined. This remark may be taken as implying that Brennan was aware of the conspiracy already on foot amongst the clans, and which terminated in the rebellion of 1641. At all events, as a result of this compact, there was never another sheep stolen during Mr Wandesford’s lifetime; and

when the rebellion broke out, this very Brennan assisted Mr William Wandesford to escape from Castlecomer House in an Irish disguise. The foregoing story has been given nearly in Mrs Thornton's own words.

For many years after 1641, the family was harassed by a succession of lawsuits amounting almost to persecution—first by the Roman Catholics in Ireland and then by the Puritans in England. The claim put forward in 1643 on behalf of the Earl of Arundel can scarcely be regarded as serious so far as any real grounds of action were disclosed, but its partizans professed to believe in it and made it the occasion of some very high-handed proceedings at Castlecomer. The Earl of Arundel was descended from Matilda, the eldest daughter of Strongbow, who married Hugh Bigod, Earl of Norfolk. To her the county of Catherlogh was allotted, whilst Idough was assigned with other lands to Isabel, wife of the Earl of Gloucester. Nothing was more certain than that; yet the whole Catholic interest was arrayed on the side of Arundel's claim. The "case" for George Wandesford, presented to the Commons House of Parliament, says:

C'comer MSS. There is att this present about 500 English protestants besydes Irish whoo have lately beene converted by the paines and good Indeavours of the preacher, whoo constantlye everye Sabbath day performes his dutye in preachinge to them, being likewise of good life and conversacion. Whereas untill the late Lord Deputye begunne this good worke there was nott one of the natives a protestant ever heard of amongst them. And indeede from hence comes their Rancor, some gentlemen papists near adioyninge aiding and assisting the natives by evill counsell and practises in such sort that at this present tyme by reason of the absence of Mr William Wandesforde his wife, children and family are forced to hyre divers of the Towne to guard their house by night, being threatened contynuallye by the natives. And upon his cominge over into England their preists did say Mass frequentlye within the precinct of Idough, and by reason of some incouragements which they assume from orders from this honble house they have threatened our workemen from divers imployments and uses of materialls nott within those orders, as itt is humbly conceaved by our councill.

Ibid. So great was the intimidation that the workmen dared not to cart away wood which had been felled more than a year before. It is also said that the late Lord Deputy had bestowed about £10,000 for the good of the Church and Commonwealth, which had resulted in his leaving heavy debts amounting to about £4000. "He hath likewise planted in the markett towne (which hee himselfe built) divers manufactures which manteyne many poore people by keepinge them in continuall worke." In 1653 William Wandesford, the executor of the late Lord Deputy's will,

addressed a petition to the Commissioners of the Commonwealth shewing that he had been possessed of a very fair estate in the manor, town and lands of Castlecomer, the coal-pits, woods and ironworks there, etc., but that he and his family had been forced to fly for their lives and had been during all those years kept out of possession by the rebels, "until now by the Blessing of God, the same is reduced and an English garrison placed there." The petition is ordered to be investigated and reported upon, 3rd June 1653. Very considerable difficulty was experienced however in clearing the estate from the claims of the Commonwealth. Petitions and reports upon them were sent back for further information, referred to sub-committees and to the Court of Wards; and the proceedings were very protracted. Ralph Wallis, a servant of the late Lord Deputy, gave evidence before the Commission, in 1653, that to the best of his remembrance, the late Christopher Wandesford had expended above £14,000 in the building of a markett towne with howses of lyme and stone, and other howses, severall Iron-workes, Impaleing a greate deare parke, and many other improvements upon the said lands and premises.

The fact appears to be that the Pickhill Wandesfords were Parliamentarians in the civil war whilst the family of Kirklington were staunch Royalists. It is certified in April 1654 that William Wandesford of Castlecomer hath lost two sons, the one in the service of the Commonwealth of England and the other in the service of Ireland against the rebels there, and that he hath faithfully demeaned himself towards the Commonwealth. His uncle, Sir Rowland Wandesford, had an order of the English House of Commons 9th January 1647, for the payment to him of £1250, from the estates of such delinquents as he should discover. It was thus only by putting forward William the executor, as the nominal head of the family, that the estates were saved from more serious fines or from total confiscation during the Commonwealth period. In the end the property was given up to William upon a bond and certain other undertakings entered into by his son-in-law, Captain Preston, and by Ralph Wallis. This was in April 1654. Some five years later, Christopher Wandesford the heir being now of age, a suit was brought against him by Robert Nettleton, gent., executor of the deceased Dame Mary Osbalston, a large creditor of the late Lord Deputy. It would scarcely be useful to follow the whole of these litigations through their somewhat intricate courses, but the following proofs taken on behalf of the defendant at this suit give us a picture of Castlecomer before and after the rebellion.

C'comer
MSS.

Com. for
Compound,
III. 1651.

C'comer MSS. GEORGE MARLEY says that Christopher Wandesford deceased was possessed at Castlecomer of above 400 head of oxen kine and young cattle whereof there was about 160 milch cows and above 60 draught oxen, and about 28 mares and colts. Witness believes the oxen were then worth £5 a pair and the cows one with another 40s. a piece, and the young cattle (all being above 2 years old and some 3 and 4 years old) worth one with another 30s. a piece. There was also of unground scythes (as he conceives) above £300, and £300 worth of fustians and broadcloth. Also 5 or 6 barrels or hogsheads of iron nails, a storehouse furnished with iron pots and brewing vessels worth about £400. Also hangings for two rooms, brass and pewter, great store of wains, carts and plough-shares but their worth witness cannot particularly guess. That the next spring after Christopher Wandesford died, William Wandesford, esq., came to Castlecomer and entered upon the personal estate there, but disposed of no part thereof to the deponent's knowledge except one grey mare, before the rebels took all the said estate, the deponent being then a servant to the said Christopher Wandesford deceased at Castle Comer.

WILLIAM PARKINSON says that Christopher Wandesford deceased at his death was seised of the manor of Castlecomer, of a coal mine, furnace for melting of iron, pots and other ironware, worth then at least £2000, and that the said manor (as he remembers) amounted to 16,000 acres rough and smooth, the greatest part whereof and the furnace were let to farm at £1900 per ann. and the collieries and lands in demesne were worth £100 per ann. at least. The deponent names the then occupiers so far as he remembers, most English and some Irish, and that the lands there were set at several rates according to the quality thereof. Believes in his conscience the said manor, lands and collieries are now really worth £500 per ann. for a term of 21 years. In value the personal estate was worth at least £1300. That one John Davys, gent., disposed of part of the goods and received some rents and arrears of rents there, but knows not how much nor by what authority. What Mr Davies did not dispose of was, as he conceives, taken away by the rebels.

RALPH WALLIS says that Wm. Wandesford, esq. and Mr Davyes entered upon the personal estate there. Believes Wm. Wandesford, esq. proved the will and hath seen the probate thereof under the hand of the Judge of the Prerogative Court at Dublin.

GEORGE DORMER says only that Wm. Wandesford, esq. took a portion of the personal estate.

JOSEPH BRADSHAW heard that the manor was reputed to be 12,000 acres or thereabouts. That the same are now worth *de claro* 4d. per acre upon a lease of years and not otherwise. Knows not what other profit for five years last might have been made thereof more than Captain Preston hath made thereof, amounting to about £700, which is all that deponent would have given. Thinks in his conscience the lands are worth in future (if leased for years) *de claro* £300 per ann.

RICHARD HUDSON heard the said manor was about 8000 acres. That part thereof was then let for 5s. per acre, namely the town and lands of Rathomyn let to John Paine, Kildergin let at 4s. per acre to Mr Wheeler, to a part whereof the deponent was under-tenant. Rahallen is let at 2s. 6d per acre.

JOHN LAMLEY says that the late Christopher Wandesford was also seised of an

Iron-mine there. That some of the land was then worth 4s. some 3s. and 2s. and some not above 6d. per acre.

GEORGE MARLEY verily believes the same contains between 19,000 and 20,000 acres and was then worth £2000 per annum. That some thereof was set at 2s. 6d., 2s. 3d., 1s. 6d. and some at 1s. 3d.

JEFFREY BRENNAN heard the arable land was then usually let at 2s. per acre.

GEORGE DORMER heard arable land was let at 2s. 6d. and the rest at 12d., one with another.

CAPTAIN ROBERT PRESTON names the towns, villages and hamlets. Says that he could make but £11 clear thereout for the first year he entered, and that he would not have given anything for the same and would not have intermeddled therewith had it not been at the instance of Wm. Wandesford, esq. his father-in-law. Heard the same is this year set at £260 or thereabouts above tax and contribution which amounts to £160. Believes the same might be improved to a much higher value if set for a longer term, but at present are set from year to year and the coal-pits for three years. Knows the lands are the better for being employed by the Trustees for the five years past. Verily believes there hath been a very great decrease and waste in the houses, woods and coal-pits there since the death of Christopher Wandesford deceased, by reason of the rebellion; but since the deponent had the managing thereof there was no voluntary waste or destruction to his knowledge or by his permission. That on the 22nd April 1654, he obtained an order from the Court of Claymes in Ireland for possession of the said manor and premises whereupon he entered and continued till May last, in which order the deponent was to enter and did enter into a bond of £1000 to be accountable for the mesne profits to the Commonwealth, or any other just title.

The ruins of the old castle of Castlecomer, built on the summit of a terraced eminence, are evidently of great antiquity, and form a picturesque object from the windows of the modern mansion. The place was regarded as being of military importance in Queen Elizabeth's time. Thus, in the operations against the O'Mores, it was recommended for the recovery of Queen's County, that "a strong fastness in Kilkenny called Iduffe" be committed to the charge of one whom the Earl of Ormond will trust, 7th April 1573. The present house of Castlecomer was built in the year 1802 upon the site of the older residence, which was burnt down during the rebellion of 1798. The rebels on that occasion came from the direction of Wexford, burning most of the country houses in the counties of Wexford, Carlow and Kilkenny; but at Castlecomer the Hon. Charles Butler, at that time seventeen years of age, gave them battle on the 24th of June 1798. Leading his followers out to the open ground, in the first place, Mr Butler and his advisers soon perceived that they were largely outnumbered and must fall back upon the town, abandoning the house and all

Irish State
Papers.

upon that side of the river. Forming a small garrison in a house beside the bridge, they held the passage there for several hours, until the arrival from Kilkenny of General Sir Charles Asgill with a force of artillery and cavalry. The whole town, however, was practically destroyed; the church and the parish registers were burnt. It is believed that a very considerable part of the population stood by the family in the endeavour to defend the town against rebel invasion, thus establishing for Castlecomer a reputation for loyalty.

At the Protestant church, the communion vessels in use were the bequest of Queen Mary, the wife of William III., and bear the royal arms with the following inscription:—

Ex dono Mariæ Serenissimæ Anglæ etc. Reginae in usum Ecclæ Bmæ Mariæ etc. Castle Comer. Obijt 28 Febris 1694.

The principal portraits at Castlecomer House are as follows:—

1. Portraits of Sir Christopher Wandesford of Kirklington and Elizabeth Bowes, his wife, in one picture, about 1585.
2. Christopher Wandesford, Master of the Rolls, and afterwards Lord Deputy, about 1635.
3. Christopher, Viscount Castlecomer.
4. Christopher, 2nd Viscount Castlecomer, who died 1719, by Doll.
5. George, 4th Viscount Castlecomer, 1736, by Vandeist.
6. Susannah, Lady Castlecomer, wife of the last, by Hogarth.
7. Another portrait of the same lady.
8. John, 5th Viscount (afterwards Earl of Wandesford) in volunteer's uniform, by Hogarth, about 1750.
9. Agnes Elizabeth, wife of the last, by Hogarth, 1752.
10. John, Earl of Wandesford, by Sir Joshua Reynolds.
11. The Countess of Wandesford (*née* Agnes Elizabeth Southwell), by F. Cotes, R.A.
12. The Earl and Countess of Wandesford, by Trotter, 1779.
13. The Earl of Wandesford in peer's robes.
14. Elizabeth Wandesford who died unmarried; by Hogarth, 1754.
15. John Butler of Garryricken, to whom the Earldom of Ormond was restored in 1791, by Sir Joshua Reynolds.
16. Lady Anne Wandesford, Countess of Ormond, wife of the last, by Comerford.
17. Walter, Earl and Marquess of Ormonde, by Saunders.

18. Anne Maria Price-Clark, afterwards Marchioness of Ormonde, wife of the last. Painted in 1800.
19. James-Wandesforde, 19th Earl of Ormonde, K.P., created also Marquess in 1825.
20. Charles-Harward Butler-Clark-Southwell-Wandesforde, by T. Phillips, R.A.
21. Lady Sarah Wandesforde, wife of the last and daughter of the Earl of Carrick, by T. Phillips, R.A.
22. Miniature of Lady Eleanor Butler, Viscountess Lismore, by Comerford.
23. The Duke of Ormonde, K.G. (miniature).
24. Lady Mary Somerset, last Duchess of Ormonde, wife of James, 2nd Duke, and daughter of Henry, Duke of Beaufort, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, 1710.
25. Full length portrait of King Charles the Second, as a boy, by Gerald Houthorst (?).
26. Mary, Queen of Scots, inscribed *Maria Scotorum Regina, Aetatis suae 18. Johannis Medina, Eques, pinxit.*
27. Prince Rupert, by Vandyke (?).
28. Christopher Columbus, by Sir Joshua Reynolds (?).
29. Frederick, Duke of York, second son of George III.—a copy after Sir T. Lawrence.

In addition to the above, there is a landscape by Comerford showing the old house of Castlecomer, which was destroyed in 1798; and six portraits brought from Kirklington, the identity of which is lost, except that one of the number is believed to be Mary Wandesford, the foundress of the Old Maids' Hospital at York, who died in 1762; and another may with much probability be considered the portrait of Sir Christopher Wandesford, first Baronet. There are also busts of the Earl and Countess of Wandesford and of their daughter Anne, Countess of Ormond.

HIPSWELL AND HUDSWELL.

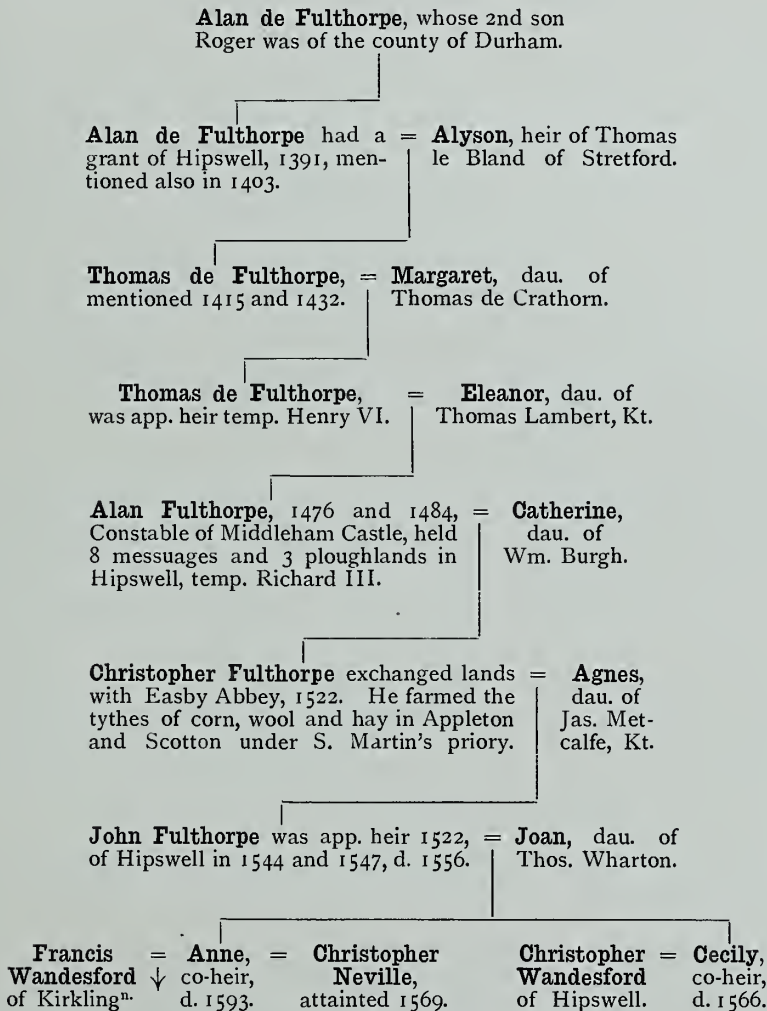
Hipswell—the Hiplewelle of Domesday—is situated in the old parish of Catterick on the southern bank of the Swale, near to Richmond. In the days before the Norman Conquest, it was held together with Hudswell and other lands by Tor and was valued at sixteen shillings yearly. Before the year 1085, the possessions of Tor had all been bestowed upon the Norman, Emsant Musard, Constable of Richmond Castle, and Hipswell was worth ten shillings only, whilst Hudswell was entirely waste land of no value.

- No. 266 We produce a copy of a deed of the year 1260 whereby Alan, son of Hugh of Carbergh, grants to the abbey and convent of Saint Mary of York and to the Prior of Saint Martin's near Richmond common of pasture in Hipswell, in return for pasture in the territory of Hiplease which the monks granted to him. It would be interesting if we could establish that Hugh and Alan were progenitors of the family of Fulthorpe, which for more than two centuries at least were lords of Hipswell, and whose descendants possess the lands to this day. It seems almost certain that it is so.¹ Carbergh, though variously spelt, is doubtless Kaber in Westmoreland, near Kirkby Stephen, which in after years is found amongst the Fulthorpe inheritances. Kirkby's Inquest, in the year 1287, gives Alan of Caber or Kabergh as holding the lands of Hippleswelle; and in the *Nomina Villarum*, anno 1316, Alanus de Kackery is entered as lord. The last may seem a rather wide stretch to those who are not aware how very corrupt the text of the *Nomina Villarum* is—as regards Yorkshire at all events. There is a curious agreement regarding multure at the mill of
- No. 1. Hipswell, without date but about the year 1228; Hugh, son of Robert de Hipeswel, had the mill at that time.

The first mention of the Fulthorpes by surname in connection with Hipswell is in the tenth year of Edward II. (1317) when a fine was levied of the manor between Roger de Fulthorpe and Alice his wife, and Alan de Kabergh. Then in the month of April 1391, there is a grant in tail of

¹ The Fulthorpes of Tunstall were cadets of the Hipswell family. Thomas Fulthorpe was a younger brother of Christopher Fulthorpe of Hipswell, 1522. He left two daughters, Alice and Elizabeth, co-heiresses of Tunstall, married respectively to John Conyers, younger, of Pinchinthorpe, and Simon Conyers, younger, of Danby. Their descendants possess a pedigree which gives the earlier generations of the Fulthorpes as follows: Alan was father of Roger, who was father of Adam. The last-named was father of the second Alan, who was father of a third Alan, who married the heiress of Bland. As usual there are neither dates nor authorities for all this; and the later portion of the pedigree—where we have no means of checking it—is incorrect in several particulars.

the manor and lands of Hyppeswell in the county of Richmond with services of the free tenants of the same to Alan Fulthorpe and Alice his wife. Alice was the heiress of Thomas le Bland, whose arms in consequence of this marriage and of various lands in Startforth, Barnard Castle and elsewhere which she brought to the Fulthorpes, were quartered by them and afterwards by the Wandèsfords. It will be convenient at this point to review the successive generations of the family in tabular form.



The foregoing does not of course profess to be a complete genealogy, but indicates only the central line of the family tree down to John Fulthorpe

of Hipswell who died 24th March 1556, and was succeeded by his two daughters. Their mother was Jane, daughter of Thomas Wharton, by his wife Ann, daughter of Reginald Warcope of Smardale; and Thomas was a son of Henry Wharton, his mother being Alice Conyers, sister of Sir John Conyers of Hornby. Jane Fulthorpe survived her husband ten years and appointed her daughter Cecily and her son-in-law, Christopher Wandesford, executors of her will. Thomas, Lord Wharton, her brother, is supervisor, and he is to "have for his paynes yf he take any" £6, 13s. 4d. The inventory gives us a glimpse at the domestic life at Hipswell in 1566. There were 18 pieces of gold, and £9 all in new shillings. One silver salt with a cover and a plain drinking piece of silver are left to her grandson, Christopher Wandesford of Kirklington. Many articles of dress are mentioned, such as gowns, kirtles, a bongrace and muffler of black velvet, kerchiefs, ruffs, foresleeves, coifs, smocks, etc. The funerall dynner and all things concernyng the same cost £6, 10s. 10d.

The Wandesfords appear to have lived at Hipswell and Francis died there in 1559, although he directs by his will that his body should be buried at Kirklington. The inventory of his effects is so interesting and picturesque that we copy in full so much of it as relates to Hipswell.

Wills.
Archd.
Richmond.

The Inventory of all the goods moveable and unmoveable of Francis Wandisfourd esqwyer deceased, being and remaining at Hipswell and at other his inheritanc, and made the vth daie of June in the firste yere of the reigne of our sovereign ladie Elizabeth by the grace of God quene of England, France and Ireland defendor of the faith, etc., anno Domini 1559, prased by Percyvall Phillip, William Askewe, John Dodisworth, gentilmen, and Thomas Medilton, yeoman.

HIPSWELL—The apparell.—Imprimis a blacke velvet gown with a lace of sylver and sylke, a pare of black velvet hose lade with blacke lace, a blacke satten dublet, a buf leder jerkyn gardyd with blacke velvet, a black clothe cloke with welts of velvet, an old damaske gown, a Spanish leder jerkin, ij pare of black hose, one cloke and a jirkin of orysh colour cloth furred with fox, one canvax dublerd—L13, 6s. 8d.

All the plate—by estimacon L26, 6s. 8d.

Cattall.—Imprimis 30 kie and one bull the price L41, 6s. 8d., 20 calves suckin the price L4, 13s. 4d., 2 quyees the price 40s., 10 oxen the price L21, 6s. 8d., 7 stotts the price L9, 6s. 8d., 20 stirks the price L6.

Shepe.—86 yowes and two wedders L9, 6s. 8d.

Geldings.—One grey gelding which Mris Wandisford cauled hir gelding L7, one baye maire which was bought at Darlington 33s. 4d., one grey gelding called Wren 30s., one grey nagge with a wen in his side 33s. 4d., one grey stagge called Thamer 20s., one whiet mare with a broken backe 13s. 4d.

Swyne.—9 old swyne with fyve piggs 40s.

Corne in the feilde.—12 acres of whiet and rye and 12 acres of barlye and ots L9, 12s., 11 acres of pese and beanes L3, 6s. 8d., all the haie the price 33s. 4d.

The great Chamber—the chamber hanged with grene and red saye, a table with a carpet, ij trussels, two firmes, two stules, thre chares, one cupbourd with a carpet, a carpet for the wyndowe, a trussin bedde with a teaster and hangins of red and yealowe saye, a feder bed, mattres, a bolster, one pare of blankets, two pillowes, a coverlet, a counterpoynt, a truckle bed with a feder bed, a bolster, two coverlets, j pare of blanketts, a pare of tongs, a long table lying by the waule L8, 12 qwysshynnes 13s. 4d.

The utter chamber—a trussyn bed with a teaster and hangyns rede and yealowe buccram, ij feder bedds and mattres, ij pare of blanketts, 2 bolsters, 4 coverletts a counterpoynt, one truckle bed with a mattris, a bolster, 2 coverletts, the chamber hanged about with old hangyns grene, a gret chist, a firme, a broken chaire L4.

Paradice—a trussin bed, a feder bedd, a mattres, a pare of blanketts, a coverlet, a counterpoynt, a bolster, a pillowe, and a chare—26s. 8d.

The lowe chamber under Paradice—ij bedstocks, ij mattresses, a bolster, ij pare of blanketts, ij happyns, a cupboard and a chiste—13s. 4d.

Mady's chamber—ij bedstocks, one mattres, 2 happins, a coverlet—6s.

The hawle—3 tables, 3 firmes, trusles, a cupborde, 2 chares, a palles, a carpet for the table—13s. 4d.

The buttry—an almyr, a cupbourd, a chist with bands of iron, 2 stules, 8 hoggeshedes, one pype, 4 cannes, 8 stone potts, 2 doson of rounde trenshers, one doson of long trenshers, ij salts of puder, one knyf, 4 spungin tubbes, 4 long bords, one almens basket, one maunde—26s. 8d.

Stable chamber—4 bedstocks, 4 mattresses, 5 happyns, one coverlett, 5 blanketts, 4 pyllowes and one table—20s.

James Fulthroppe's chamber—1 bedstock, one mattres, one blanket, one happyng, one coverlet and one firme—5s.

Wary chamber—one bedstock, one mattres, one pare of blanketts, 2 happyns, 2 coverletts, and a counter—5s.

The coke chamber—one bedstocke, one mattres, 2 blankets, one happyng—5s.

The Porter luge—one bedstocke, 2 happins, a pillowe, one bedstocke, one mattres, one pare of blankets, 2 happyns and one bolster.

Mr Lowson chamber—one bedstocke, 3 happyns, 2 blanketts, a bolster.

In th ox house—one bedstocke, 2 happings, 2 blanketts—20s.

The Kitchin—a rainge of iron, one rakin, 3 rings, 5 croks, one pare of tongs, one pare of racks, 6 spets, 2 kenling irons one standing one lying, 3 pothokes, one flesh hoke, 3 chopping knyfes, one dressin knyfe, one fryin-panne, a cresset, one flesh-axe, a brandreth and one iron porre—30s. Seven brass potts, one brasin mortar with a pestell of iron, one laddall, 2 chaffin dishes, 9 candlesticks, 2 kaldrons, 2 ketles, 3 pannes and a grater—L6, 13s. 4d.

Peuder—3 basyns, 2 uers, one doson plait trenchers, one brode charger, 4 potigers, 20 platters, 10 dishes and 6 sausers—46s. 8d.

The lurther house—2 leds for salting of beef, 2 wodde trowes, 6 tubbes, 5 louse burds, 3 vergres barrels—L7.

Mylke house—a chese trowgh, 2 stands, 2 skeles, 8 bowles, 7 chesfatts, a chirn with a staf, 2 lowse bourds—4s.

The barrns and brew-house—one bruing lede, one mask fat, one gile fat, 2 keling tubbes, 7 secks, a stepe fat for malt, one old lede in the coubart—L6, 10s.

The mylne—one iron gavelock, one hacke, a crowe, a chesill, 10 pycks, a bedstocke, 3 happyns, a blanket, a chist, a bushall, a pecke, a spade with iron—10s.

The stuf pertynyng to husbandry—one iron bound waine with all yrto belonging, one cowpe with a par of wheles bounde with iron, 2 ashe nales, 7 yokes with iron, 6 temes, one lowse croke, 2 wane shackles, 2 pleughes, 2 culters, one socke, 3 wombles, 3 axes, 2 lees, one muckhake, 2 shede forks, 2 shed spaidis, 3 iron wedgies, one buckshakle and 2 iron forks—L4.

The napry—11 pare of shetes of lyn, 14 pare of harding shetes, 10 pillobes, 3 dioper burd clothes, 6 dioper napkyns, one towell dioper, 6 lyn bourd clothes, 2 doson lyn napkyns, 2 lyn cupburd clothes, 6 lyn towells, 2 hardin burd clothes—L6.

The deceased was owing to ye servants at Hipswell for thre quarters wagies L6, 19s. 4d., and to the servants of Keartlington for iij quarters wagies 43s.

Hipswell was ultimately allotted to the heirs of Cecily in 1586—Anne, who was still living and was the widow of Christopher Nevill, taking other lands as her share of her father's inheritance—and Cecily's line, as we have already seen, became extinct in 1608. There is something pathetic in the settlement made by old Christopher Wandesford, a few months before his death, when he refers to his afflicted son Christopher as "now his apparent heir"—he had outlived the three sons who might have perpetuated his race! The manor is left to the younger Christopher and to descend to his heirs, first in tail male, then in tail female, failing which, then to George Wandesford of Kirklington, as next heir of entail. Christopher died childless, on 24th July 1608; and on the 20th of August following, there is a "Memorandum of an entry made by Sir George Wandesford into Hipswell," since which time the history of the proprietors is the same as that of Kirklington.

Of the old manor house of Hipswell only one wing remains which is now used as a farm-house. It consisted originally of a central block, with two wings, and it is said that Hipswell Lodge was built upon the model of the old Hall. The destruction of the greater part of the building took place at the commencement of the nineteenth century, and many of the stones were used in the erection of the new church in 1811. The illustration in the opposite page shews all that is now left of Hipswell Hall,



VIEW OF HIPSWELL HALL.

which in times past was enclosed by a moat and surrounded by terraced gardens the vestiges of which can still be seen. The building was undoubtedly erected by Alan Fulthorpe who lived in the reigns of Edward IV. and Richard III. ; it is a very charming piece of work, and is one of the very few domestic structures of its age in England which have retained their main features unaltered to the present time. The date 1596, which



Carved stone at Hipswell.

is carved over the porch with the initials C. W., obviously refers to the erection of the porch tower only — an addition by Christopher Wandesford at that time. There is a fine oriel window in the centre of which the arms of the Fulthorpes, a cross moline, is carved upon a stone panel. The building on the south side of the Hall, called in the records the Garner-house, is mentioned in 1567, so it is at least as old as that. In the year referred

No. 88.

to, Christopher Nevill and Anne his wife, took up their residence at the Hall and had half the manor assigned to them as we have already seen. This, however, lasted only a few years ; Christopher having joined the Percy rising in favour of Queen Mary, was attainted of high treason and was obliged to fly the country in 1570. After this, Christopher Wandesford, the widower of Cecily Fulthorpe, lived at the Hall until his death in 1601 ; and after the Kirklington Wandesfords succeeded to the estate, the Hall became the dowager house of the family. Hither the widow of Lord Deputy Wandesford retired with her family during the civil war, and here, probably in the garner house, she was fain to extend unwilling hospitality to the soldiers of the victorious Parliament. Hence did Alice Wandesford, then a beautiful girl of eighteen, fly on foot to Richmond, to hide herself from the importunity of a Roundhead officer named Captain Innes, who was coming with Lord Adair to make proposals for her in marriage ; and hence did the ill-starred George Wandesford set out to meet his tragic fate in the waters of Swale !

Life of
Thornton,
44-47.

The lands of Hudreswelle or Udresuelle, both before and immediately after the Norman Conquest, were held by the same lords as Hipswell—a condition of things which has again obtained during the past three hundred years. But in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries they were separate properties, and the determining of the exact boundaries between these and

other lands afforded a perfect bone of contention to the successive proprietors.

There is an attested copy of an issue in Assize between Hervey of Watlous and Alexander of Haukeswell and the Abbot of St Agatha touching the boundaries of their lands, at Michaelmas 1284. Hervey and Alexander say that the lands ought to be divided by the following bounds, viz.: Beginning from Rysedalbeck where Rothergill descends in Rysedalbeck, and so by Rothergill going up towards the north to Staynbrigg in Routhegate, and so by Routhegate towards the east to the boundaries of Hyppeswell, beyond which boundaries the Abbot ought to have nothing south, and beyond which he hath taken in to his own fee of Hodswell, 500 acres of wood moor and pasture of which they, the said Hervey and Alexander, are seised as of their fee of east and west Haukeswell. To this the Abbot pleads and prays that it may be inquired by the Assize whether he has not more right to the said 500 acres, as of his fee of Hodswell by these bounds: As the great street of Bellerby descends into Routhegate and from Routhegate by the greenway which goes towards Heppeswell, and descends into Wythegill as the crosses of the canons are placed, and so to Rysedalebeck and then back again to the bounds of each of the Haukeswells and Berdon, and so to the said Great Street of Bellerby near Moskeld, as he holds them, than the said Hervey and Alexander have to the said 500 acres by the bounds by which they claim them. On 24th April 1285, a writ *ad quod damnum* was addressed to the sheriff directing him to make quest what damage it would be to any if the King granted licence to certain persons in Hudswell to bestow their holdings in free alms upon the Abbot and convent of Saint Agatha (Easby); the jury find that it will be no damage, and that the Abbot is chief lord of the fee of the premises in question. It appears that Roald, son of Emsant, soon after 1100 had bestowed a certain portion of Hudswell upon the cell of Saint Martin; and that upon the foundation of Easby Abbey in 1152, the part still remaining was appropriated for the support of that house. Bordelmoor is the name given in the old deeds to that part of the moor "which extends from the Swale to Sandbeck in length, and from the arable land of Huddeswell to the land of the manor of Aymkeby in breadth." This was found in the year 1402 to have been a several pasture of the monks of York from time immemorial, but they grant common rights for cattle "levant and couchant" to all the free

No. 38. tenants in Hudswell, some thirty of whom are mentioned by name, 1st

April 1403. Another award was made in 1478 in which it is narrated that several controversies had arisen between the Abbots of York and of Easby on the subject of the boundaries between their lands at Hudswell and elsewhere; and it is now determined that Bordelmoor and Middlemoor belong to Saint Martin's near Richmond, a cell of York Abbey, and all the rest of Huddeswell-moor and Thorpes-moor to the convent of Saint Agatha. A further attempt to deal with the matter was made by Christopher Fulthorpe in 1522, when "in consequence of disputes and controversies," and "the boundaries between Hippleswell and Huddeswell being uncertain," he made an excambion of certain lands with the Abbot of Easby, and the boundaries were defined anew. The originals of all these deeds are at Castlecomer, and are printed hereafter. They contain many local names, and in some cases have the seals of the Abbots appended to them. No. 267. No. 58.

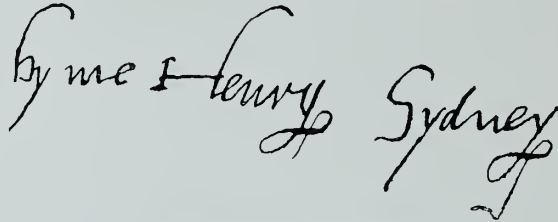
Next came the dissolution of the monasteries. At this time, namely, 6th February 1539, the vill of Hudswell was thus surveyed.

Richard Bowes, Esq., holds freely divers fields there and pays yearly xx pence at the Exaltation of the Holy Cross; William Buckton holds at will a tenement with five closes containing four acres arable and ten acres pasture, and pays yearly at Saint Martin and Pentecost, xxs.; William Pakok holds at will a tenement with three acres arable and four acres meadow, paying yearly xivs.; Henry Nicholson holds a tenement with one acre of meadow and four acres of arable land, paying xis.; Mabella Hogeson, widow, holds at will a tenement with two acres of meadow, and pays viiis. Summa of the village of Huddeswell livs. viiid.

Many of the lands which had been the possessions of St Martin's were bestowed by Edward the Sixth in the fourth year of his reign upon Lord Clinton and Say, High Admiral of England, who in the same year (8th November 1551), again conveyed them to William Pepper, Cuthbert Walker and William Walker of Richmond. By these proprietors the lands were parcelled out to various purchasers. Certain closes in Sandbeck were bought by John Fulthorpe of Hipswell, but the share of William Pepper remained in that family until 1631, when Christopher Pepper, junior, conveyed to Christopher Wandesford of Kirklington "all his share of Middlemoor, or by whatsoever other name it goes, whether situate within the territories and lordship of Hudswell, or within the fields and territories of Saint Martin, and by whatever metes and bounds the same is limited, with all and singular the rights belonging thereto." No. 73. No. 177.

Of the possessions in this district of Easby Abbey, the Grange of Wathcote and many other lands were granted by letters patent of King

No. 76. Edward VI., 23rd June 1553, to Sir Henry Sidney who had married one of Northumberland's daughters and was famous as an administrator



Signature of Sir Henry Sidney.

of Ireland in the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth. He was father of the still more distinguished Sir Philip Sidney, statesman, soldier and poet, who has taken a permanent place in history and legend as a romantic hero. The connection of the Sidney family with these monastic spoils was, however, of a temporary nature only. On 24th January 1554-5, John Fulthorpe of Hipswell purchased a capital messuage or Manor House called Longmoors, the Grange of Wathcote and other lands on the northern bank of the Swale, from Richard White, servant to Sir Henry Sidney, to whom they had in the meantime been conveyed for disposal. Longmoors is no longer known by that name, but it evidently stood at or near the site of Easby House. When the property was sold by Sir George Wandesford, in 1596, it is described as the messuage tenement called Long Moores with other lands, etc., in Easbye nigh Richmond. In 1587 there is a grant in tail of Longmoores House then in the occupation of Richard Willance, merchant, whereby Anne Nevill, widow, and Sir Christopher Wandesford, her son, settle the premises to the uses named in the deed, but with the provision that if Sir Christopher should at any time pay five shillings of lawful money to the wardens of the parish church of Kirklington for the use of the poor, the deed should in that case be of no effect; otherwise it is to remain in its full force and virtue. To Richard Willance, the occupier of Longmoores, Sir Christopher Wandesford sold in the year 1586, a house at Richmond scytuate in the street called Bailifsnowe and also three closes of meadowe ground called and knowen by the name of new begynne or chappell closes, nighe the bell banke. Richard was either elder brother, or according to Plantagenet Harrison, the father of Robert Willance whose name everyone who knows Richmond has heard of in connection with "Willance's leap." It appears that John Fulthorpe had bargained the Grange of Wathcote to Matthew Philip, gentleman, and

had received seven score pounds in payment, but both the purchaser and the vendor died before any legal conveyance was made. In these circumstances, Fulthorpe's two daughters, Anne and Cecily, with the consent of Francis Wandesford of Kirklington, husband of Anne, proceeded to give effect to the bargain by executing a grant of the property to Roybell Philip of Heathcote, son and heir of Matthew, which they did "for the discharge of the soul and conscience of John Fulthorpe, father of us the saids Anne and Cecily." The lordship of Hudswell together with the Grange of Barton and a small tenement at Carperby in Wensleydale were purchased direct from the Crown, in 1557, by Francis Wandesford of Kirklington and John Wandesford of Lincoln's Inn, but subject to an unexpired leave which Henry the Eighth had granted to John, Lord Scrope of Bolton. We have printed elsewhere not only a copy of the Letters Patent confirming these lands to the family, but also notes of the survey made at that time on behalf of the Crown. No. 82.

Hipswell and Hudswell thus came to be possessions of two members of the same family, near relations. Yet the same rock-ahead was always there in regard to the boundaries. On 23rd June 1586, Sir Christopher Wandesford of Kirklington being desirous of avoiding and ending all suits and controversies on this subject with a view to the continuance of friendship between the families, took a course which seems very simple and effectual, and which might as well have been taken long before. He met his uncle and cousin on the ground and together with their ancient tenants of Hipswell and Hudswell, proceeded to ride the boundaries. Lands which were claimed by both parties were, by arrangement, ceded to Hipswell on payment of £100; and the agreement thus arrived at was embodied in a deed containing a minute description of the boundaries and to which a map was annexed. The lands came to be united in the next generation, as we have already seen. No. 81.

In a list of those who had acceded to the rebellion of 1569, the following names appear under Hippswell: John Breton, constable, Xrofer Huchanson, Thomas Atkinson, Willm Wylson, Blaise Greatheade, John Frear, John Pulley, Symond Plews' man, one Allen, and John Atkinson. There was no execution either here or at Hudswell, but Reynold Kiplinge of Hudswell was called before the Commission at Richmond, 24th March 1570, to compound for his rebellion. Bowes MSS.

On the enclosure of common lands in 1807, a very extended controversy arose regarding Middlemoor. In the end that portion belonging

to Hudswell was allotted to Lady Ormond and other freeholders, whilst another part was allotted to the Hospital of Kirkby Ravensworth, to which William Walker at his decease in 1557 had demised his share of the Saint Martin's estate.

Hipswell is distinguished as the birth-place of one of the greatest of Englishmen—John Wycliffe—who was born here about 1325. The single authority is Leland, who says in his *Itinerary*: At Ipreswell, a poore village a good myle from Richemonte Io: Wycliffe, haereticus was borne. The spelling of the name has been incorrectly received. Leland's manuscript is mutilated in this place and Hearne misprinted the name "Spreswell." This set Wycliffe's biographers searching after a *vox nihili*, and attempts have been made to discover a place called Spreswell or Speswell about a mile from a supposed "Old Richmond" near the village of Wycliffe, which is situated on the Yorkshire side of the Tees, below Barnard Castle. But these surmises rest upon no evidence whatever. On the contrary, Stow's transcript in the Bodleian Library, and other early copies of Leland give the place as Ipreswell and that form of spelling Hipswell does actually occur in old manuscripts. Hipswell is also a good mile from the capital of Richmondshire, the only place which could possibly be intended by anyone who, in this part of the country, spoke of Richmond. Leland further says that Wycliffe "drew his origin" from Wycliffe-on-Tees, meaning doubtless that that place was the abode of his ancestors; and there is every reason to think this is correct. A John de Wycliffe was patron of the parish church there, and in the reformer's life-time presented to it a fellow of Balliol College, Oxford—a college founded by the Balliols of Barnard Castle, at which the reformer himself studied, and of which he ultimately became Master. The conclusion seems to be very clear that so far as Leland is an authority on the matter, the reformer was descended from the Wycliffes of Wycliffe in Teesdale, and that he was born at Hipswell, near Richmond.

Both at Hipswell and Hudswell are small modern churches both of which have superseded more ancient and pre-reformation foundations. The old church at Hudswell was dedicated to St Michael and was a structure of much mixed architectural style yet sufficiently of an "early English" character to shew that it was originally built in the thirteenth century; but it had been several times restored and patched, and finally square-headed windows of no Gothic character at all were introduced. The present structure dates from 1884 only but many relics of the old church

Tanner
MS., p. 464,
f. 45.

Collectanea,
II. 329.

have been built into its walls or are preserved in the churchyard. There are three lancet windows now in the north wall of the vestry, a piscina and a holy water stoup, and lastly three large thirteenth century grave covers sculptured with ornamental crosses, swords, and in one case shears. These and other fragments of early tombstones have been built into the porch. The parish registers commence in 1600. At Hipswell the modern church was built upon a new site more convenient for the parishioners; it is a plain stone structure with a small chancel, a porch and vestry. The foundations of the old chapel, which was dedicated to Saint John the Evangelist and was served by the monks of Saint Martin's Priory, can be traced in a dry summer, some little distance away in a field called the chapel-garth. The registers extend to the year 1664, and contain the following entry in 1811:—

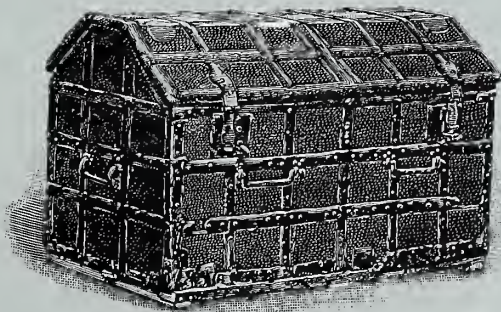
The old chapel of Hipswell having become ruinous and there being no burial ground, a piece of land was granted in a more convenient situation by the lady of the manor, the Countess Dowager of Ormond and Ossory. The new chapel was built at the expense of the Freeholders, and with the burial ground was consecrated by the Rt. Rev. B. E. Sparke, Lord Bishop of Chester, 15th July 1811.—J. ROBINSON, LL.B.

In the vestry there is preserved a sculptured window head of three lights which came from the old chapel.

Before taking leave of these lands we might refer to the working of a lead mine at Hudswell in the year 1671, and from a letter addressed to Lord Castlecomer in 1718, it appears that both coal and copper were at that time being prospected at Hipswell.

No. 207.

No. 234.



Ancient Strong Box, now at Kirklington.¹

¹ In a deed of Partition of Hipswell, 26th September 1567, it is covenanted that the evidences and writings of the manor shall be "put into one chist whiche chist shalbe locked with two seuerall locks whereof either of the parties shall have one key. And that the said chist with the said evidences and wryghtyngs shall stand and remayne in the said mansion hows at Hipswell." No. 88.

Seals

ONE might fairly have hoped to find in connection with so rare and so extensive a collection of manuscripts a large number of seals belonging to private families; but in this respect, it must be confessed, the muniments at Castlecomer are disappointing. They have been through many vicissitudes. Lord Deputy Wandesford appears to have taken the family papers over to Ireland in 1633, and when the rebellion broke out in 1641 William Wandesford escaped from Castlecomer House in an Irish disguise, "carrying with him the principal writings and writs." Again in 1798, the mansion was burnt by the rebels, though there is reason to think

that most of the evidences as well as the family portraits were at that time at Kirklington. Before 1820, however, the Countess of Ormond had them again conveyed to Ireland; and it is not surprising that in view of all these removals the seals should have suffered much mutilation. There are indeed only a few left on the parchments, and most of these are broken or otherwise damaged. The oldest seal in the collection, as shewn in Fig. 13, is appended to an Agreement dated at Michaelmas 1308, between the Hospital of St Leonard at York and Geoffrey le Scrope, touching the lands of Yarnwick. Although attached to a document of that date, the seal itself, from which



No. 11.

Fig. 13.—Seal of St Leonard's Hospital.

the impression is taken, is evidently much older. Down to the reign of King Stephen, St Leonard's Hospital was called the Hospital of St Peter, and the saint depicted upon this seal is St Peter. We may take it therefore that it is not later than 1150—as may be supposed from

the character of the design and workmanship. Part of the word EBORACI is all that remains of the legend. About 1287, Thomas, No. 3. son of Alexander de Helperby, grants to Sir Henry le Vavasur, rector of the church of Kyrtelington, one carucate of land in Kyrtelington to be held of Robert de Musteres, lord of the fee. To this he appends a seal of the pointed oval shape having a lion rampant upon it, but the inscription cannot be distinguished. Sir Walter de Calveton, rector of Kirklington, uses a seal in 1349, with a representation of the Virgin and child within a cusped circle; and the seal of William de Settington at the same date has an armorial shield bearing a cross patée between four objects which look like roundles. Both these are appended to document No. 26. The seal of Thomas de Ambrevilla, Auditor Apostolic of Pope Urban VI., is No. 35. an elaborately designed ecclesiastical seal but the figures cannot be easily

discerned. Fig. 14 is a fragment of the seal of St Mary's Abbey, York, appended to a deed of exchange of lands at Hipswell between the Abbey and Alan Fulthorpe, 12th March 1476. The Monastery of St Mary without the walls of York was a mitred abbey founded by Alan Rufus in 1078, and was an off-shoot of Whitby. Upon it Robert No. 271. de Musters conferred the church of Burneston with lands there, at, or soon after its foundation; and the grant was confirmed by Robert, his grandson, about 1160. The seal of the Confraternity of SS. Christopher and George is appended to a deed of the year



Fig. 14.—Seal of St Mary's Abbey, York, 1476.

1500, admitting Thomas Wandesford and Margaret, his wife, brother and sister of that Society (see Paper No. 56). Peter Vannes, Latin secretary of King Henry VIII. and receiver of Papal Taxes of Clement VII., appends his seal, of which Fig. 15 is a copy, to a dispensation which he grants to John Wandesford, scholar, of the diocese of York, enabling him to take Holy Orders although under the usual age for being ordained.

Impressions of the Great Seal are of course numerous. There are Great or Privy Seals of Henry IV., Henry VIII., Edward VI., Philip and Mary, Elizabeth, and many of James and Charles, some of the last being faultless examples, Queen Anne, William and Mary, etc.

The curious crest of the Wandesford family, a church or minster proper, has often been remarked upon. There can be no question that

the minster was adopted in the fourteenth century from the surname and badge of the family of Monasteriis, whose successors the Wandesfords are at Kirklington. The name is properly spelt Monasteriis though it was usually pronounced and sometimes written Musteris or Musters; the two forms sometimes occurring in the same document. The Musters, then, bore a church as their cognizance. At the Cathedral Treasury at Durham are many of their seals attached to the various benefactions which they made to the Abbey about the year 1200. Fig. 16 represents



Fig. 15.—Seal of Peter Vannes, 1531.

the obverse and reverse of a seal of Walter de Musters of Bradbury, who may be conjectured to be a younger brother of Robert of Kirklington. The legend is + SIGILL WALTERI : DE : MVSTERS. The secretum is formed of an antique gem—a lion



Fig. 16.—Seal of Walter de Musters, c. 1180.

No. 272. in an oval, with the legend + SIGILLVM SECRELI. Another seal used by the same Walter and appended to a grant of 120 acres in Bradbury to Emma his sister, bears the inscription + SIGILLVM WALTERI

DE MONASTERIIS, and the form of the church is slightly different from that shewn in Fig. 16. There is a central tower surmounted by a spire with two long windows in it; two small towers with spires at the east and west ends; a large arch of one order only at the end of the transept; roof of nave, choir and triforium tiled. Walter uses this seal also on a grant of lands in free alms to the monks of Durham, one of the witnesses to which is Bishop Hugh Pudsay, who died in 1197. Fig. 17 is a different type of seal and is appended to a grant to the Almoner

by Robert de Musters of six sellions of arable land on the east part of the vill of Bradbury and to other grants of his. The legend is S' ROBTI DE' MONASTERIIS.

In Fig. 18 we have the church again, this time on a shield. There is no central spire but a tower at the east and west ends, and a cross at either end of the roof; a porch or transept with a tower at each angle and a cross on the gable, a round-headed door and above it three round-headed



Fig. 17.—Seal of Robert de Musters, c. 1200.



Fig. 18.—Seal of Robert de Musters, c. 1200.

windows, the central one higher than the other two. Legend + SIGILL ROBTI DE MONASTERIIS. This seal is used by Robert on several of his deeds, all apparently of the time of King John. Although in this case the church is shewn upon a shield, it was not strictly speaking the armorial bearing of the family, but rather a cognizance or badge. The name of course means Robert of the Minster—just as we translate *civitas Westmonasteriis* as the city of Westminster.

At Castlecomer are two impressions of the seal of William de Musters, Lord of Kirklington, attached to deeds of the time of Edward II. (say about 1325). There is an heraldic shield within a traceried panel, bearing the

Nos. 17 and 18.

arms, a bend within a bordure indented; and at the fesse point is the church or minster—a very unusual position for a crest. The legend cannot be deciphered.

The Wandesfords, as we have already seen, adopted the minster for their crest. There is a good example of it in metal work supported by a funeral helmet in Kirklington church, the date of which is probably 1503. And the minster appears upon seals of the family affixed to their writings in all ages, *e.g.* on a lease of lands at Hudswell to Thomas Preston in 1577, Sir Christopher Wandesford uses a seal bearing the crest only, a minster proper. The Wandesford arms, a lion double queued, was most likely adopted from the Percys, of which family they were wards or retainers in the fourteenth century, or (with less probability) from the Mowbrays. If we are right in attaching the monument in Kirklington church (p. 127) as the tomb of John de Wandesford who died in 1396, it shews that the lion was not at first depicted as double queued—nothing is more likely than that this was developed later as a distinguishing feature. In the Heralds Visitation of 1563, *Les armes de Wandysford*, are blazoned as *Topace a une lyon saphear la que forché, et sus son healme une Maister*. On the plaster ceiling at Kirklington, 1572, the lion has two tails; and the same is seen on the tomb of Sir Christopher Wandesford, 1590 (p. 129). The arms of the Musters also appear, namely, *Argent a bend gules within a bordure engrailed of the last*.



Fig. 19.—Seal of William de Musters, c. 1325.

The Colville arms, which by marriage of the co-heiresses of Dale descended to the Wandesfords and Mauleverers, are *Argent a fesse gules, three torteaux in chief*. In the church of Ingleby Arncliffe there are two recumbent effigies of Colvilles, of about the year 1300, having the arms as above carved upon the shields of the knights. A seal of the last Sir John Colville, appended to a deed of 1418, is engraved in the *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*. Besides the shield there is a helmet, etc. with the motto, *DROIT DESIR*, and the legend, *S: IOHNS: COLVYLL' DE: DALE: MILIT'*. The Colvilles themselves quartered *Azure a maunch or*, for Conyers of Sockburn, Elizabeth, heiress of Sir John Conyers, having

brought St Helens Auckland, and other lands to them by marriage, about 1320. Colville and Conyers were thus brought into the Wandesford shield. Anne Wandesford of Kirklington, widow, who died in 1547, leaves to her eldest son Francis "a ring of gold that hath his father's arms graven on it," and twelve years later the same Francis bequeaths "my signet of arms" to his elder son Christopher. If this were engraved with the full quarterings, the shield would have been :—Quarterly: 1. Wandesford, 2. Musters, 3. Colville, 4. Conyers. No. 70. No. 83.

The next heiress who married into the family was Anne Fulthorpe of Hipswell. The arms are Argent a cross moline sable. There still exists

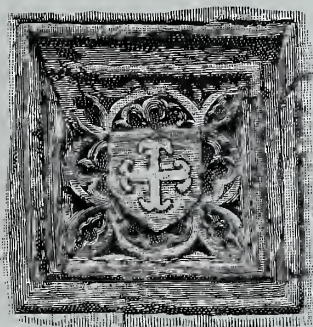


Fig. 20.—Fulthorpe Arms at Hipswell Hall, c. 1460.

a finely carved stone panel bearing this device at Hipswell Hall (Fig. 20), the date of which may be about 1460; and seals with the same arms appear on many of the Fulthorpe papers. Alan de Fulthorpe had married before 1391, the heiress of le Bland of Startforth, etc., and the arms of Bland, Argent on a bend sable three pheons or, were in consequence quartered by the Fulthorpes, and by them brought into the Wandesford arms, after 1556. The scheme of quarterings was now :—Quarterly of six: 1. Wandesford, 2. Musters, 3. Colville, 4. Conyers, 5. Fulthorpe, 6. Bland. No. 250. No. 111. No. 266-4.

This also appears upon the ceiling at Kirklington, 1572, and was in use for nearly two centuries. The six quarterings occur on the seal of Sir Christopher Wandesford who died in 1590, and his grandson, the Lord Deputy, most commonly uses the same arms. On some occasions, however, the latter makes use of a seal which has eight quarterings, the first six as above; 7. Three shovellers and a chief ermine, for Hansby, 8. Wandesforde. No. 195.

Mr Wandesforde possesses an extensive pedigree of the families of Wandesford, Musters, Colville, Fulthorpe, etc., compiled by William Dugdale, Norroy King of Arms, in 1671, emblazoned with fifty-five coats of arms; and a copy of the same pedigree amplified and brought up to date by William Betham, Vice Ulster King of Arms, in 1815. This also is beautifully illuminated with 106 heraldic emblazonments, but neither of the pedigrees is to be entirely depended upon in the earlier generations. For some remarkable reason, both these authorities depict the Hansby arms as Azure, three helmets proper. The mother of Lord Deputy

Wandesford, however, was Catherine, one of the four daughters and co-heirs of Ralph Hansby of Beverley and Tickhill; and Ralph himself was granted Azure three shovellers argent, a chief ermine by William Flower, Norroy, 8th October 1583; and he uses a seal with those arms in 1616. The same coat appears also on the Crown Charter of No. 146. Castlecomer, 1639.

On his elevation to the peerage, Lord Castlecomer had a grant of supporters from Ulster King of Arms, 11th July 1707. These are—Dexter, a lion double queued azure: Sinister, a griffin or. Since the days of Earl Wandesford, the old Yorkshire quarterings have been discarded, and the Wandesford lion has been successively quartered with Griffith, Cross, Southwell, Butler, etc. The present Mr Wandesforde matriculated his arms at the Ulster Office, 16th June 1894, adopting, Quarterly, 1st and 4th, a lion rampant double queued azure, armed and langued gules for WANDESFORDE; 2nd and 3rd, Vert on a bend ermine three chevronels gules for PRIOR.



Fig. 21.—Bulla or leaden seal of Pope Innocent VIII. attached to a Papal letter in favour of Ralph Wandesford, 1490.

Table of Inheritances

MUSTERS LANDS. *Bestowed upon Robert de Musters temp. William the Conqueror*

THE manors of Kirklington and Yarnwick, Burneston, Theakston, Exelby, Newton, Asenby, Gaytenby, Howe, Burrill and Cowling all held in 1085. Half of Sinderby and parts of Rokesby and Pickhill were acquired before 1286; and at a later period Melmerby and Kirkby Fleetham.

Kirklington and Yarnwick are still held of the King by Knight service, as of his Castle of Richmond. Burneston was bestowed upon the Abbey of St Mary of York in the twelfth century. Sinderby and Theakston were sold in 1556 to John Jackson of Bedale, and the rest had all been alienated before 1590.

WANDESFORD LANDS. *United to Kirklington on the marriage of John de Wandesford, 1368.*

The manor of Westwick with the lands of Kellinghall, tenements in York, Ripon, Dalton, Knaresburgh, etc.

Westwick was sold to Anthony Rookbye in 1596; tenements in York sold to Anthony Geldert, 1588; the rest also parted with.

COLVILLE LANDS. *Acquired by marriage with Isabel Colville, c. 1389.*

The manor of Thimbleby, and the lands of Rownton; also the manors of East Heselton and East Lutton which came to the Colvilles with the heiress of Ingram of Arncliffe in the twelfth century; and the lands of St Helens Auckland, which the Colvilles acquired with the heiress of Conyers of Sockburn, c. 1320.

Thimbleby was sold to Richard Pierse of Hutton Bonville, 1694; East Heselton sold to Wm. Strickland of Boynton in 1598, for £1600; East Lutton sold in 1595 to John Harrison, yeoman, and Thomas Pierson of Rudstane, clerk, for £160. Rownton was sold before 1500 and St Helens, Auckland, about 1550.

FULTHORPE LANDS. *Acquired by marriage with Anne and Cecily, co-heirs of John Fulthorpe, 1547 and 1558.*

The manor of Hipswell and Grange of Waitwith; the manors of Fulthorpe and Grindon, Co. Durham; of Kaber and Heggerscales, Co. Westmoreland; Longmoors with tenements at Easby and at Richmond. Also the following acquired by marriage of Alan Fulthorpe with the heiress of le Bland of Startforth, c. 1390; Startforth, Bowes, Boldron and tenements at Barnard Castle.

The manor of Hipswell is still held of the King in chief, by Knight service; Waitwith of the royal manor of East Greenwich, by fealty only in common soccage. Kaber was sold in 1604 to Robert Waidson of Yafforth; Longmoors and lands at Easby in 1596, to Leonard and Jerome Robinsons of St Trinians; tenements in Richmond sold 1585; Boldron sold to Reynolds, William and Thomas Whorletons in the years 1615 and 1622; tenements in Barnard Castle to Lionel Jackson and Thomas Preston both in 1586; and the others were alienated between 1590 and 1612.

HANSBY LANDS.

Slenningford Hall and lands acquired by marriage with Catherine Hansby, 1591.

Sold to Christopher Parkinson of Burneston, 1611.

PURCHASED LANDS.

The manor of Hudswell, the Grange of Barton and a small holding at Carperby in Wensleydale, purchased of the Crown 4th and 5th Philip and Mary (1558); the tythes of Corn and Hay of the lordship of Hipswell, bought of Edward and James Bland of Killinghall, in 1629; part of Middlemoor, bought of Christopher Pepper, 1631; the manor of Castlecomer with all the lands, etc. specified in Paper No. 188, bought of the Earls of Ormond and Londonderry, 1637; tenements in Ripon purchased about 1678.

The manor of Castlecomer is held of the Crown in chief by the service of one Knight's fee; Hudswell upon the same tenure by one fortieth part of a Knight's fee; all the other subjects are also still held, with the exceptions of Barton and Carperby which have been sold.

Appendix—Part I

CALENDAR OF THE HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS OF R. H.
PRIOR-WANDESFORDE, Esq., PRESERVED AT CASTLE-
COMER HOUSE, Co. KILKENNY

No. 1.—AGREEMENT REGARDING MULTURE AT THE MILL OF HIPS-
WELL—about 1228¹ (*Latin*).

ROALD, son of Geoffrey de Colebrun grants to Hugh, son of Robert de Hipeswell and his heirs all the multure of his house of Colebrun, and of his men of the same vill, namely of the grinding at his mill of Hippleswell, saving the sale of his corn and donation and that of his men, to wit, of his desmesne corn to the twenty-fourth measure, and of the corn of his men at Colbrun to the twentieth measure. But under this agreement—that the said Roald and his heirs should grind their corn in priority to any corn which might be grinding in the mill when the said Roald's corn or that of his men comes there. And if by chance it happen that the mill of the said Hugh be broken by flood or by default of the miller, the said Roald, his heirs or men shall be at liberty to grind wheresoever they wish, until the said mill be repaired; and if the said Roald or his heirs lose their corn within the mill by means of the miller, the said Hugh and his heirs shall straightway bring their miller into the court of the said Roald or his heirs. The yearly rent of the said multure is fourpence at the Nativity. Witnesses: Helyas, Abbot of St Agatha, The prior of St Martin, Philip, son of John of Colbrun, John, his son, Roger de Has, Geoffrey de Hudeswell, Roald, son of Roald, Roald de Gerdeffum, William, son of Ralph del Pet and William Grip. *Sans date*.

¹ Elyas was Abbot of St Agatha's in 1228, and was succeeded by Robert in 1230.

No. 2.—GRANT OF A TOFT AND CROFT AT THIMBLEBY, BY PHILIP DE COLEVILL—about 1270¹ (*Latin*).

Grant in tail by Philip de Colevill to Roger de Thimylby, for his homage and service, of a toft with a croft which lies near the said Roger's toft on the north, to hold to the said Roger and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten, at a rent of one penny at the Nativity. And if it happen that the said Roger die without an heir of his body lawfully begotten, the said toft and croft shall revert to Philip and his heirs. Witnesses: Sir John de Romudby, Sir Thomas Maunsel, John Engram, John, son of Michael Ranulfe of Brumpton, Geoffrey Wak, William de Everley, John de Siggeston, Robert de Lasceles, Robert de Hesting, William de Foxton, William de Salkoc, Alan Norays and John Lungespey. *Sans date*.

No. 3.—GRANT OF LANDS IN KIRKLINGTON TO HENRY LE VAVASUR, RECTOR THERE—*temp. Edward I.*² (*Latin*).

Deed poll whereby Thomas, son of Alexander de Helperby, grants to Sir Henry le Vavasur, rector of the church of Kyrtelington, a carucate of land in Kyrtelington lying from the court of the rector of Kyrtelington, in length and breadth up to the toft and croft of Ralph le Sergaunt. To hold to him and his heirs and assigns of Robert de Musteres, lord of the fee and his heirs, rendering the services which appertain to a carucate of land in the same town, where twenty carucates of land make a knight's fee. Witnesses: Sir Ranulph, son of Ranulph, Sir Ranulph de Midleton, Sir William de Lacell, Sir William de Holteby, Knights; Andrew de Nevile, Robert de Nonewych, Alan de Eskylby, Robert of the same, Thomas de Diceford, Geoffrey de Pykehall, Henry de Torp, and Elyas de Tanefeld. *Sans date*.

Seal.

¹ In 1270, there is a demise of all those tenements which John Engram once held in the vill of Dale, next Halmeby, until the full age of William, son of Philip de Colevill, heir of the said John. *Surtees Soc.*, vol. 49, p. 98 n. The following of the witnesses occur in Kirkby's Quest, 1287. Thomas de Maunsel, Wm. de Everley, Robert de Lasceles, Alanus Norreis and John Lungespie.

² Eight out of the twelve witnesses are mentioned by Kirkby as holding lands in this locality (1287).

No. 4.—GRANT OF RENT AT HOWGRAVE—*temp. Edward I.*¹ (*Latin*).

Grant from Thomas fitz-Hugh de Hougraff to Roger de Coyners of two shillings yearly rent out of the land that he holds of the fee of the said Roger, in the town of Hougraff. Witnesses: Sir Thos. de Burgo, Sir Ranulf de Midelton, Sir Nicholas Mauleverer, Sir Roger Marmiun, Gilbert de Rugemund, Thomas, son of Marmeduc de Dicefford. *Sans date.*
Seal.

No. 5.—GRANT OF SERVICES IN BOLDRON—*temp. Edward I.*² (*Latin*).

Grant from Thomas, son of Joce de Bollerun to Stephen de Bowis, Joan his wife, and William his son in fee, of all the services and rents appertaining to him in the town of Bollerun, namely:—Walter, son of Matilda, and Cecily his wife, sixpence yearly rent; Nicholas, son of Thomas fitz Joce, twopence; Robert Gilman, one halfpenny; Richard the miller of Bernard's castle and Sireda his wife, one penny; Thomas fitz Roger and Sireda his wife, one penny; William Cobil and Alice his wife, one penny. To hold of the lord the Earl of Richmond in capite, rendering yearly a rose on St John the Baptist's day. Witnesses: Sir Henry Spring, Sir William de Scaregil, Sir Robert de Wyclef, Alexander de Rokeby, Richard de Ragil, Peter Grethered, Nicholas de Laton, John de Huton, Laurence Godmoch and Thos. de Girlington. *Sans date.*
Seal.

No. 6.—GRANT OF A PASTURE AT KIRKLINGTON TO JOHN DE MUSTERS, RECTOR OF THE SAME AND OTHERS—*temp. Edward I.*³ (*Latin*).

Ralph de Rugemund grants to John de Musteris, rector of the church of Kyrtelyngton, and Robert de Musteris and the heirs and assigns of Robert, all his pasture called Ronewel, lying between the vill of Hougrave and Kyrtelington, with free entry and exit to and from the same. To hold to them and the heirs and assigns of Robert of the

¹ Ranulph de Midelton and Thomas de Disford, two of the witnesses, held lands at Thornbrough and Dishforth in 1287.

² The grantor and grantee, as well as eight out of the ten witnesses are returned as owners of lands in Bowes and Boldron in Kirkby's Inquest, anno 1287.

³ Ralph de Rugemund held Sutton-Howgrave in 1287 and two of the witnesses, viz., Ralph filius Ralph and Ralph de Middleton are mentioned also at that date.

chief lord of the fee for ever. Witnesses: Sir Robert de Coyners, Sir Ralph, son of Ralph, William de Gaytenby, William de Pikehale, John de Danderby, Ra: de Midelton, Robert Drepedewel. *Sans date.*

No. 7.—GRANT OF LANDS IN YARNWICK—*temp. Edward I.*¹ (*Latin*).

Grant from Henry Carpenter of Kirtlington to Simon de Nostrefeld, son of Hugh, the forester, in free marriage with Marjory his daughter, of the toft and buildings he had from Elias his father in Jarnewyc at a rent of one penny at Pentecost. Witnesses: Ralph de Rugemund, Geoffrey de Pycale, Thomas de Gaytenby, Hugh de Jarnewyc, Gilbert de Clifton, Richard of Great Burton, Symon de Sutton, John de Ryth, William de Nostrefeld, forester, etc. *Sans date.*

Seal.

No. 8.—GRANT OF LANDS IN YARNWICK—18th August 1294 (*Latin*).

Grant from Hugh de Jarnewyk to William le Scrop of all his land and tenements in Jarnewyk to hold to him and his heirs and assigns of the chief lords of the fee by the service due and accustomed. Witnesses: Ralph fitz Raner, Thomas de Lasceles, Andrew de Nevyl, knights; Richard de Lyns, Walter de Eglescliffe,² John de Hunton, Nicholas de Midleton, Ralph de Rugemund, and Robert, son of William de Holteby. Dated at Jarnewyk on Wednesday next after the Feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the 22nd year of King Edward.

No. 9.—RELEASE OF LANDS TO JOHN DE MUSTERS, PARSON OF KIRK-
LINGTON—*anno* 1310 (*Latin*).

[There are two copies of this deed.]

Release and quitclaim by Thomas, son of William, at the water of Thornebergh and Sarra his wife to John de Musters, parson of the church of Kirtelington, his heirs and assigns of all their right and title in two bovates of land and four acres of meadow in the town and territory of Jarnewyk and Lunfeld (also called Lundefeld). Witnesses: Mylo de

¹ Radulphus de Rugemund held the lands of Sutton-Howgrave at the time of Kirkby's Inquest (1287); and he and Hugh de Jarnewyc are both parties to No. 8, which is dated 1294.

² Son of Robert de Eglescliffe. By his wife Emma, he had a son Robert (Whitaker's *Richmondshire*, I. 112) who was certified lord of Hauxwell, in 1316. Of the other witnesses, Andrew de Nevill held lands at Pickhill and Rokesby; Richard de Lyns at Patrick Brompton; Ralph de Rugemund at Sutton-Howgrave; and William de Holteby at Upsland—all in 1287.

Crapelton and Ralph, son of Ranulph, knights; Jollan de Nevyl, lord of Pyckal, John de Helbeck, John de Neuerby, William de Gaytenby, Ranulph de Midleton, Nicholas de Midelton and Elyas de Tanefeld. *Sans date*.¹

No. 10.—GRANT OF LANDS AT YARNWICK—11th November 1307 (*Latin*).

Anno Dni Milesimo Trecentesimo Septimo—Agreement made at the feast of St Martin in winter between Sir Geoffrey Lutorel and Geoffrey le Scrop whereby the former grants all his lands and tenements in Jarnewyk for a term of twenty years at an annual rent of £6, to be paid at Wendesley half yearly. Witnesses: Sir Ralph [
] knights; John de Helbek, Thomas de Jarnewyk, Robert de Terswell.

No. 11.—GRANT OF RENT BY ST LEONARD'S HOSPITAL OF YORK—
29th September 1308 (*Latin*).

At Michaelmas 1308, an agreement was made between the master and brethren of St Leonard's Hospital at York and Geoffrey de Scrope that whereas the said Geoffrey held of the Hospital a messuage and divers lands in Yarnwik for eleven shillings and five pence yearly rent, he should be quit of the eleven shillings for his life, paying the five pence only at the accustomed terms, but after his death his heirs and assigns should pay the said eleven shillings and five pence yearly, the said Geoffrey binding himself to give counsel and aid to the said Hospital when required.

SEAL, see Fig. 13, page 162.

No. 12.—GRANT OF LANDS AT YARNWICK TO GEOFFREY DE SCROP
—*probably temp. Edward II.*² (*Latin*).

Deed of Grant by Richard Bendour to Geoffrey de Scrop of a toft and an acre of land lying in the town and field of Jarnewyk, that toft which he has of Robert, son of Adam de Kirtellington, to hold for ever, paying thereout to God and St Mary and to the monk porter at the gate of Fountains,

¹ There is a fine relating to this transaction dated in the morrow of Saint John the Baptist 3rd Edw. II. (25th June 1310) between John de Musters, parson of the church of Kyrteyngton (by Richard de Trihampton in his stead), plaintiff, and Thomas atte Watre and Sara his wife, deforcians, of 2 bovates of land and 4 acres of meadow in Jarnewyke. Thomas and Sara admit it to be the right of John, and for themselves and the heirs of Sara grant to him and his heirs, and receive for the concession 10 li.—*Feet of Fines, Edw. II.*

² Geoffrey le Scrop was part proprietor of Yarnwick at 1315 (*Nomina villarum*). William and Robert de Musters, two of the witnesses, are mentioned from 1301 to 1336.

two pence yearly—one penny at Pentecost and one at the feast of St Martin. Witnesses: Sir William de Musters, Robert de Musters, William de Hucham, John de Baldersby, Alan Quintin, John de Vestibus and Alan de Jarnewyk. *Sans date.*

No. 13.—GRANT OF LANDS IN KIRKLINGTON AND YARNWICK—
temp. Edward II.¹ (Latin).

Grant from Thomas, son of Symon de Hougrave to William, son of Hugh de Jarnewic, of two acres lying on the east side of Windmilneberg which abut on the high street; half an acre in the field of Jarnewic; all the meadow belonging to two bovates of land in the same town; and half an acre of land which lies at Langelandes towards the west; to hold in fee paying yearly two pence silver to the house and Convent of Saint Mary of Fountains—one penny at Pentecost, the other at the feast of St Martin in winter. Witnesses: Robert de Depinges, Clerk; Thomas, son of Hugh de Jarnewic, Alan, son of Hugh de Jarnewic, Robert, son of William de Kirtillington, William de Sutton, Richard de Faherwald, Symon Westiby de Hougrave and others. *Sans date.*

Seal.

Endorsed: "Half of two bovates of land on Langeholm and half of my land of my two bovates on the east—Yarnwike."

No. 14.—GRANT OF LANDS IN YARNWICK—*temp. Edward II. (Latin).*

Grant from Henry, son of Hugh de Jarnewic to Alan, son of Hugh de Jarnewic, of all his lands in the territory of Jarnewic, namely in Ediveran, for ever in consideration of a sum of money which the said Alan gave him in his need, paying one halfpenny yearly towards the light of the chapel of Huton on Saint John the Baptist's day. Witnesses: Robert de Deping, William, son of Hugh de Yarnewic, Adam Blund of the same, John, his son, John de Wath, Thomas at Well, Thomas de Hougrave and others. *Sans date.*

Seal.

No. 15.—CONVEYANCE OF A MESSUAGE AT RICHMOND—dated
3rd April 1333 (*Latin*).

Deed poll whereby Gilbert le Clerk of Richmond grants to Peter, son of Peter del Hill of Richmond, a messuage in the street called le Baylle,

¹ This and the following deed appear to be rather later than those which have preceded them. None of the witnesses occur in Kirkby's Inquest. Hugh de Jarnewic, whose four sons are here mentioned, executed a deed in 1294 (No. 8).

namely that messuage in Richmond which le Clerk, in the court of the lord the King and before his justices, recovered against Sibyl who was wife of Adam del Grene. To hold to the said Peter his heirs and assigns for ever, by the services thereout due and accustomed. Witnesses: Adam de Bonwes, Geoffrey de Munketon, John, son of Peter, Peter le Taverner and John de Huddeswell. Dated at Richmond on Saturday in the Vigil of Easter, A.D. 1333.

No. 16.—GRANT OF LANDS AT KIRKLINGTON—23rd June
1334 (*Latin*).

Robert, son of Henry de Kyrtelyngton, grants to Thomas Stuardman and Claricia his wife five roods of arable land in the field of Kyrtelington, as it lies in the field west. To hold to them and the heirs and assigns of the said Thomas, from the feast of Saint Martin in winter in the year 1334, for a term of sixteen years. If they continue to hold the land beyond that time, they are to pay ten shillings of silver yearly. Witnesses: John de Balderby, John le Wavassur, Robert, son of Sarra, John de Theperton and John at Well. Dated at Kyrtelington on Wednesday next before the feast of the Nativity of St John the Baptist, A.D. 1334.

No. 17.—GRANT OF MESSUAGES AND LANDS AT KIRKLINGTON TO
JOHN DE MUSTERS AND ALICE HIS WIFE — *probably temp.*
*Edward II.*¹ (*Latin*).

Deed in tail whereby William de Musters, lord of Kyrtelington, grants to John, son of Robert de Musters, and Alice his wife, twenty-two messuages and a third part of a messuage, and thirty-six bovates and five acres of land, together with four crofts in the towns of Kirtelington, Thexton, and Synderby, which William Woltop, John del Shawe, John Baker, Hugh de Thornbergh, Thomas Idson, Richard, son of Richard, Matilda Boner, Robert Synd, Adam Crakedale, John Roser, Thomas Stewardman, John Broun, Henry Pinder, Sarra Machoun, Christiana de Holm, Robert, son of Hugh, Richard Broun, Robert Hudson, Walter Carter, William le Mulner, Robert de Holm, Robert Sibson, Richard le Maltster and John Dobson, his villeins hold of him

¹ In the *Nomina Villarum*, anno 1315, Geoffrey le Scrop holds lands in Yarnwick; Robert de Coigners in Hutton and Norton Coigners, Howgrave, etc.; John de Lasceles in Allerthorpe; and Jollan de Neville in Pickhill.

in villenage in the said towns with five shillings and five pence half-penny rent which William de Gillyng, John, son of Adam, and William le Mouner, his free tenants, pay to him for their tenements which they hold of him in the said towns, to hold all the said messuages, rents, etc., together with the said villeins and their villenages, chattels and sequels to the said John, son of Robert and Alice, and the heirs of their bodies, lawfully begotten for ever, paying yearly twenty-five shillings and six-pence during the grantor's life, and after his death a rose yearly for all services. Should the said John, son of Robert and Alice, die without an heir of their bodies, then after their death the said subjects to remain to the right heirs of John, son of Robert, to hold of the chief lords of the fee by the services thereout due and accustomed for ever. Witnesses: Sir Geoffrey le Scrop, Robert Coyners, John de Lasceles and Jollan de Nevill, knights; Simon de Sibthorp, John de Balderby, William de Gillyng and Alan Quintyn. Seal, Fig. 19, p. 166.

No. 18.—GRANT OF A MESSUAGE AND LAND AT KIRKLINGTON—
probably temp. Edward II.¹ (Latin).

William de Musters, lord of Kirtelyngton, grants to John, son of Robert de Musters and Alice his wife, a messuage and two bovates of land in Kirtelyngton, and the advowson of the church of the same (which Robert de Musters holds of the grant of the said William for his life, and after his death ought to revert to the said William), to hold to the said John and Alice and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder in case of their dying without an heir to the right heirs of the said John. Witnesses: Geoffrey le Scrop, Robert de Coyners, Jollan de Nevile, knights; Simon de Sibthorp, John de Balderby, William de Okham, William de Gyllyng, Alan Quyntin, etc. *Sans date.* Seal, Fig. 19, p. 166.

No. 19.—GRANT OF THE MANOR OF KIRKLINGTON—27th June
1336 (*Latin*).

Grant from William de Musters, lord of Kirlyngton, to John de Musters for life of his manor of Kirlyngton with all its appurtenances, save the advowson of the church of Kirlyngton, and ten pounds out of lands, etc., held by his tenants as contained in a deed which Robert his brother had of the gift of said William, said John paying £10 yearly by equal

¹ Most of the witnesses are the same as in the last deed.

payments at the feast of St Martin in winter and Pentecost. Witnesses : Robert de Eton of Tyreswell, William Leveryk, Adam de Aston, William de Schurston, William de Wrot, etc. Dated at Tyreswell on Thursday next after the feast of St John the Baptist, 1336.

No. 20.—GRANT BY WILLIAM TO JOHN DE MUSTERS OF HIS GOODS AND CHATTELS—26th June 1336 (*Latin*).

William de Musters, lord of Kirtlyngton, grants to John de Musters all his goods and chattels found in his manor of Kirlyngton, and all the crops of his lands, meadows and tenements which he has in the town, fields and meadows of Kirlyngton, except such goods and chattels as are in the parsonage of Kirlyngton, as in the indentures of the same is contained. Dated at Tyreswell on Wednesday next after the feast of St John the Baptist, A.D. 1336.

No. 21.—GRANT OF LANDS AT HOWGRAVE—14th January 1340 (*Latin*).

Roger Drepdewl of Sutton Hougrave grants to Gilbert, son of John de Hougrave, half an acre of arable land in Sutton, of which one rood lies at and one rood at Lincroft. To hold to the said Gilbert his heirs and assigns for ever by the services thereout due and usual, rendering a half penny of silver at the feast of the Nativity for all services. Witnesses : William de Okham, William, son of John, and Richard, son of Thomas, all of Hougrave, William de Forster and Gilbert Ward of Sutton. Dated at Sutton Hougrave in the morrow of the Octave of the Epiphany, A.D. 1340.

No. 22.—RELEASE OF LANDS AT HOWGRAVE—3rd May 1344 (*Latin*).

Release and quit-claim by Emma who was the wife of Robert le Licester of Hutton Coniers to Alan, son of William of Hograve, his heirs and assigns, of all her right in a messuage and bovate of arable land lying in the town and territory of Hougrave, which Thomas, son of John de Thornbergh of Hougrave had of the gift and feofment of the said Robert her husband. Witnesses : William de Okham, William, son of Gilbert, William, son of John, and Gilbert, son of John, all of Hougrave, and Thomas de Kertelington, clerk. Dated at Ripon, on Monday the feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross, A.D. 1344.

No. 23.—GRANT OF A HOUSE AT SUTTON HOWGRAVE—8th July
1347 (*Latin*).

Grant from Roger Drepdol of Sutton Howgrave to Margaret and Agnes his daughters, of his house in Sutton with the curtilage as it is bounded by a trench between the curtilage and the back part, which William fitz John holds for the term of twenty years, saving to the said William free ingress to the back part during the said term, with reversion of his holding to the said Margaret and Agnes. Witnesses: William fitz _____, William Forrester, Gilbert Warde, Gilbert fitz John, William fitz Gilbert, etc. Dated at Sutton on the Lord's day in the morrow of the translation of St Thomas the Martyr, A.D. 1347.

No. 24.—GRANT BY WILLIAM DE COLEVILE OF DALE OF LANDS
AT THIMBLEBY—1st December 1347 (*French*).

William de Colevile grants to John de Colevile his eldest son and to Johana, daughter of William de Aklome, a toft and four acres of land which John Sagher holds of him at will in Thymelby; also the reversion of the manor of Thymelby (which will revert to the grantor after the death of Master Philip de Colevile) to the said John de Colevile and Johana and the heirs of their bodies lawfully begotten for ever, rendering therefor a rose in season if demanded for all services. Witnesses: William Malvys and William Playce, knights; John de Hilton, John de Multon and John de Couseby. Dated at Dale the morrow of the feast of St Andrew the apostle in the 21st year of the reign of King Edward the Third.

No. 25.—GRANT OF THE MANOR OF KIRKLINGTON TO THE RECTOR
AND CHAPLAIN OF THE SAME—7th July 1349 (*Latin*).

Grant from John de Mustiers to Sir Walter de Alton, rector of the church of Kyrtelington, and Sir William Seterington, parish chaplain of the said church, of his manor of Kyrtelington with Thekston, Sinderby and all lands and tenements to the said manor belonging (except those which Sir William de Mustiers gave to him and to Alice his wife and their heirs by deed and such as he the said John gave to his son Henry and to Elizabeth his wife and their heirs) to have and to hold for ever. Witnesses: Thomas de Colvile of Upsland, John FitzRalph, Thomas de Nevile,

knights; Andrew de Nevile, William de Wrote of Kyrtellington, William de Gilling of Picale, etc. Dated at Kyrtellington on Tuesday, in the feast of St Thomas the Martyr, 1349. Seal.

No. 26.—THE SAME PARTIES GRANT BACK THE MANOR OF KIRK-
LINGTON TO SIR JOHN DE MUSTERS—19th July 1349 (*Latin*).

Grant from Walter de Calveton and William de Seterington to Sir John de Musters, knight, his heirs and assigns for ever, of the manor of Kyrtellington with Thexton and Synderby. Witnesses: Thomas de Colvyle of Upslande, William de Wrott of Kirtelington, John FitzRalph, Thomas de Nevyle and William de Gyllyng of Pykhale. Dated at Kyrtelington, on the Lord's day next before the feast of St Margaret the Virgin, A.D. 1349. Seal. Seal.

No. 27.—PARTITION OF THE MANOR OF KIRKLINGTON—27th
September 1363 (*French*).

The partition of the manor of Kyrtlington into three parts, whereof one-third part is assigned to Dame Blanche who was the wife of Sir John Musters, in manner following.

The first purparty¹ consists thus:—

William de Marton holds a messuage with 4 bovates² of land and pays yearly 37s.; item John Smyhte holds a messuage and 2 bovates and pays 23s.; Ralph de Mynskyp holds a messuage and half a bovat and pays 5s. 8d.; William son of Adam holds a messuage and 2 bovates and pays 24s.; Robert Paw holds a messuage and 2 bovates and pays 20s.; John Suer hold a messuage with a bovat and pays 12s.; Richard Walker holds a messuage with a bovat and pays 10s.; Robert Chapman holds two messuages and half a bovat and pays 7s.; Annes Dantyns holds a cottage with half a bovat and pays 7s. 10d.; John Tayllor holds a messuage with a bovat and pays 10s.; William Stel holds a cottage and pays 2s.; Alis Magskahte holds a cottage and pays 2s.; John Milner holds a cottage and pays 21d.

Sum yearly, £8, 2s. 3d.

The second purparty thus:—

Thomas le Milner holds there mills and pays yearly £3, 6s. 8d.; item William de Thresk holds a messuage and four bovates of land and pays 26s.; John Maltster holds two bovates and a half and pays 18s.; the son of Adam holds 3 bovates and pays 21s.;

¹ Purparty is the share of an estate first held in common by parceners which, by partition, is allotted to any of them.

² Bovate is a quantity of land, about 15 acres—originally as much as an ox can plough in a year (from bos, an ox), also called an oxgang.

also of rent in the same vill 5s. 8d. ; John Husboyne holds a cottage and half a bovate and pays 3s. ; John Marchal holds a cottage and a croft and pays 4s. ; Thomas Parcor holds a cottage and pays 3s. ; Thomas Milner holds a messuage with a bovate of land and pays 12s. ; and Alis daughter of Elyn holds a cottage and pays 2s.

Sum yearly, £8, 1s. 4d.

The third purparty thus :—

John son of Benet holds there a messuage with a bovate and a half of land and pays yearly 15s. 9d. ; John Chaw holds a bovate and pays 8s. 9d. ; Roberd Milner holds a messuage with a bovate of land and pays 6s. 6d. ; Roberd Maynebird holds a messuage with 3 bovates and pays 28s. 8d. ; John de Carethorp holds a messuage with 4 bovates and pays 37s. ; Annes Toly holds a cottage with a bovate and pays 10s. 6d. ; Symound Pindir holds a cottage and pays 3s. 6d. ; John Stot pays a yearly rent of 2s. 3d. ; Walter Synier holds a cottage and pays 2s. ; John Webster holds a cottage and pays 2s. ; Ricard Swynehird holds a cottage and pays 2s. ; Perce Mason holds two cottages and pays 4s. ; John Hyne holds a cottage and pays 3s. ; Annes Luce holds a cottage and pays 2s. ; Emmot Turye, Turnepost, hold a cottage and pays 2s. 4d. ; William Kylburne holds a cottage and pays 2s. ; John Legget holds a cottage and pays 4s. ; Idon Wodkoc holds a cottage and pays 30d. ; Beton de Hupsland holds a cottage and pays 4s. ; Alayn Carreter holds a messuage and 3 bovates of land and pays 18s. 6d.

Sum yearly, £8, 1s. 3d.

Item, of the demesne lands and meadows (which are the lands of Westflayt, Stappilhowflayt and Merielflayt) the third part nearest to the "solayl" shall belong to the first purparty : another third part adjoining shall belong to the second purparty : and another third part, furthest from the "solayl," to the third purparty. And this third purparty, with the lands and tenants comprised therein as shewn in this indenture, as also the chamber at the end of the "salle" towards the east with the cellars beneath, the larder, the kitchen and the bakehouse with the curtilage are assigned by the bailiff of Richmond to Dame Blanche who was wife of Sir John Musters, as determined by lot cast upon the purparties on Wendnesday next before the feast of St Michael, in the 37th year of the reign of our lord the King [Edward III.].

No. 28.—GRANT OF LANDS AT HOWGRAVE—15th January
1365-6 (*Latin*).

Thomas, son of John de Thornbergh, grants to Gilbert, son of John de Thornbergh, the third part of a messuage and a bovate of land in the town and territory of Sutton, near Howgrave, those namely which he had of the gift of Roger Drepdeuele, to hold to him his heirs and assigns of the chief lord of the fee by the services due and of right accustomed. Witnesses :

Richard de Blacburne, Thomas, son of William, William, son of John, Richard de Feygherby and William Crepe. Dated at Sutton on Thursday next after the feast of St Hilary, A.D. 1365.

No. 29.—A FINE OF THE MANOR OF KIRKLINGTON—Michaelmas
1367 (*Latin*).

A fine levied in the King's court at Westminster, at the term of Michaelmas in the 41st year of King Edward III., before Robert de Thorp, William de Fynchedon, William de Wichyngham, Justices, between John Moubray of Kirtelyngton, knight, and Alexander, son of John Moubray, and Elizabeth his wife, of the manor of Kirtelyngton in Richmondshire. To hold to the said John for life, rendering yearly a rose at the feast of St John the Baptist, and after the death of the said John, to revert to the said Alexander and Elizabeth and the heirs of the said Elizabeth.

No. 30.—GRANT OF LANDS AT TRESWELL TO JOHN DE WANDESFORD
AND ELIZABETH, HIS WIFE—4th February 1370 (*Latin*).

Grant by John Moubray of Kirtelyngton, knight, to John de Wandesford and Elizabeth his wife of all his estate which he has in the lands and tenements of Tereswell in the county of Nottingham of the demise of Blanche, formerly the wife of John Musteyrs, knight. To hold to the said John and Elizabeth and the survivor of them, paying therefore to the said Blanche 100 shillings yearly. Dated at London, on Monday next after the Feast of the Purification of St Mary, in the 45th year of King Edward the Third.

No. 31.—GRANT OF A BURGAGE IN BARNARD CASTLE—19th April
1377 (*Latin*).

Grant by Joan de Werdale, formerly wife of John de Werdale of Castle Bernard, to Nicholas de Harewod and Thomas Sourale, chaplains, of a burgage situate in Castle Bernard in Markatgate Street, between the burgage of the lord Earl on the south and the burgage of Thomas del Spens on the north, to hold to them their heirs and assigns of the chief lords of the fee by the services thereout due and of right accustomed. Witnesses: Sir Robert de Langton, Sir John Chepmane and Sir John de Dalton, chaplains, John de Clifton and Alan de Quale. Dated at Bernards-

castell the Lord's day next before the Feast of St Mark the Evangelist, in the year 1377.

No. 32.—RELEASE OF A TENEMENT AT BARNARD CASTLE—18th
January 1384 (*Latin*).

Release and quit-claim by John de Harpham of York, walker, to Thomas le Bland of Stretford, of all his right in a tenement with a garden formerly belonging to William de Harpham his father in the town and territory of Bernardcastell, in which Agnes Lorett now dwells. Witnesses: William Dand, Alan de Qwhale, John Barker, Robert Soureale and Andrew Hauscolapeman. Dated at Bernardcastell on Monday next before the Feast of the Conversion of St Paul in the 8th year of King Richard the Second.

33.—EXEMPLIFICATION MADE 16th JULY 1411 OF THE RECORD OF A
QUARE IMPEDIT REGARDING THE ADVOWSON OF KIRKLINGTON
TRIED AT WESTMINSTER—Michaelmas 1386 (*Latin*).

Henry [IV.] by the grace of God, King of England and France and lord of Ireland. In a process in the court of the late King between Michael de la Pole, chivaler, and Alexander, Archbishop of York, John Wandesford and Elizabeth his wife, and William Faudon, chaplain, as to whether the said Archbishop, John, Elizabeth and William should allow the said Michael to present a fit person to the church of Kirtlyngton, till then vacant and (as he alleges) in his gift.

Pleas at Westminster before Robert Bealknap and his brethren, Justices of the King's Bench of the term of St Michael in the 8th year of Richard the Second after the conquest of England [1384], Roll cccxii. at York. The said Michael says that truly John de Musters was lord of Kirtlyngton and was seized of one messuage and one ox-gang of land in Kirtlyngton, to which the advowson of the church belonged; and in the time of King Edward the grandfather of the now king, had presented a certain man called Robert Musters, clerk, who was inducted by the Archdeacon of Richmond in time of Peace in the days of the same King Edward. The which John Musters afterwards gave and granted the above-named tenement, together with the right of presentation inherent to the said Michael, who was seized thereof. And afterwards a certain man called Alexander Moubray, formerly and at that time the husband of

the above-named Elizabeth, entered into that tenement and dispossessed Michael of the same. And after that, the church became vacant by the death of the said Robert, whereupon the same Alexander and Elizabeth presented a certain chaplain called William de Haulay who was admitted and inducted into the same by the Archdeacon of Richmond in the time of the same King Edward [III.]. Afterwards, Michael re-entered into possession of the tenement, and now that the church has become vacant, and is still so, by the death of William de Haulay, he contends that, being in possession of the above-named tenement, the advowson belongs to him ; and that the Archbishop, John and Elizabeth Wandesfords and William de Faudon have him unjustly hindered and damaged to the extent of one hundred pounds.

In support of his claim Michael produces a certain writing in these words: Know all men present and to come that I John Musters, lord of Kirtlyngton, knight, have given, granted, and confirmed to Sir Michael de la Pole, Knight, his heirs and assigns, one messuage and one ox-gang of land with their appurtenances in Kirtlyngton in the county of York, together with the advowson of the church of the said vill, which said messuage is situated near Keldeberg to the north of the aforesaid town of Kirtlyngton, and also the said ox-gang of land lies in the plains or open lands of the vill aforesaid which is called the ox-gang of Utterest, which William the son of Adam formerly enjoyed, and to which messuage and ox-gang of land the advowson of the church pertains. To hold the same premises together with the advowson to the aforesaid Sir Michael, his heirs and assigns, freely and quietly, well and peaceably of the chief Lords of the Fee by the services therefrom due and of right accustomed. I truly the said John and my heirs will warrant the same to the said Sir Michael his heirs and assigns against all men forever. In witness whereof I have to this present writing put my seal the witnesses thereto being Robert Lescrop, John de Grey, le Fitz-Thomas de Fencotes, Knt., William de Scurueton, Henry de Bellerby, William de Morton, Roger Coke of Kirtlyngton and many others. Dated at Kirtlyngton on Friday next after the feast of St Nicholas the Bishop in the reign of Edward Third after the conquest, the twenty-sixth year [9 December 1352].

The Archbishop, John and Elizabeth Wandesfords and William de Faudon appear by John Killyngale their attorney. The Archbishop depones that he is Metropolitan and supreme Ordinary in default of the Archdeacon of Richmond, who has usual jurisdiction for institution and

removal of clergy in the foresaid church, and that the Archdeacon, proceeding upon the presentation of John and Elizabeth had caused the said William de Faudon to be instituted and inducted, which being challenged in his (the Archbishop's) court had been found to be in due and proper ecclesiastical form.

Michael objects that he had presented to that church a certain man called John de Burton, his chaplain, immediately after the rectory became vacant by the death of William de Haulay which took place on the 22nd day of October in the seventh year of our present Lord the King [1383]. That John Pycote, proctor to the said John de Burton had handed the presentation to William Cawode, Vicar-General of the Archdeacon on the 25th of the same month of October, in the presence of Sir John Fareby, Canon of the Cathedral Church of York, and others. He alleges that immediately the Archbishop heard of it, he sent to John de Wandesford signifying his wish that William de Faudon, one of the Archbishop's own chaplains, might be preferred to the living, and he demands that the said Archbishop may answer, and so forth.

The Archbishop says that William de Faudon is a relation of the said John de Wandesford, who presented of his own will, and that after due investigation and process of challenging, it had appeared that the above-named John de Wandesford and Elizabeth his wife were the true patrons of that church, and as well from the right of gift as from the capacity of William de Faudon, the Archdeacon according to his office had admitted William and caused him to be instituted and inducted.

Also the said John and Elizabeth did not know that the advowson ever did belong to the tenements named, and that long before the said John de Musters had any share in the advowson of the church, a certain man called Robert de Musters was seized of that advowson as of fee and right, and had presented to the church one John Musters, his clerk, who was admitted and instituted into the same in time of Peace in the days of Edward the King, the son of King Henry, by the then Archdeacon of Richmond. And the same Robert further appointing the advowson to William his son and heir, the said William had afterwards granted the same advowson to a certain man called Robert de Musters his brother, to have and to hold the same for the life of him the said Robert; and brings here into court a certain writing which witnesses this, bearing date at Kirtlyngton Saturday next after the feast of St Lawrence

in the sixth year of the reign of Lord Edward, late King of England.¹ And after the church had become vacant by the death of the foresaid John de Musters the same Robert de Musters exercised his right by presenting to the church a certain person called William de Musters his clerk, who also was admitted and inducted by the Archdeacon in the time of King Edward, grandfather of the now King. And later, William, the son of Robert, by a writing here brought into Court, under the name of William de Musters, lord of Kirtlyngton, granted the reversion of the advowson (that is to say after the death of his brother Robert), amongst other tenements, to certain people called John the son of Robert de Musters, and Alice his wife and to the heirs between them begotten, for default of which the advowson to remain to the right heirs of John the son of Robert for ever. Now, Robert de Musters died, and after his death the church became vacant by the resignation of the before-mentioned William de Musters, chaplain, upon which John, the son of Robert and Alice, in virtue of the above-named entail had presented Walter Calveton who at his presentation was admitted in the lifetime of the said William and inducted by the Archdeacon, also in the time of the same King Edward. And after the church had become vacant by the death of the same Walter, John and Alice had again presented to the living (as Michael truly says) a certain clerk called Robert de Musters who was in turn admitted by the Archdeacon of Richmond in the days of King Edward [III.]. Furthermore, John and Alice had appointed the advowson to one Henry de Musters their son and heir and to Elizabeth the grand-daughter of the last-named John. Which Elizabeth was married to Alexander de Moubray, and after the church had become vacant by the death of the foresaid Robert de Musters, a controversy arose at that time between the same Michael and Alexander Moubray and Elizabeth, touching the patronage. Written papers and other evidences were heard and read on both sides, and for that it then seemed to Michael that he had not the right of presentation. William de Haulay, clerk, was at that time preferred to the living by Humphrey de Carleton² upon the presentation of Alexander and Elizabeth Mowbrays (in right of Elizabeth) in the time of King Edward, the present king's grandfather. And they bring here into court authentic letters of

¹ In this case Edward II. is meant. See No. 265, par. 8.

² Humphrey de Cherleton or Carleton was Archdeacon of Richmond from 1359 to 1382, but was not personally installed until 1363.

the said Archdeacon Humphrey witnessing this, signed with his own seal, which some time later the above-named Alexander had gone and taken with him beyond the sea. There is also exhibited a writing by which William de Musters, lord of Kirtlyngton, had given to the same John and Alice and to the heirs of their bodies living 22 messuages and the third part of one messuage and 36 oxgangs and 4 acres of land in the vill of Kirtlyngton and other vills whereof the messuage and oxgang in question are parcel. Thereafter John Mowbray in the name of Elizabeth, and with the acquiescence of the said Michael, had entered into possession of these same premises to which by the declaration of Michael the advowson of the church is supposed to belong. And John de Wandesford and Elizabeth say that Alexander died, after whose death Elizabeth married the same John de Wandesford; and the church being now void by the death of William de Haulay, they contend that the right of presentation belongs to them. Further, they allege that Michael was in possession of the messuage and oxgang at the time William de Hanlay was instituted and inducted and that neither Alexander nor John de Moubray had dis-seized him until a later day. The presentation had been made by John and Elizabeth Wandesfords to William de Faudon on 26th November in the seventh year of the present king [1383]. The Archbishop says that he did not call John de Wandesford to the presentation of William de Faudon, which presentation emanated solely from Wandesford himself, and of this he puts himself upon the country.

At the octave of Saint Hilary, Michael answers that in the writing above produced which William, who was the son of Robert de Musters, had granted to John and Alice and to the heirs of John in tail, no mention is made of the advowson of the church. Also, whereas it is alleged that John and Alice had jointly presented Walter de Calveton in the lifetime of William de Musters, clerk, son of Robert, he says that the presentation was made by John alone, and that, after the death of William—and this he is ready to verify. Also, William de Haulay was not admitted with any assent of his, the said Michael's, nor did he agree to John de Moubray entering into the messuage and oxgang to which the advowson belongs, neither had it ever seemed to him that he had not the title and power of presentation, but the contrary thereof in all things. Further, whereas John and Elizabeth say that Alexander had not dispossessed him, the said Michael, of the premises in question until after the presentation to William de Haulay, he says that he had already been dispossessed before

that presentation, and this he desires may be inquired into by his country.

It is ordered that the sheriff do cause to come hither [to York] twelve men from the vicinity of Kirtlyngton for due trial which, after some delay, was accomplished by John de Dent, bailiff of the liberty of Richmond, who is a knight. The matter was thereafter successively postponed until three weeks from Easter, then till the fifteenth day of the Holy Trinity—to the fifteenth day of Saint John the Baptist—to the octave of Saint Michael—and to the morrow of All Souls, when the law was laid that the aforesaid imparlance should be adjourned until this day, to wit until the morrow of the purification of the Blessed Mary in the ninth year of the reign of the lord the King. At which hearing it was again postponed, first until fifteen days from the Day of Easter, then to the fifteenth day of the Trinity, and finally to this day of Saint Michael [*i.e.* in the 10th year of Richard the Second]—when the jurors chosen by the consent of the parties to this trial say upon their oaths that Alexander Moubray and Elizabeth then his wife had not dispossessed Michael of the messuage and oxgang until after the institution and the induction of William de Haulay—that the church of Kirtlyngton is worth by the year, according to the real value thereof fifty marks, and that it became vacant by the death of the aforesaid William de Haulay, late parson thereof, on 21st day of October in the 7th year of the present king's reign. And because that church lately was filled by a certain man called William Mounkton, now the parson thereof at the collation of Alexander, Archbishop of York, by reason of a lapse of time, Therefore it is adjudged that the said John de Wandesford and Elizabeth may recover their presentation against the aforesaid Michael, and for the loss of the value of the same for two years, 100 marks—for that half a year elapsed from the time of the vacancy until the filling of the church by the Archbishop in consequence of lapse of time.

Know that we have taken the tenour of the record and process above written at the request of John Wandesford, son and heir of John Wandesford, son and heir of the within named John and Elizabeth Wandesfords, to be exemplified by these presents. In witness whereof we have caused these letters to be made patent. Witness, myself at Westminster, the sixteenth day of July in the twelfth year of our reign.

Extracted by

Great Seal of Henry IV.

Nicholas Wymbysh } Clerks.
Robert Mouter }

No. 34.—THE WILL OF WILLIAM WANDESFORD—Dated 20th November 1391, proved at York, 2nd December 1391 (*Latin*).

In the name of God, Amen. I, William de Wandesford, sound in mind though weak in body do make my testament as follows: Firstly, I bequeath my soul to Almighty God and St Mary, and my body to be buried in the Church of St John the Baptist at Tereswell, with my best bed by way of my mortuary. Item, I leave to Sir Thomas Teynton to celebrate a Trental¹ for me iij*s* iiij*d*. Item, I leave three pounds of wax to be burned around my body. Item, I leave to John de Preston two gowns, one of divers colours, the other blue. Item, I leave to John, son of John de Wandesford, a new gown of "green motley" with its hood. Item, I leave to John de Efton a long gown which is at Westwicke. Item, I leave to William de Faudon² a russet gown furred with lamb skin. Item, I leave to John de Collyingham, chaplain, an entire bed with two pairs of sheets and one pair of cloth o' lak, and they are at Westwicke. Item, I leave to John de Wandesford, my uncle, an ox. Item, I leave my principal beast at Westwicke for my mortuary there. Item, I leave to Isabel, wife of John de Preston, an ox and a horse. Item, I leave to the said Isabel v*s* viij*d* which John de Calkode owes me. Item, I leave to Serle of Westwicke four shillings. Item, I leave to William Grayne of the same four shillings. Item, I leave to friar Henry of Longeston, to pray for me, twenty pence. Item, I leave to Sir Robert de Stokes, chaplain, to pray for me 12*d*. Item, I will that a certain deed of feofment of the manor of Westwike and of all my messuages, tenements and rents in the city of York and outside in the same county made to John de Wandesford and other feoffees stand in its strength and force. Item, I will that a certain deed of release and quit-claim by me made of all messuages, tenements and rents in the city of York in Conyngstreet, Kergate and Hoserlane to John Wandesford my uncle, to him his heirs and assigns, with clause of warranty, be faithfully observed because the said John de Wandesford swore upon the Holy Evangels of God in presence of many faithworthy persons that he would faithfully pay my debts yearly out of the rents and profits of my said tenements, the reprises of the said messuages and tenements excepted—if it happen that he peacefully possess the said messuages, tenements and rents ;

¹ Trental = Tringintalia, a set of thirty masses.

² He was rector of Kirklington, and a relative of the testator.

and when my said debts shall have been paid, the said John de Wandesford swore also that he and his heirs would faithfully find a chaplain to celebrate for me and my ancestors for the term of six years fully to be completed; and for this reason I will and bequeath that all the tenements and messuages which were mine in Conyngstreet, Kergate and Hoserlane in the city of York aforesaid remain for ever to the said John de Wandesford of Kirtlyngton, his heirs and assigns according to the force and effect of the said writing of release. Item, I give and bequeath to the said John de Wandesford ten marks of good money which I owe him by my bond. Item, I give and bequeath to the said John de Wandesford three pounds of good money which I owe him without bond. Item, the residue of my goods I give and bequeath to the saids John de Wandesford of Kirtlyngton and John de Collyingham, chaplain, to dispose for my soul as they will answer before the Great Judge. And for the faithful performance and accomplishment of this my will I make, constitute and appoint the said John de Wandesford, my uncle, and the said John de Collyingham, chaplain, my executors by these presents, sealed with my seal. Dated at Tereswell on Monday in the feast of St Edmund, King and Martyr, in the fifteenth year of King Richard the Second after the Conquest of England.

Proved at York and Probate granted to John de Wandesford, executor, 2nd December 1391.

No. 35.—LETTERS COMPULSORY BY POPE URBAN VI. AT THE SUIT OF WILLIAM FAUDON, RECTOR OF KIRKLINGTON—Dated at Rome, 30th July 1389 (*Latin*).

Thomas de Ambrevilla, doctor of laws, canon of Liege, chaplain of our lord the Pope, auditor specially deputed by our same lord the Pope to hear a cause between the within written parties, to all and singular lord abbots, priors, provosts, deans, archdeacons, etc., canons and rectors of parochial churches whether curate or non-curate, etc., throughout the city and diocese of York, and to all to whom our present letters shall come, greeting in the Lord. Know ye that with due reverence we have recently received from the most holy father in Christ the lord Urban the sixth by divine providence pope, a certain commission and schedule of supplication containing the tenor which follows: William de Faudon, parochial rector of the church of Kyrtyngton in the diocese of York supplicates your holiness, in regard to an appeal in a cause between him and William

de Munketon, a priest of the same diocese, and in opposition also to the reverend father Alexander, formerly lord Archbishop of York and Masters William Chawood and William Irby vicars-general successively of Sirs John Bacon and John Waltham, Archdeacons of Richmond, touching the said parochial church and certain processes or sequestration of fruits—that you may think right to commit the matter to one of the lords Auditors of Causes in the sacred Apostolic palace, with power of citing the parties, etc. And this notwithstanding that causes of this kind devolve not perchance by their nature upon the Roman Court, nor necessarily to be decided in the same. Upon this commission and schedule of supplication was written in another and altogether dissimilar handwriting, the mandate of our lord the pope in these words, “Let Master Thomas de Ambrevilla hear the parties cited as is sought, and let him do justice.” In virtue of which commission a day and hour below noted was appointed by us at the instance of a discreet man John de Scrivan in the Roman Court, proctor of Sir William de Faudon, Master Richard Drayton also in the Roman Court being proctor for the said Sir William de Munketon, which day and hour coming, Master John de Scrivan appeared before us but Master Richard Drayton on the other side appeared not and was accused of contumacy. The said John de Scrivan then complained that certain officials, ecclesiastical and secular in the city and diocese of York detain and keep amongst their archives certain instruments and muniments touching the present cause which are essential to Sir William de Faudon for clearing the merits of the case. We therefore (considering that it is the duty of a good judge to examine all things diligently lest by concealing the rights of the parties justice should fail and truth be overshadowed), by the apostolic authority which we exercise in this behalf warn all to whom our present letters are directed, under pain of excommunication, that within six days from the sight of these presents you do require and caution the foresaid persons who are detaining the documents that within fifteen days of receiving your requisition they do hand over such original writings or else true transcripts thereof authenticated in such form that the Roman Court can place full confidence in them, to the aforesaid Sir William Faudon or his proctor to be exhibited to us on our substitute. But if ye, he or they shall have not executed these things or shall have done anything contrary as by deceit or fraud in the said premises, not obeying our (nay, rather the apostolic) commands, we pass sentence of excommunication in these writings against you or them. In faith of which thing we have ordered this public instru-

ment to be subscribed and published by Bernard the notary and to be strengthened by the affixing of our common seal. Given and done at Rome, in the apostolic palace where justice is dispensed in the year 1389 from the birth of Our Lord on Friday 30th of the month of July in the twelfth year of the pontificate of the most holy father in Christ, Urban VI. Present there the worthy masters Andrew, son of James de Scrole notary public and our scribe, and Arnold Baker of Dynslaken, Clerks, of the dioceses of Treves and Cologne.

I Bernard son of Henry of Dynslaken notary public and clerk of the aforesaid Thomas the Auditor personally assisted at the petition of the above-written letters compulsory, and I saw and heard these things so done. I have therefore made this public instrument and reduced it into public form with my accustomed sign and name, together with the affixing of the seal of the said lord Auditor, being required so to do. And as to a stroke made through the 23rd line and to the middle of the 24th line that appears to Master Bernard to have been committed in error.

Seal.

36.—RELEASE OF CERTAIN LANDS TO JOHN DE WANDESFORD—
Ascensio[n]tide 1392 (*Latin*).

Release and quitclaim by Thomas de Teynton rector of the church of Broughton in Craven, John de Leeks and John de Ponteland, chaplains, to John de Wandesford of Kyrtlyngton of all their right and claim in those lands and tenements in Westwyk and Kyrtlyngton near Ripon, the city of York and its suburbs, Kyllynghale, Dalton, Neushum, Ripon, Whetheton, Helthwayt, Knaresburgh and Langtoft which the said John de Wandesford, John and Brian his sons and they lately had of the gift and feofment of William son and heir of William de Wandesford. Witnesses: John de Pleslay and John atte home of Tereswell, John German of South Leverton, Robert Brennand of the same and John de Croftes of Stretton. Dated at Tereswell on Friday in the morrow of the Ascension in the 15th year of King Richard the Second.

No. 37.—GRANT IN TAIL OF THE MANOR OF HIPSWELL TO ALAN
FULTHORP AND ALICE HIS WIFE—April 1391 (*Latin*).

Robert de Witton and Thomas Sourale, chaplains, grant to Alan de Fulthorp and Alice his wife their manor in Hyppeswell in the county of

Richmond, together with service of the free tenants appertaining to the same, namely John de Burgh, John Hudson, Robert Senroll and Elizabeth his wife, and with the reversion of a certain close called the Bowclose which John de Burgh holds for life of the grant of the said Alan for two marks yearly, which manor, etc. the grantors hold of the gift and feofment of the same Alan, and which are now to be held by Alan and Alice and the heirs of their bodies lawfully begotten, of the chief lord of the fee by the services thereout due and accustomed. They also grant to the said Alan and Alice and the heirs of their bodies as above an annual rent of two marks issuing out of the said Bowclose; and should Alan and Alice die without such heirs then all the above-named subjects to remain to the right heirs of the said Alan for ever. Witnesses: John de Friethbank, Robert de Bland, Nicholas Taverner, Nicholas Blakeburn and Thomas Forster of Rychemond. Dated at Hyppeswell in the 14th year of King Richard the Second in the month of April.

No. 38.—GRANT OF COMMON OF PASTURE IN HUDSWELL TO CERTAIN PERSONS—1st April 1403 (*Latin*).

Whereas a controversy arose between the Abbot and Convent of St Mary at York on the one part and Sir Henry Fitzhugh, lord of Ravenswath, Roger de Swilyngton, Knight, and Joan his wife, John de Burgh of Burgh, Alicia, widow of John de Richmond, Thomas de Merkyngfeld, Margaret de Richmond, William de Huddeswell, Esquire, John Hildiard master of the hospital of St Agatha near Richmond, John de Cleseby master of the hospital of St Nicholas near Richmond, John Clerionet of Richmond junior, John de Bellerby de Richmond senior, Walter Blome of Richmond and Margaret his wife, Richard Mersk, clerk, John Wishered of Huddeswell and Margaret his wife, William Henrison of Richmond, Richard de Mecryngham of Richmond and Juliana his wife, Peter de Huddeswell of Northallerton, Joan daughter of Thomas Fitzwilliam of Essex, John Frithbanke of Manfeld, Thomas Porter of Richmond, Richard Pacock of Huddeswell and Joan his wife, John Thomson of Huddeswell, William Wawayn of Spenythorn, Robert de Stodehow, Thomas Ward of Westhawkeswell and Agnes his wife, John, son of William de Langton, Alan Fulthorp of Hippseswell and John de Briggs of Richmond of the other part, inasmuch as all the last-named claimed common of pasture in Bordelmore in Huddeswell pertaining to their free tenement in the same town, in con-

sequence of which controversy the said Abbot prosecuted a writ of dis-seisin against the said persons before William Gascoigne and Thomas Tildesay justices of assize and obtained a verdict that the said pasture of Bordelmore was a several pasture of the said Abbot and his predecessors from time immemorial. Now the said Abbot and Convent grant unto all these persons and all other free tenants in Huddeswell that they may have common of pasture for their cattle, "levant and couchant," in the said town on the northern part of the moor, within the limits here expressed, etc. Dated 1st April 1403. Seal of Chapter.

No. 39.—GRANT OF THE LORDSHIP OF FULTHORPE IN TAIL—
21st June 1415 (*Latin*).

Grant in tail whereby Robert de Crathorn, clerk, parson of the church of Crathorn and John de Leventon, parish chaplain of Eggysclyff grant to Thomas de Fulthorp, son and heir of Alan de Fulthorp and Margaret, daughter of Thomas de Crathorn and wife of the said Thomas de Fulthorp, the lordship of Fulthorp which they have of the gift and feofment of the same Thomas in Fulthorp and Grendon in the bishopric of Durham to hold to the said Thomas and Margaret and the heirs of their bodies of the chief lords of the fee by the services thereout due and accustomed, for ever. And should they die without heirs of their bodies, the remainder to the right heirs of the said Thomas for ever. Witnesses: Robert Conyers, knight, Thomas de Langton, Thomas Crathorn, John Killyngale and Robert de Horneby. Dated 21st June 3rd year of King Henry the Fifth.

No. 40.—ENTAIL OF CARTHORP AND BISHOPBURTON—30th August
1423 (*Latin*).

Deed of Feofment by John de Carethorp to John de Ask, John Ellerkar, Stephen Haitefeld, Robert Ruddestane, William Nesfeld, Robert Santon, William Hungate, Richard Hungate and Thomas Neuport whereby he enfeoffs his manors of Carethorp and Bisshopburton and certain lands and tenements in Ruddestane and Thorp, to the end that the said feoffees re-enfeoff the said John de Carethorp and Alice his wife in the said premises. To hold to them and the heirs of their bodies lawfully begotten, so that if it happen the said John and Alice die without heirs male, then all the said manors, etc., shall remain to Elizabeth their daughter and the heirs of her body lawfully begotten for ever. And if it

happen the said John de Carethorp die before the said re-enfeoffment be made in and to the said Alice, then Alice should be enfeoffed in an equivalent estate in the same manors, etc., as if she had been jointly enfeoffed with him in form aforesaid, so that after the death of the said Alice without an heir male of them two, the said manors, etc., shall remain to the said Elizabeth as above. Dated at Carethorpe, 30th August 1423.

No. 41.—GRANT OF LANDS IN KIRKLINGTON—25th March 1431
(*Latin*).

Grant in fee farm by Thomas de Carethorpe of Thorneburgh and Alice his daughter and heiress to John Tomlynson of Westanfeld and Isabel his wife of those three acres of land in the field and territory of Kyrteyngton which they have of the gift and demise of Henry de Carethorpe, father of the said Thomas. To hold to the said John and Isabel for a term of ten years from the feast of Pentecost next to come, at a yearly rent of 2s. 11d. Dated in the feast of Palms in the 9th year of the reign of King Henry the Sixth.

No. 42.—GRANT OF LANDS AT NORTON CONYERS—10th April 1431
(*Latin*).

Thomas Pikthorpe of Ranyngton and Alice his wife grant to John Pikthorpe their son, all their lands, tenements, etc., in the territory of Norton Conyers in Howgrave; also a rent of eight shillings out of a tenement formerly Alan Wylkynson's in the vill of Howgrave, which lands and rent belong to the said Alice by right of inheritance. Witnesses: John Grene, Thomas Grene, William de Hall, John Wache and John Boclere. Dated at Norton, 10th April in the 9th year of King Henry the Sixth.

No. 43.—THE USES OF A FEOFFMENT OF HIPSWELL BY THOMAS
FULTHORPE—Trinity, 1432.

Indenture made at Hyppeswell on Friday next before Trinity Sunday, 10th year of King Henry the Sixth, between Thomas Fulthorp of Barnard Castell and Christopher Conyers, William Burgh, Gy Fayrefax and Robert Crathorne, clerk, witnessing that the said Thomas has enfeoffed them their heirs and assigns in the manor of Hyppeswell; nevertheless he wishes them to re-enfeof him again when required, and that they pay yearly to Alyson, mother of the said Thomas, 17 marks out of

the profits of the said manor during her life, the remainder of the said profits for Margaret his wife, and his children unto the time his heir is twenty-one. When that time comes, they are to enfeof the said heir in the said manor. His wife and children are to have the manor of Stretforth to the time the heir comes of age, provided she remain unmarried; else all the profit to his children. When of age, the heir to be enfeofed as above. In case the said Thomas die not seized in the manor of Hyppeswell, then the said feoffees are to sell wood and timber to the value of 100 marks towards the marriage of his daughter Elizabeth, and that the said Margaret have all lands in the bishopric of Durham, that is to say Fulthorpe Gryndone, in Foxden and in Frostiole during her life, with remainder to the right heirs of the said Thomas. And if the said Margaret agree with the heir of the said Thomas Fulthorp as to rent in the bishopric of Durham when he comes of age, as the manor of Stretford comes to that, then the said Margaret to have Stretford for life, otherwise to the heirs for ever. Witnesses: Henry Burgh, Robert Butler, William Wettye and Thomas Grethede.

No. 44.—RELEASE TO JOHN WANDESFORD AND ANOTHER OF LANDS, ETC. IN KIRKLINGTON—8th December 1435 (*Latin*).

Quit claim from William Smelt of Topclyf, to John Wandesford of Kirtlyngton, esquire, and Thomas Swething, parson of the church of Bentham, of all the lands, tenements, etc. in Kirtlyngton which they have of his gift by deed. Witnesses: Christopher Conyers, Thomas Mountfort, William Routhe, William Plungar, parson of the church of Kirtlyngton, Robert Patrik, Hugh Smyth of Sutton Holgrave, etc. Dated at Kirtlyngton, on Tuesday next after the feast of the conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary 14th year of Henry the Sixth.

No. 45.—RELEASE OF LANDS AT HOWGRAVE—15th January 1438 (*Latin*).

Release and quit claim by John Williamson of Topclyf in favour of John Maunby, chaplain, and Richard Thornburgh, of all his right in those lands, tenements, etc. in the town and territory of Sutton Holgrave, which he lately held jointly with John Wath and Richard Ferrour, of the gift and feofment of Robert Wryghtson of Melmoreby and Richard Smelt of Synderby. Witnesses: William Tempest and Roger Warde, knights, Richard Weltden, Robert Skelton and Walter Halyfax. Dated 15th January 17th year of King Henry the Sixth.

No. 46.—RELEASE OF A MESSUAGE IN RICHMOND—24th June 1445
(*Latin*).

Release and quit claim by Nicholas Payntour, clerk, son and heir of Richard Payntour, late of Richmond, to William Bell of Richmond, bower, his heirs and assigns of all his right and claim in a messuage in the town of Richmond near the bridge lying between the messuage of Agnes Bennok on the north, and the water of Swale on the south. Dated 24th June in the 23rd year of King Henry the Sixth.

No. 47.—BOND OF FEALTY (?) BY THOMAS FULTHORP—*temp. Henry VI.*

[*Half of this document is gone.*] It appears to be an indenture dated 28th July year of the reign of King Henry the Sixth, whereby Thomas Fulthorp, son and heir of Thomas Fulthorp of Barnard Castell, agrees to be aid and counsel to Sir Thomas , and to do him service for the term of his life, receiving 40s. a year for such service. At all times when required, Fulthorp undertakes to resort to the said Sir Thomas to counsel and do him service.

No. 48.—A FEOFMENT OF THE MANOR OF KIRKLINGTON—4th April
1463 (*Latin*).

Deed of feofment from James Strangweys, knight, Christopher Conyers, Ranulph Pygot and William Burgh to Thomas Mountfort, John Pygot and Richard Pygot, junior, of the manor of Kyrtlyngton, and all the lands and tenements in the towns of Kyrtlyngton, Synderby and Thekeston, within the liberty of Richmond in the county of York, which they lately with others now deceased had of the grant of John Wandesford of Kyrtlyngton. To hold for ever of the chief lords of the fee by the services thereout due and accustomed.

The grantors make Thomas Wandesford, Robert Ayskauyth, chaplain, and Richard Power their attorneys to deliver seisin to the grantees. Dated 4th April 3rd year of Edward IV.

Seal.

Seal.

Seal.

Seal.

No. 49.—RELEASE OF LANDS AT HOWGRAVE—10th January 1468
(*Latin*).

Release and quit claim by John Hewyk, cousin and heir of Alice Dorme, to William Faxhede of all his right and claim in a messuage and

twenty acres of land in Howgrave near Sutton which formerly belonged to Thomas Dorme, father of the said Alice, to hold to him; his heirs and assigns for ever. Witnesses: Guy Fayrfax, George Sowleby and Christopher Wandesford. Dated 10th January, 8th year of the reign of King Edward the Fourth.

No. 50.—EXCHANGE OF LANDS AT HIPSWELL BETWEEN ALAN
FULTHORP AND YORK ABBEY—12th March 1476 (*Latin*).

Grant from Thomas, Abbot of the monastery of St Mary without the walls of the city of York and the convent of the same, and the Prior of St Martin's near Richmond, to Alan Fulthorp of Hippleswell, esquire, of a close in the town or territory of Hippleswell called Barton Garth and three roods of meadow belonging to the same close; also a path near the ground of the said Abbot and Convent called the cotebanke for his beasts to go and return from his manor of Hippleswell to a certain water or weir called Sandbek, to hold for ever; also they quit-claimed to the said Alan the common pasture for 260 sheep and 40 oxen in Hippleswell.

For this the said Alan gave to the said Abbot and Convent and the said Prior certain closes of his moor containing 50 acres lying on the northern bound of the Moor of Hippleswell between a close called Shirwynclose on the west and a way called Middelham-way on the east, and abutting on the Hippleswell moor towards the south and upon a water-course called Depedale near the Brokez towards the north; and also a convenient way on his land from the land of the said Abbot and Prior to the said closes for the beasts and carts of the said Prior; also a piece of land called the Holme, lying between his close called the Bowclose on the south and another close of the said Abbot and Prior call Bordelclose on the north, as it lies on either side of the Sandbeke, reserving to the said Alan and his heirs, a way to his stone quarry for carrying away stones for his own building, so that such carrying away be done between the feasts of the Assumption and the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary; also a way for carriages and carts through the middle of his manor or lordship of Hippleswell from Colburn up to Richmond and the said Priory or elsewhere; also another way between Scotton and Richmond and the said Priory so that two carts or wains might meet in each way if necessary.

Thomas Mountforte, senior, and William Burghe, esquire, are constituted attorneys to deliver seisin. Dated at York 12th March in the

seventeenth year of King Edward IV. Witnesses : Thomas Mounteforte, Roger Aske and William Burghe, esquires.

Seal of Chapter.

No. 51.—SPECIFICATION AND AGREEMENT FOR BUILDING A NEW
MANOR HOUSE—28th July 1484.

This indenture made ye xxviiij daye of July in the secunde yere of ye Reigne of our Sovraine lorde Kyngge Richarde ye thirde betwix John Wandesforde esquier on thatt oon partye And John Wryght of Richmonde, John Percor and William Richardeson, Wryghtes on that oyer partye, bereth wittenesse yat ye forsaide John Wandesforde hath agreede with ye forsaide John Wryght, John Percor and William Richardeson for ye makynge of ane new place of sqware contenyng xvij yerds and di yerde in the lengthe and x yerds in brede, within ye which place of sqware shalbe contenede Two parlores with oon w^ddraght, oon Pantre, oon Buttre, oon larder or two, fowre Chaumbers two w^t draghts and oon Kechyn, to be made sufficiently and fynshede in all maner of wryghtnote upon ye costs and charges of ye forsaide wryghts, excepte oon lawe baye wyndowe ye which shalbe made at ye costs of ye forsaide John Wandesforde. And also it is agreede yat ye forsaide John Wandesforde shall content and paye unto ye forsaide wryghts for ye makynge of ye forsaide place vjli. xiijs. iiijd. And also for the fullyllyng of ye forsaide bargayn upon ye wryghts partye ichon of thame stands bownden for other unto ye forsaide John Wandesforde. In wittenesse wherof ye partyes above-saide to ye presenties of thies indenture entre changeably hath set ye seales. Geven ye daye and yere abovesaide.

No. 52.—PAPAL LETTER REGARDING RALPH WANDISFURTH HIS
ADMISSION TO HOLY ORDERS—12th September 1490 (*Latin*).

Letter of Pope Innocent VIII. referring to the official of the diocese of York a petition of Ralph Wandisfurth *alias* Northend, scholar of the said diocese, praying to be admitted to Holy Orders notwithstanding his defect in birth (illegitimacy) and authorising the official to grant a dispensation if he saw fit. Dated at Rome, St Peter's, 12th September 1490, in the 7th year of Our Pontificate. Signed M. Robini and sealed with the Bulla or leaden seal of Innocent VIII.

[This letter is printed in full in Whitaker's *Hist. Richm.*, II. 163.]

No. 53.—THE WILL OF ROGER WANDESFORD—22nd February 1495
(*Latin*).

In dei nomine, Amen. The twenty-second day of the month of february Anno domini Millessimo CCCC^{mo} nonagesimo quinto, I Roger Wandesford of Kyrtyngton, of sound mind and perfect memory do make my testament on this manner. Firstly I leave and commend my soul to God omnipotent, to the blessed Virgin Mary and to all the Saints of heaven my body to be buried in the parish church of Kyrtyngton. Also I give and leave my best beast for my mortuary. All the rest of my goods, my debts paid and funeral expenses made, I give to my executors underwritten that they may dispose thereof in the best way for the health of my soul. And I appoint as executors of this my will John Wandesford and Thomas Wandesford my brothers. In witness of which thing I have affixed my seal in the presence of these witnesses : John Ratclyff, gent, Thomas Dekane, John Geffrayson, John Thwaytes, chaplain, Henry Rudstane and others, in the year and month abovesaid. Proved 20th April 1496.

No. 54.—GRANT OF THE MANOR OF KIRKLINGTON, ETC., TO
CERTAIN PERSONS—19th September 1496 (*Latin*).

Grant from John Wandesford of Kyrtyngton, esquire, to Christopher Warde, knight, William Conyers, Edward Musgrave, John Thwaites, senior, Edward Thwaites, John Norton, senior, Brian Stapylton, John Norton, junior, William Aske, Nicholas Gyrlington,¹ esquires, George Wandesford and John Thwaytes, chaplains, of his manors of Kyrtyngton, Westwyke, Themylby, Estheslarton and Lutton, with the advowson of the church of Kyrtyngton, and all his tenements, rents, etc., in Kyrtyngton, Yarnwyke, Thexton, Exilby, Synderby, Pykhal, Roxby, Sutton Holgrave, Melmorby, Rypon, Westwyke, Themylby, Estheslarton, Lutton and Killyngall, in the county of York. To hold for ever. Witnesses: Wm. Gascoigne, Robert Plompton, and Peter Medylton, knights; Roger Aske, and Wm. Burghe. Dated at Kyrtyngton, 19th September 12th Henry VII.

No. 55.—RELEASE OF THE SUBJECTS OF THE LAST GRANT—2nd
November 1496 (*Latin*).

Quitclaim by Christopher Warde, Kt., and Edward Musgrave, esquire, to John Wandesford of Kyrtyngton, esquire, of the manors of Kyrtyngton,

¹ Nicholas Girtlington married the heiress of Montford of Hackforth.

Westwyke, Estheslarton and Themylby, and all lands, rents, services, etc. in Kyrtlyngton, Yarnwyke, Thexton, Exilby, Synderby, Pykhall, Roxby, Sutton Holgrave, Melmorby, Rypon, Westwycke, Themylby, Estheslarton, Lutton and Kylllyngall, in the county of York. Witnesses: Robert Wywell, and John Ratclyff, gentlemen, John Symson, yeoman, and John Thwaytes, chaplain. Dated at Gewyndale the 2nd November, 12th Henry VII.

Seal.

Seal.

No. 56.—ADMISSION OF THOMAS WANDESFORD AND MARGARET HIS WIFE AS MEMBERS OF THE CONFRATERNITY OF SS. CHRISTOPHER AND GEORGE OF YORK—14th June 1500 (*Latin*).

Thomas Daylyour, Master of the confraternity of St Christopher and St George of York to all to whom these presents shall come. After reciting that Pope Nicholas, in the year 1450, had granted liberty to this fraternity to appoint a confessor or confessors who might grant them absolution as sincere penitents, and also in the hour of death, with special indulgence and other matters: reciting also an indulgence of Pope Sixtus to the said fraternity in the year 1476—proceeds, know all of ye that I the Master or Warden aforesaid, according to the praiseworthy custom of the said guild hitherto used, have admitted our beloved in Christ Thomas Wandesford, esquire, and Margaret his wife as brother and sister of the said confraternity or guild, and into participation of the papal indulgence aforesaid and of the other indulgences, masses, prayers, vigils, abstinences, alms and other boons granted to the brethren and sisters of the said guild, &c.

Pope Alexander the Sixth confirmed all the privileges abovesaid. Dated at York 14th June 1500.

The above is partly illuminated with blue and red capitals. There is a good seal depicting the two saints standing beneath architectural canopies. Saint George is shewn in his usual attitude of slaying the dragon with a spear.

No. 57.—REPLEVIN TOUCHING A COMPLAINT BY THOMAS WANDESFORTH—25th January 1510 (*Latin*).

William Conyers, knight, lord le Conyers, bailiff of the honour or liberty of Richmond to John Walker, bailiff of Halykeld and the bailiff or constable of the town or village of Tanefeld.

Whereas Thomas Wandesforth, esquire, found pledges to prosecute his suit against divers tenants or serjeants of the lord Fitzhugh who took and unjustly detain certain of his goods and chattles—I command you to cause the same to be replevied without delay, and that you take pledges for the appearance of the said tenants and serjeants at the next chief court after the date hereof to answer the said Thomas Wandesforth, and to certify the names of the pledges. Dated at the castle of Richmond 25th January in the 2nd year of King Henry the Eighth.

No. 58.—EXCHANGE OF LANDS BETWEEN EASBY ABBEY AND CHRISTOPHER FULTHORP—6th February 1522.

Deed of Exchange, dated 6th February 1522, between Robert, abbot of the monastery of St Agatha beside Richmond, and the convent of the same, of the one part, and Christopher Fulthrope, esquire, and John his son and heir of the other part shews that in consequence of disputes and controversies, Rauff Rookeby, Cristofer Burgh, Thomas Fulthrope and Richard Sygeswyke were chosen arbitrators, and the following was agreed upon. The said Christopher grants unto the said abbot and convent and their successors his lands of inheritance in Huddeswell as well as those he has of William Burghe deceased, in recompence or exchange of lands of the said Abbot in Hyppeswell (the Abbot's woods within Hyppeswell excepted, and reserved to the said Abbot for ever). And the said Abbot and convent grant to the said Christopher their lands in Hyppeswell, reserving the woods and the way going over the water of Swaile to a yaite called the hagg-yaite, in recompence or exchange for his lands in Huddeswell and the lands he had of Wm. Burghe foresaid. The boundaries between the said lands of Hyppeswell and Huddeswell being uncertain the first boundaries shall begin at the dyke noik of the west dyke of Hyppeswell directly to Rysedaile beke, and so directly by Creskeldhead, said Christopher to have all ground within those bounds joining to Hyppeswell in severalty, severed from the lordships of Huddeswell and Waitewith; and the Abbot and Convent to have the ground within the bounds joining to the lordships of Huddeswell and Waitewith in severalty, severed from Hyppeswell. Christopher also grants to the Abbot and convent the lands, etc. in Midylton in Teesdaile which he lately purchased of Thomas Wrangham, John Rutter and John Rownetwarth. Christopher and his tenants are to keep up the fences between the myln banks and Swaile; and any cattle of either party going over the water of Swaile shall

be put back, without pounding. Also, since the said Christopher has made a head for water at a spring in Huddeswell moor, at the west side of the highway from Richmond to Wensledaile and on the north side of Waitwith cross, and broken the ground for conveyance of the water from the said head to his mill and for watering his closes in Hippeswell, the abbot and convent agree to continue the said water course for ever, with liberty to Christopher and his heirs to enter their grounds for the purpose of repairing and maintaining the same.

No. 59.—GRANT OF LANDS AT YARNWICK TO CHRISTOPHER
WANDESFORTH—16th January 1527 (*Latin*).

Deed of Grant whereby John Hode of the city of York, innholder, son and heir of Elen Hode, daughter and heiress of John Kendall grants to Christopher Wandesforth, esquire, all his messuages, lands and tenements in Jarnewyke near Kyrtyngton in the county of York. To hold to the said Christopher his heirs and assigns of the chief lords of the fee by the accustomed services, for ever. Robert Topham is constituted attorney to place the said Christopher in full seisin of the same. Dated 16th January 19th year of King Henry the Eighth.

No. 60.—DISPENSATION FOR JOHN WANDISFORD TO TAKE ORDERS—
3rd December 1531 (*Latin*).

Peter Vannes, Latin Secretary of King Henry VIII. and Receiver [of Papal Taxes] of Pope Clement VII. in England, in exercise of the authority entrusted to him, grants to John Wansforth, scholar of the diocese of York a dispensation to take Holy Orders, notwithstanding his being under age—in his 23rd year. Dated at London, 3rd December 1531, and sealed with the seal of the said Peter (Fig. 15, page 164).

No. 61.—BOND dated 25th May 1535.

Bond by William Wyllys dean of Middelham in the county of York, to Thomas Fulthrop of the same in the sum of £40 that he will faithfully perform the conditions of a lease of the Deanry of Myddilham of this date between the parties, 25th May in the 27th year of King Henry VIII.

No. 62.—BARGAIN FOR THE SALE AND LANDS IN YARNWICK AND
KIRKLINGTON TO ANN WANDYSFORTH, WIDOW—4th May 1544.

Deed of bargain and sale, dated 4th May, in the 36th year of King Henry VIII. between Thomas Nevell of Holt in the county of Leicester,

Esquire, and Ann Wandysforth of Kyrtlyngton in the county of York, widow, of all his lands, etc., in the town and fields of Yarnwyke and Kirtlyngton in the last-named county in consideration of £100. The said Thomas further covenants to make an assurance in fee simple to the said Ann of such title of jointure or dower as Margaret now wife of the said Thomas may claim in the said premises excepted.

No. 63.—DEED OF GRANT OF THE SAME LANDS—6th May 1544
(*Latin*).

Thomas Nevell of Holt in the county of Leicester esquire, in performance of certain agreements made in certain indentures between him and Anne Wandesforth of Kyrtlyngton in the county of York, widow, dated 4th May in the 36th year of King Henry VIII., grants to the said Anne Wandesforth his manor of Yarniwyke in the said county of York also all other his lands and tenements in Yarnawyke and Kyrtlyngton. To hold to the said Ann her heirs and assigns for ever, of the chief lords of the fee by the services thereout due and accustomed. William Whypp and William Hunter are appointed attorneys to deliver seisin. Dated 6th May, 36th year of King Henry the Eighth.

(signed) THOMAS NEVELL.
Seal.

No. 64.—A FINE RELATING TO THE SUBJECT OF THE LAST PAPER—
c. 29th September 1544 (*Latin*).

A fine levied in the King's Courts at Westminster in the octave of St Michael in the 36th year of King Henry VIII. before John Baldewyn, William Shelley, Thomas Willoughby and Humphrey Brown, justices, between Ann Wandesforth, widow, and Thomas Nevell, esq., and Margaret his wife, of lands, etc. in Yarnwyke and Kyrtlyngton, by which these were granted to the said Ann for ever, in consideration of £100.

No. 65.—LICENCE BY HENRY VIII. TO SELL CHURCH LANDS AT
KIRKLINGTON—14th June 1544 (*Latin*).

Licence granted by King Henry the Eighth to Robert Taverner allowing him to alienate to Anne Wansford, widow, the pasture called Newfeld in the parish of Kyrtlyngton in the county of York, lately in the tenure or occupation of John Wansford, formerly appertaining to the now

dissolved priory or hospital of St John of Jerusalem in England. To hold to the said Anne her heirs and assigns of the King and his successors by the services thereout due and accustomed, for ever. Fine 9s. 8½d. Dated at Westminster, 14th June 36th Henry VIII.

Great Seal Henry VIII.

No. 66.—BARGAIN FOR THE SALE OF TWO MESSUAGES AT KIRKLINGTON TO ANNE WANDISFORTH, WIDOW—16th December 1545.

Deed of bargain and sale 16th December, 37th year of K. Henry VIII. from John Manerd of Masham in the co. of York, yeoman, to Anne Wandisforth of Kyrtyngton in the same co., widow, of two messuages with their appurtenances in Kyrtyngton, Yernewyke and Sutton Holgrave to hold for ever; consideration in money, £17, 6s. 8d.

Seal.

No. 67.—DEED OF GRANT OF THE SAME—17th December 1545 (*Latin*).

John Manerd of Masham in the county of York, yeoman, in consideration of a certain sum of money in hand paid, grants to Anne Wandisforth of Kyrtyngton two messuages and all orchards, closes, &c. thereto pertaining in the towns and fields of Kyrtyngton, Yermewyk and Sutton Holgrave in the said county. To hold to the said Anne Wandisforth her heirs and assigns for ever by the services thereout due and accustomed. Dated 17th December, in the 37th year of the reign of King Henry the Eighth. *Endorsed.* Possession given to Mistress Anne Wandysforde, widow, of Kyrtyngton 16th December, in the presence of these witnesses, Christopher Hagstones, Richard Borburne, John Rawlyngsone, George Smyght, Rodolph Wyllyson and John Lumley.

No. 68.—OBLIGATION TO ANNE WANDISFORDE, WIDOW—16th December 1545.

Bond by Symon Robynson of Masham, smith, who becomes surety in £10 that Agnes Maynerde wife of John Maynerde of Masham shall not trouble nor vex Anne Wandisforde of Kyrtyngton widow for any manner of dower or thirds of such houses and lands as the said Anne purchased in the lordship of Kyrtyngton Yernewyks and Sutton Howgrave, which she purchased of the said John Maynerde. Witnesses; Robert WylkyNSE chaplain, John Rawlynson, Thomas Burton, Rodolph Scruton, William

Minter and Christopher Hagstones. Dated 16th December in the 37th year of King Henry the Eighth.

No. 69.—SETTLEMENT ON THE MARRIAGE OF FRANCIS WANDISFORDE OF KIRKLINGTON AND ANNE FULTHORPE—6th August 1547.

Indenture dated 6th August in the first year of Edward VI. between John Fulthrope of Hippiswell in the co. of York, esq., and Francis Wandisforde of Kirtlington, esq., whereby it is agreed that the said Francis shall take to wife Anne Fulthrope one of the daughters and heiresses of the said John Fulthrope, the marriage to be celebrated at Hippiswell. All Fulthorpe's manors, lands, etc. in the counties of York, Westmoreland and Durham shall at his death descend to the heirs male of his body, and for default of such to the heirs of his body, which also failing then to his right heirs—the right of dower of Joan his wife excepted. Should the said John Fulthrope hereafter have issue male, £260 shall be paid to the said Francis Wandisforde, and if such issue male should die so that Anne again becomes one of the heirs apparent of her father, then the £260 is to be repaid. If Cecilie Fulthrope one of the daughters and heiresses of the said John die without issue, so that the said Anne become his sole heir, Francis Wandisforde shall then pay £120 to the said John. If the said John have more daughters who would be heirs with Anne and Cecilie, he the said John shall in that case pay to Francis "such sums rateably to the £60 as the said Francis covenanted to pay." Should Francis or Anne die without issue, the said John shall repay such sums as he might have received. In consideration of the intended marriage the said Francis Wandisforde is to pay to the said John Fulthrope the sum of £60.

No. 70.—THE WILL OF ANNE WANDISFORDE, WIDOW—Dated 20th April 1547, proved 7th November same year.

In dei nomine Amen, the xx day of Aprill in the year of our lord God MCCCCXLVII. I, Anne Wandisford of Kirtlyngton widow, whole of mind and perfect memory maketh my testament and last will in manner and form following. First I bequeath my soul to God Almighty and our lady saint Mary and to all the holy company of heaven and my body to be buried within the church of Saint Michael in Kyrtyngton in the south

closet,¹ of Saint Katherine. I will that my friends with all such neighbours as shall offer at my burial shall come home and have their dinners. I will that Sir Robert Wilkynson shall distribute to the poor folks of the parish lxxvs. viijd. I give also for forgotten tythes iijs. iiijd. Also I give to ffrancis, my eldest son, all my hangings in the two chambers beneath the hall, with my two best carpets for the table and two for the cupboards and one for the windows. I give him also my best pair of sheets of three breadths ; I give him a drinking pot of silver with a cover in recompence of an old goblet that was at the house before ; I give him also my two velvet whishynges and vj of the best whishynges beside, and one Garnes of London vessel. Also I will that he have three trussing beds with three of the best counterpoynts and a pair of fustian blankets, and two pair of other blankets, in recompence of such old bedding as I found here at the house. Also I will that he have xx sheep to make the old stock two hundred. Also I give him a standing cup gilted with a cover. Also I will that he have a ring of gold that hath his father's arms graven on it. Also I will that he have two silver salts the one double gilt with a cover, the other piece gilt without a cover and xiij silver spoons which hath crest and the twelve apostles upon the end of them in recompence of 2 salts and xij spoons of the price of five pounds that I stand charged to give him. And I will that he leave all these stuff and bequests aforesaid after him as heirlooms of the house and so to continue. Also I give unto my son ffrancis my silver bason and ewer so that he pay unto either of his two brothers Christopher Wandisford and Henry Wandisforde when they come to the age of xxj years lxxvs. viijd. and if it fortune that one of them to depart afore he come to the age of xxj years then I will that the other have the sum of vjl. xiijs. iiijd. Also I give unto my son John Wandisforth a gilted salt with a cover that hath a scripture about it. Also I give to every of my three youngest sons, John, Christopher and Henry, every one of them a trussing bed with a feather bed upon it and a pair of blankets, a pair of linen sheets, a coverlet and counterpoynt. Also I give unto my two daughters, Susan and Elizabeth, all my apparel, except such as I have expressly bequeathed in this my last will, equally to be distribute and divided to them at the sight of my lady Lasselles, so that Susan have the choice. Also I will that either of my daughters shall have vj pair of linen sheets and vj pair of coarser linen. Also I will that either of them have

¹ That is the enclosure, the closed-in place = the screened chapel.

xij silver spoons of the lowest sort. Also I give to my two daughters vj of the best mattress, vj coverlets and vj pair of blankets. And also I give to my daughter Susan xx marks, that is in my brother Norton's hand and for which I have in pledge a chain of gold. And I will that she have Ten pounds which my nephew Thomas Norton¹ doth owe me, and also vj. xiijs. iiijd. that my cousin Henry Vavesor oweth me, for the which I have a salt and spoons in pledge. And xj pounds that francis Surgian oweth me for the which I have in pledge iij goblets with a cover, and also xx li that I lent Master Richarde Norton.² Also I will that she have five pounds that I lent my niece Margaret Rokisby. And xls. that I lent my cousin lawrence Warde in money. And if it fortune that the said Susan to depart afore she be married, then I will that my daughter Elizabeth have it to her marriage. And if it fortune them both to depart afore they be married, then I will that the marriage good of them both be divided equally among my sons. Also I will that my daughter Elizabeth have all the profits of my purchast land within the lordships of Kyrtelington and Yernewicke for term of xj years and that they be conveyed to her most profits except that my son francis will be bound in an obligation of cc li to pay my daughter Elizabeth cc marks to her marriage which was her father's bequest to be taken up of her father's lands after the death of my Lady Chyney, and if he be so content to do without fraud or deceit, then I will that he have the occupation and profits of the said lands during the term of the said xj years. And immediately after the term of xj years be complete and ended, then I will my son Henry have yearly during his life vj li out of my said purchast lands, and my son John and my son Christopher either of them xxs. and they all to be paid by the hands of my son ffrancis and he to have the occupation aud ordering of the lands, and after the decease of my sons John, Christopher and Henry, to remain to my son ffrancis and his heirs, provided alway that if my sons be not well and truly paid this my bequest according to the true intent of this my will then it shall be lawful for my three sons John, Christopher and Henry to enter into all my said purchast lands and to occupy it during their lives. Item I give to my son ffrancis his marriage so that he honestly keep and find his two sisters Susan and Elizabeth unto such time they be married. Item I give to my son ffrancis my Tythe of Prafferton so that he find my

¹ He was attainted for rebellion and executed at Tyburn, 1570.

² The leader of the Northern Rebellion, 1569. He escaped to Flanders where he died a pensioner of the King of Spain.

son John and my son Christopher at school unto such time as they have their annuities according to their father's bequest. Also I will that my son Francis let and suffer Sir Robert Wilkynson have his levying as he hath it at this day without minishing of any part thereof during his life. Also I desire my son Francis to be good to Willm Hunter his father's old servant and mine, concerning his request at Thymbleby and I require him to be good to John Cooke. Also I will that my son Francis have all my son's portions unto they come to the age of xxj years, finding them at school or at the Temple law all the space of the said time, and as every one of them cometh to the age of xxj years he to pay them their whole portion, provided alway that if my son Francis have the custody of my children's portions that he shall find sufficient surety to Sir Roger Lassells and the parson of Tanfield to keep them harmless concerning the said portions, if any of my sons would put any of them to trouble for the same. Also I will that if it fortune that my son John and my son Christopher depart then I will that the xls. that I have bequest them of my purchast lands shall remain to my son Henry for term of his life. Also I will that where as there be anything in this my last Will that be not formally and according to the law that my will cannot be accomplished and kept after mine intent, be amended by some learned man as mine executors and supervisors shall think good. And I give to Sir Robert Wilkynson xxs. Item I give to Willm Hunter 2 stotts of 3 year old. Item I give to John Cooke a good cow and a calf. Item I give to every of my servants a quarter's wages clear. And to every of my maids ijs. iiijd. Item I will that Casson be led over, and if that my son Francis will not keep him, I will that he have ijs. in his purse. Item I give to John Cooke two ewes and two lambs. Also I will that all my goods not bequest be equally divided among my sons. Also I make mine executors Sir Roger Lasselles, Knight, my son Francis, Sir John Tunstall parson of Tanfield and Master John Wandisford parson of Kyrtlyngton. And I make my supervisors Master John Norton, Master Richard Norton, and Master Christopher Lassels. Witness hereof Master John Norton of Norton, Sir Robert Wilkynson, Richarde Tatoly, William Hunter.

Proved by the within named Sir Roger Lassells and Master John Wandisford 7th November in the first year of the prince most illustrious in Christ, and our Sovereign lord Edward the Sixth,

No. 71.—SPECIAL LIVERY FOR FRANCIS WANDISFORD, WITH
INVENTORY—12th November 1548.

Indenture dated 12th November 2nd year of K. Edward VI. between Sir William Powlett, Kt., Lord St John, Master of the King's Wards and Liveries, and Robert Kilwaye, surveyor of the Liveries of the one part, and Michael Wandysforde of the other part, recites that the King agreed to grant Francis Wandisford, esq., son and heir of Christopher Wandisforde, esq., deceased, a special livery of such manors and lands as descended to him by his father's death, and the said Michael annexes to this Indenture a schedule of the same and covenants as usual in such cases. It is mentioned that the said Christopher died on 2nd September, 32nd Henry VIII., and that Francis attained full age on 2nd November, 1st Edward VI. Extent annexed (*Latin*).

Co. York.	Yearly.
The manor of Westwick and lands of Kellinghall, held of Edward, Archbishop of York, as of his manor of Ripon, by service unknown, value	£14 6 8
The manor of Estheslerton, held of the King by Knight service, value	13 6 8
The manor of Thymbleby, held of the Bishop of Durham, as of his manor of Northallerton by service unknown, value	10 0 0
Two tenements in Thekeston, 40s.; one tenement in Pikall, 4s.; a cottage in Rokisbye, 9s.; four tenements in Synderby, £5, 15s. 5d.; a yearly rent of 4s. 9½d. issuing out of Synderbye; and 7s. out of divers free tenements there, value	9 0 2½
The manor of Kirklington with advowson of the church and lands, etc., in Thekeston, Synderby and Yernwike, held of the King as of his castle of Richmond, by Knight service, value	36 0 2½
Lands and tenements in Ripon, held of the Archbishop of York, by service unknown, value	1 6 8
Lands and tenements at Estlutton, held of the King by Knight service, value	3 7 0
Lands and tenements at Sutton, held of Sir Henry Scrope, by service unknown, value	0 10 0
Lands and tenements in Danbye, held of Sir John Nevill, Lord Latimer, by fealty and a rent of 4d. as of his manor of Danbye, value	0 16 0
Land part of the manor of Auckland in the county and bishopric of Durham, value	6 13 4
Lands and tenements in the city of York, value	0 17 0
Sum Total	£96 3 9

Of the above subjects, certain are in feoffment to Dame Anne Cheney late wife of John Wandisford, and the following annuities are charged upon other portions of the

estate; namely to Margerie, late wife of Thomas Wandisford, 40 marks for life; to William Wandisford, £5, 18s. 4d. for life; to John, 3rd son of Thomas Wandesford, £3, 15s. 0d. for life; and to Michael, 4th son of Thomas Wandesford, £3, 15s. 4d. for life.

No. 72.—PROCEEDINGS AT A ROYAL MANOR COURT—17th October
1549 (*Latin*).

At a turn of the View¹ held at Southburton on Wednesday the 17th day of October in the second year of the reign of King Edward the Sixth, amongst other things it was presented by the homage² that Mary Sherratt lately wife of Thomas Sherratt deceased, and daughter and heiress of George Evers, late of the city of York deceased, lying ill, before Thomas Slighe and Richard Burton, tenants of the lord the King, as they now attest in court, surrendered into the King's hands the reversion of a messuage built with a close annexed and of another small close called Nordailles and Lang close, two cotts built with two closes annexed and five bovates of land, as it lies in divers places in the fields and territories there, with all the appurtenances, in Southburton, after the death of Beatrice Challiner, wife of Robert Chalenor, esquire, to the use of Michael Cuyre his heirs and assigns for ever. Whereupon came into court the said Michael Cuyre and took of the lord the King the reversion of the foregoing, according to the custom of the manor, to hold of the King in Capite; and he did fealty and was admitted tenant thereof. Fine 20s.

No. 73.—CONVEYANCE OF LANDS AT HIPSWELL—12th March 1551.

Indenture made 12th March, fifth year of King Edward VI., between William Pepper of St Martins nigh Richmond, gent., and Cuthbert Walker and William Walker his son, of Richmond of the one part and John Fulthrope of Hippleswell, esq., of the other part. Whereas the first parties have jointly purchased from the Rt. Hon. Edwarde Fines, Kt., Lord Clinton and Say and High Admiral of England, by indenture of 8th November in the fourth year of our Sovereign lord, the late cell or

¹ The View of Frankpledge was the Court in a manor to which men were bound by reason of habitation only, and not on account of land held where they did not dwell; the turn was the circuit of the seneschal or sheriff.

² Homage = jury, composed of the tenants who do homage to the Lord of the Fee,

priory of St Martin nigh Richmond, of late appertaining to the late Monastery of our Blessed Ladie nigh the walls of York, with certain lands thereto belonging—now the said first parties in consideration of the sum of three score and twelve pounds paid them by the said John Fulthrope do grant and sell unto him one close called the Cow close in Sande-becke (which is divided into four portions, occupied severally by Richard Binkes, Thomas Garthwaite, John Wilkinson and Richard Farleton), also one close or springe in Sandbeck now in the holding of Margaret Clarkson, widow, and one little close in Sandbeck in the holding of Thomas Garthwait, to hold to the said John Fulthrop in as large and ample a manner as the said Lord Clynton had the same of our said Sovereign Lord.

No. 74.—RELEASE OF THE MANOR OF BARTINGDALE—12th October
1551 (*Latin*).

Release and quit claim by John Eglysfelde of Lekyngfelde in the county of York, esquire, to Thomas Hawclyff of Grymthorpe in the same county gentleman of all his right and title in the manor of Bartyndale in Bartyndale in the said county, and in all other messuages, etc., there and in Langtoft in the same county, all of which the said Thomas lately acquired from the said John, as in certain deeds appears. Dated October 12th in the fifth year of King Edward the Sixth.

No. 75.—LEASE OF THE ROUND HOW AT HUDSWELL—22nd April 1553.

Agreement made the 22nd April, in the seventh year of our Sovereign lord King Edward VI. "in earth of the Church of England and also of Ireland the supreme head" between William Todd and William Bantry, baillifs of Huddiswell, yeomen, and all the inhabitants of Huddiswell on the one part and James Rayne of Huddiswell, yeoman, on the other part, whereby the said baillifs with consent of the inhabitants and in consideration of 40s. paid to them have demised unto the said James Rayne for the term of twenty years, freely and without any rent, a parcel of ground at Huddiswell called the Round How bank, the said James undertaking for himself and his heirs peaceably to quit and leave the said parcel of ground at the end of that term.

6 Seals.

No. 76.—CONVEYANCE OF WATHCOTE—10th December 1553

Deed poll by Sir Henry Sydney,¹ Kt., whereby in consideration of a certain sum of money he bargains and sells to Richard Whyte his servant the grange or ferme called Bathcote in the co. of York, and certain other small parcels of land there lately belonging to the monastery of St Agatha within the Archdeaconry of Richmond and which (with other lands) was conveyed to him, the said Sir Henry by letters patent of our late Sovereign lord King Edward VI., dated at Westminster 23rd June, in the seventh year of his reign to be held of our Sovereign lady and her Highness' successors. Dated 10th December in the first year of Queen Mary.

No. 77.—AGREEMENT FOR THE SALE OF WATHCOTE—24th January 1554-5.

Agreement whereby Richard Whyte, servant to Sir Henry Sydney, Kt., in consideration of £250 bargains and sells to John Fulthrope, esq. of Hipswell and his heirs, the farm and grange of Wathcote which belonged to the late monastery of St Agatha now dissolved, together with other lands at Wathcote in the Archdeaconry of Richmond and co. of York. Dated 24th January, 1st and 2nd Philip and Mary.

No. 78.—GRANT TO JOHN FULTHROPE OF HIPSWELL OF CERTAIN LANDS WHICH LATELY BELONGED TO THE DISSOLVED MONASTERY OF ST AGATHA—February 1554 (*Latin*).

In pursuance of certain agreements dated 24th January 1st and 2nd of Philip and Mary made between Richard Whyte and John Fulthorpe of Hipswell, esquire, the said Richard now grants to the said John all that farm called Grange of Wathcote which lately belonged to the dissolved monastery of St Agatha within the Archdeaconry of Richmond, and many other lands named in the deed, including the Vowe close, Skeby close, Stankeld Inge, Heyset, Heyclose, West Highe close, Flat close, Coweclose, Westclose, Estcomeclose and Westcomeclose, all in Wathcote ;

¹ He was Lord Justice and afterwards Lord Deputy of Ireland, and was father of Sir Philip Sydney, an eminent statesman in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. His wife, Lady Mary Dudley, was a daughter of the Duke of Northumberland, who had much to do with the disposal of church lands under Edward VI. ; she was also sister of Dudley, Earl of Leicester, the favourite of Queen Elizabeth, and sister-in-law of Lady Jane Grey.

and the tenement called Langmoores with its pertinents—all in as ample a manner and form as Sir Henry Sydney, Kt., lately held the same of the grant of King Edward the Sixth by his letters patent dated at Westminster the 23rd June in the 7th year of his reign. To hold to the said John Fulthorpe his heirs and assigns for ever of the chief lords of the fee by the services thereout due and accustomed. Roger Burgh and Leonard Burgh are constituted attorneys to place John Fulthorpe in possession.

(signed) RYCHARD WHYTE.

Seal.

Seisin delivered on 12th February 1st and 2nd Philip and Mary.

No. 79.—SALE OF LANDS AT SINDERBY AND ELSEWHERE—3rd
November 1556.

Indenture dated 3rd November, 4th and 5th years of our Sovereign Lord and Ladye Philippe and Marie, between Francis Wandysforde of Hypswell, esq., and John Jackson of Bedall gent., whereby the said Francis, for the sum of 300 merks already paid to him hath bargained and sold to the said John his heirs and assigns forever his lordship of Synderbye and 3 messuages with 7 tofts and crofts and 16 oxgan of arable land and one acre of meadow in the fields and territory of Pykall; also a messuage and 3 tofts and a crof and 7 oxgan of arable land within the field and territory of Thekeston now in the tenure of William Hardye and Nicholas Hardy his son; and also all other his lordshippe, lands, meadows, pastures, closes, commons, moors, woodes and underwoydes, rents, escheats, etc. to the said lordship or to the said three messuages belongyng in Synderbey and Thekeston beforesaid. And the said Francis shall before the feaste of the Anuncyation of our blyssyd ladye next to come after the date hereof cause to be made out a good estate in fee simple of the said premises in favour of the said John Jackson and his heirs.

No. 80.—SPECIAL LIVERY FOR ANN AND CICILY FULTHORPES—
28th May 1557 (*Latin*).

Grant under the Great Seal from King Philip and Queen Mary of special livery to Francis Wandesford, Esq. and Anne his wife and to Cicily Fulthorpe, daughters and co-heiresses of John Fulthorpe, Esq. deceased, who held of the crown in capite by Knight service, of the possessions to which they became entitled on his death—homage, fealty

and reliefs due to the crown reserved. Dated at Westminster, 28th May 3rd and 4th Philip and Mary.

Enrolled before the auditor general of the Court of Wards and Liveries, Trinity Term 3rd and 4th Phil. and Mary.

Great Seal, Phil. and Mary.

No. 81.—EXEMPLIFICATION MADE 12TH MAY 1631 OF A GRANT OF HUDSWELL TO FRANCIS WANDESFORDE—Dated 23rd February 1557-8.

Exemplification of Letters patent under the Great Seal of our Sovereign Lord and Lady Philip and Mary, by the Grace, etc., which after narrating that King Henry VIII. had on 10th December in the 29th year of his reign, demised and granted to John, Lord Scrope of Bolton, some tenements, closes, gates in the ox-pasture, crofts and tofts, etc., as specified in the deed, situate in the lordship or manor of Huddeswell, in the occupation of certain free tenants or tenants at will according as the custom of the manor is, of the yearly value of £19, 11s. 5d.; also the lordship or manor or grange of Barton valued at £9, 4s. 9d. yearly; also certain premises at Carperby worth 14s. yearly; by the names of the manor or grange of Huddeswell and Barton with its pertinents, of late belonging to the late Monastery of St Agatha, suppressed by the authority of parliament; and by the names of all messuages, lands, tenements, mills, rents, revenues, services, Views of Frankpledge, courts leet, liberties, franchises, rights, jurisdiction and other possessions and hereditaments whatsoever, with their appurtenances, situate and being in the towns, fields, parishes and hamlets of Carperby, Huddeswell and Barton, to the said late Monastery in like manner belonging (except to the King's highness are reserved all advowsons, vicarages and ecclesiastical benefices not appropriated, also the great fees and woods) to hold to the said Lord Scrope and his assigns from Michmas in the 28th year of his highness' reign (1537) for the term of thirty years for the rent of £283, 13s. 11d. now our Sovereign Lord and Lady, the present King and Queen in consideration of £888, 7s. 6d. paid at the exchequer by Francis Wandesforde of Kyrteleton in the county of York, esquire, and John Wandesforde of the hospice of lyncolnesinne in the county of Middlesex gent., do grant and confirm to the saids Francis and John Wandesfordes and their heirs for ever the reversion of the above named subjects together with all court Leets, liberties and franchises thereto belonging as fully as any Abbot held

the same and as amply as the premises came to Henry VIII. or Edward VI. by the dissolution of the said Monastery. The grange of Huddeswell is to be held of the King and Queen and their successors in capite by the service of a 40th part of a knight's fee, and the premises in Barton and Carperby as of their manor of East Greenwich in the county of Kent by fealty in common soccage. Dated 23rd February 4 and 5 Phillip and Mary. Exemplified 12th May, 7th Chas. I.¹

No. 82.—GRANT OF LANDS AT WATHCOTE FOR THE DISCHARGE OF THE SOUL AND CONSCIENCE OF JOHN FULTHORPE—2nd March 1557-8.

Deed poll made 2nd March in the 4th and 5th year of our Sovereign Lord and Lady Phillopp and Marye, whereby Frannk Wandesforthe of

¹ The following memoranda relating to this grant appear in the Harleian MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 607, p. 25, apparently by the surveyor and commissioners who negotiated the bargain on behalf of the Crown.

Huddeswell, Barton and Carperby to Francis Wandesford.—Mem. The premises are no part of the ancient demesnes of the Crown, the duchies of Lancaster or Cornwall, or of St John of Jerusalem and lie not near any of the King and Queen's castles or houses reserved for their usual access. Item what number of acres of ground belonging to the King's premises, and the kinds of the same are as largely declared as the auditor hath intelligence of. Item the tenants are bound to all manner of reparations of the premises. Item there is no park belonging to the premises but what mines or woods belong thereto I know not and therefore to be remembered.

It may please your honours further to understand that because all the possessions belonging to the late monastery of St Agatha were immediately upon the dissolution thereof letten to the Lord Scroope without having respect to the value of the Courts, fines of lands or other casualties that might yearly grow to the King, but paying the bare rent as the same were certified by the rental thereof, I am not able to declare what is to be considered for the King's and Queen's Majesties' best advancement in the sale of the premises; and further know not whether the lands in Huddeswell and Barton are to be letten as manors of themselves or not. Item I have learnt that the most part of the possessions of St Agatha is very good lands.

Ex. by me Anthony Rowe, auditor, 26 June, 1557. For Francis Wandesford at thirty years' purchase.

The clear yearly value of the premises is L29, 12s. 3d., which rated at thirty years' purchase amounteth to L888, 7s. 6d. The money to be paid in hand before the 10th of July, in part. The King's and Queen's Majesties to discharge the purchaser of all things and incumbrances made or done by their Majesties, except leases. The purchaser to discharge the King's and Queen's Majesties of all fees and reprisals out of the said houses. The tenure of rents and farms in Huddeswell in chief by Knight's service, Barton and Carperby by Soccage. The purchaser to have the issues from the feast of the Annunciation of Our Lady last past. The purchaser to be bound for the wood. The lead, bells and adwosons to be excepted.

Will. Petre, Francis Englefield, Edward Waldegrave.

Kyrtillyngton, esquire, and Anne his wife and Cicilie Fulthropp of Hipswell, daughters and co-heirs of John Fulthropp, esquire, deceased, alienate and give unto Roybell Phillop of Heathcote son and heir of one Matthew Phillopp, gentleman, the farm called Wathcoote grange lately belonging to the dissolved monastery of St Agatha, and various closes of pasture and meadow land in Wathcoote and Heathcoote, and that in consideration of the sum of seven score pounds which was formerly paid to the said John Fulthrope in his lifetime by the said Matthew Phillopp¹ in his lifetime, and for the discharge of the soul and conscience of the said John Fulthrope, father of Anne and Cicilie. To hold to the said Roybell Phillopp and his heirs forever in as large and ample a manner as one Sir Henry Sedney Kt. had the same granted to him in fee farm by our late sovereign King Edward VI. by letters patent bearing date at Westminster, 23rd June, in the 7th year of his reign, and which premises the late John Fulthrop lately purchased (with other lands) from Richard Whyte, servant of the said Sir Henry Sedney.

No. 83.—THE WILL OF FRANCIS WANDESFORD—Dated 3rd June 1559.

In the name of God, Amen. I Francis Wandesforde of Hipswell, esquire, the third day of June in the year of our lord God 1559, whole of mind but sick in body, ordain and make this my last will and testament in manner and form as followeth: First I give my soul to God almighty and our blessed Lady the mother of our Saviour Jesus Christ and to all the celestial company of heaven, my body to be buried within the church of Saint Michel th' Archangel in Kirtelington. Item I give for forgotten tythes to the high altar at Kirtelington 3s. 4d., and to the church at Kirtelington £3, 6s. 8d. Item to Christopher Wandesforde, my eldest son 24 oxen and two iron-bound wains with yoke and teams belonging thereto, 24 kye and one bull, three score ewes and all my plate and harness, both at Kirtlington and Hipswell with all the utensils of my brewing house and kitchen both at Hipswell and Kirtlington and my signet of arms and my black velvet gown. I give also to my younger son, John Wandesford all my land in Thymelby for the term of his natural life, and after his death to return to my son Christopher Wandesford and his heirs without any peachment of waste. Item I will that my wife have the custody and bringing up of my said younger son John Wanesforde during her widowhood, and if she fortune

¹ The will of Matthew Philip of Waithcote, dated 18th November 1557, is proved at Richmond.

to marry, then I will that my uncle Michael Wandesforde shall have him both with his newtie and his child's portion. Item I will that my brother Christopher have one ferme-hold in Howgrave, now in the occupation of John Lomley and one other ferme-hold in the tenure of William Powers in the same town, and so much of a tenement now in the occupation of Nicholas Hame as shall make with the rent of the other two £6 in consideration of his newtie given to him by my father. Item I will that my brother Henry Wandesforde during his natural life shall have my water mills at Kirtlington with all that parcel of ground belonging thereto, now in the occupation of Robert Thomson, miller of the same town for and in consideration of a newytie or a yearly rent given to him by my mother. And also I desire my cousins Master Richard Norton and Master Francis Norton¹ and my uncle Parsonne and my uncle Michael Wandesfords, my brother Christopher and my brother Henry Wandesforde, and my uncle Giles Fulthorpe to be my supervisors of this my last will and testament, and to see this my last and new will, reformed and discharged for the wealth of my soul. The residue of all my goods, my death paid, my funeral expenses made, to Anne my wife and John Wandesforde my younger son whom I make jointly together executors and administrators of this my last will and testament. Signed Ffrancys Wandysforde, in the presence of Thos. P'soune, Frank Spence, Robert Conyers, esquires, and Rowsoune and Robert Langstaf.

Proved at York by the within named John Wandisford 18th May in the second year of the most excellent Queen Elizabeth, 1560.

No. 84.—AN EXTENT OF THE LANDED POSSESSIONS OF FRANCIS WANDESFORD OF KIRKLINGTON AT THE TIME OF HIS DEATH, 1559.

xiiij^o die Augusti } Survey of the manors, lordships and hereditaments
 an^o p'mo E. Reginæ. } of which Franciscus Wandesford was seised at
 his death, taken by George Conyers.

The demesnes of Kirkelington and Yarnewick.

The manor of Kirkelington standeth at will, namely the manor house, with the orchard, one close of pasture called house close, containing 3 acres; Staple close, 16 acres; Millefield, 16 acres; Westfield, adjoining to the conygarthe, 24 acres; the barleyfield, 20 acres; Yarnewick-hill being

¹ Two sons of Richard Norton of Norton Conyers, the great leader of the Rising in the North, 1569. Both participated in the rebellion. Francis in particular took a prominent part. He escaped to Spanish Flanders where, after making several vain attempts to secure a pardon, he died an exile.

the ox pasture, 10 acres; Abbot-inch, 6 acres; Lambe close, 4 acres; Close close, 6 acres; Whynnywathe, 6 acres; Averam and South Averam, about 20 acres; Newfield, the sower close, etc. The value of the above-named subjects in Yarmewick is £20 by the year.

“Memorandum that there is in the lordship of Kirkelington and Yarnewick 6 acres of oak-wood of twenty years’ growth or thereabouts. Also there is certain hedge-rows of wood but not enough to serve the tenants for their necessaries.”

The following is a list of the tenants of the manor of Kirklington, with the value of their respective holdings :

Reill Libors, 9s.; Christopher Dixon, 35s. 4d.; — Wyllyson, 7s., Edw. Tomlynge, 3s.; John Poore, 19s.; Ralph Williamson, 36s.; — Morland, 29s. 2d.; William Thomson, 3s.; Ralph Stot, 10d.; Christopher Thorneton, 40s.; — Lawson, 34s.; George Grunte, 20s.; — Lightfote, 6s. 8d.; Ralph Pratt, 5s.; John Hunter, 15s.; William Pratt, 7s.; — Pykerynge, 16s. 8d.; Christopher Willns, 5s.; — Burne, 5s.; Robert Pratt, 5s.; William Collingwood, 12s.; Richard Burne, 30s.; Ralph Burne, 30s.; Ralph Burne, 6s. 4d.; John Wende, 3s.; William Rowith, 24s.; — Wiseman, 3s.; Oswald Cotton, 18s.; Thomas Walker, 8s.; John Collingwood, 17s.; for Brakenholme, 53s. 4d.; Le Common Oven, 10s.; Le Meryall, 20s.; Robert Tompson for Molendinar (Mills) £8. Summa, £32, 5s. 4d.

Thus, for Yarnewick,	.	.	.	.	.	£20	0	0
For Kirklington,	.	.	.	.	.	32	5	4
For Holmegrave,	.	.	.	.	.	9	11	10
For Aynderby,	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	2
For Rokesbie,	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	4
For Westwick,	.	.	.	.	.	30	0	0
For Pickhall,	.	.	.	.	.	0	10	0
For Morton,	.	.	.	.	.	0	2	0
For Hudswell,	.	.	.	.	.	19	6	0
For Barton,	.	.	.	.	.	8	3	0
For Carpby,	.	.	.	.	.	0	13	4
For Thymbelby,	.	.	.	.	.	23	3	3
						£146	19	3
Less annuities and other fixed charges,						18	8	10
						£128	10	5

(Henry Wandesford has an annuity of £7 out of Kirklington, and Christopher Wandesford has £6 out of Holmegrave.)

No. 85.—LEASE OF PREMISES AT BISHOP BURTON—9th April 1562.

Lease dated 9th April in the 4th year of Queen Elizabeth from Thomas Alrede of Kingston upon Hull, esq. to Christopher Estoft of Beverley in the co. of York, esq. The said Thomas who holds certain subjects at Beverley for the residue of a term of 80 years (by virtue of a lease from Edward, Archbishop of York, dated 2nd April 31st K. Henry VIII. in favour of Robert Craike and Margaret his wife, whose son Edward Craike had conveyed his interest in the lease to Thomas Alrede as above) now leases to the said Christopher Estoft a windmill at Bishopburton, the sheep pastures called Cott nobbe and Wetwangracks and the tolls, fishing and fowling in Patrington, being part of the subjects embraced in the aforesaid lease, to hold from Candlemas last past until the end of the term of that lease, at the rent of £4, 2s. od. to be paid on 1st September and 1st March at the fount stone within Trinity church, Kingston upon Hull.

Seal.

No. 85A.—PROCEEDINGS IN REGARD TO THE MATRIMONY OF CECILY FULTHORPE—27th August and 14th October 1558 (*Latin*).

Saturday, namely the 27th August, 1558, in the council place within the Cathedral and Metropolitan church of York between the hours of 9 and 11 A.M. before a venerable man Master John Rookeby Doctor of Laws and Vicar General in Spirituals of the Most Reverend Father in Christ Nicholas Archbishop of York, etc.

John Burghe against Cecily Fulthorpe.

On which day hour and place the said Master John Rookeby passed sentence adjudicatorial in the matrimonial cause between the said Burghe and Fulthorpe, etc. in these terms. In the name of God, amen. We John Rookeby etc. having heard, seen and understood, and fully discussed the merits and circumstances of a certain matrimonial cause between John Burghe of the Parish of Kathericke in the diocese of Chester and province of York, gentleman, and Cecilie Fulthorpe of the same parish etc.—after invoking the grace of the Holy Ghost, and having first held mature deliberation with the council of lawyers with whom we have conferred on this behalf, so we have thought fit to make a promulgation of our definitive

sentence, which is that the plaintiff party has sufficiently upheld and proved his contention conveyed in his said libel, and that nothing effectual on the part of the said Cecilie Fulthorpe hath been alledged or proved which would elude or in any way weaken the contention of the said John Burghe. Accordingly We adjudge the same Cecily to be the lawful wife of John Burghe and he to be the lawful husband or spouse of the said Cecilie, and We do decide that the said Cecilie Fulthorpe be forced and compelled to undergo the solemnisation of matrimony in the face of the Church (as is the ecclesiastical custom) with the aforesaid John Burghe by this our definitive sentence and final decree. Read 27th August in the year 1558.

[Against this Master John Broket proctor for Cecilie Fulthorpe appealed and "firstly, secondly, and thirdly; instantly, more instantly and most instantly prayed that apostles be granted and delivered to him" and the following process was the result.]

In the name of God, amen. Before you the most reverend father in Christ the lord Nicholas by Divine permission Archbishop of York, primate of England, and legate of the Apostolic see, &c. the petition of the discreet man Christopher Wandisforde intervening by complaint says and alleges as follows:

Firstly he doth propound that for four years immediately passed and beyond, he the said Christopher and the said Cecilie were mutually lovers, and at repeated times and on different occasions and places have frequently held discourse concerning contracting and having matrimony between them, so that many times each hath anxiously solicited the other to contract a marriage and conjugal covenant.

2. Also he propounds that he and the aforesaid Cecilie Fulthorpe (the mutual affection every day more and more increasing between them) within the time aforesaid did contract pure and lawful matrimony by apt or nuptial words and especially by these words in English and others to the same effect, viz. by the said Christopher saying to her Cecilie: Here I take you Cecilie Fulthorpe to my wife. And by the said Cecilie immediately replying: Here I take you Christopher Wandesforde to my husband. And they drew hands and kissed either other for a sign and corroboration of the aforesaid marriage.

3. Also he propounds that Cecilie often and on repeated occasions has confessed and recognised that she contracted matrimony or nuptials as is aforesaid with him Christopher Wandesford.

4. Also that Cecilie is of Hipswell in the parish of Cattericke diocese of Chester and province of York, and of your jurisdiction.

5. Also that there was and is public report and rumour of all the above premises in the parish of Cattericke and other neighbouring places.

Whence the said Christopher Wandesforde seeks that right and justice be done, and that he should be adjudged as lawful husband or spouse to the said Cecilie; and that she should be compelled to solemnise matrimony with him the said Christopher publicly in face of the Church, as is the ecclesiastical custom, &c. Saving the right, &c. And protest is made, &c.

(English.)

Personal replies of Cecilie ffulthorpe of the parish of Cathericke to the allegations of Mr Christopher Wandisforde, the 14th day of the month of October 1558. Before Mr John Rokeby, etc. Thomas Clerk notary public.

To the first allegation makes answer that foure years and more sence there hath been love and favor betwixte the said Christofer Wandisford and this Examinee and so haith contynued hitherto, and in the meane tyme they have often and many times had conversacions of Love and favour and for matrimony to be contracted betwixte them. And the said Xrofer Wandisfurthe haith often and many tymes duringe the said tyme moved this examinee to be his wief. And she further saith that there was such love and favour as she hath before confessed betwixte the said Mr Wandisforde and her before the suite commenced in this courte betwixte this examinee and Mr John Burghe. And that before the said suete the said Mr Christofer Wandisfurthe was a suter and mover to this examinee to have her to his wief.

Secondly she deponeth that foure years sence or thereaboutes in a certeyn chambre at Hipswell, which daie moneth and yere she doth not nowe otherwise remember, the said Mr Christofer Wandisfurthe and this examinee did contract matrimonye together by theis words followinge. The said Mr Xrofer Wandisfurthe sainge to this examinee: Canne you fynd in your harte to have me to your husbande and to forsake all other? And this examinee answering agayne, said Yea. And this examinee asked him likewise yf he mighte finde in his harte to have hir to his wief and forsake all other for hir; and he answered agayne, and said Yea. And thereupon they kist together. And this examinee saith that thies words were spoken onelie betwixte themselves none beinge present by,

And she also saith that their hands were joyned together at the words speakinge. And when they had spoken the words afforesaid, they drewe hands and kist together in token of matrimony.

Thirdly she depones and says that about thre yeres seince she, this examinate, did confesse and openlie speake in the presens of certeyn persons that she and Mr Christopher Wandisfurthe had contracted matrimony together and were man and wief.

Fourthly she is of the parish of Cattericke and within the jurisdiction of the Court.

Fifthly the above is publicly known and commented upon in the locality.

No. 86.—RATIFICATION BY THE CONSISTORY COURT AT YORK OF THE MATRIMONY BETWEEN CHRISTOPHER WANDESFORD AND CECILY FULTHORP—15th July 1562 (*Latin*).

An instrument certified by Edward Fawcett, notary public of the diocese of York.

John Rokeby LL.D. Official of Thomas, Archbishop of York, certifies that on inspection of the registers and books of acts of the consistorial court of York, it appears that on the 13th June 1562, in the court within the cathedral of York before the said Dr John Rokeby, voluntarily appeared Christopher Wandesfourde of Hipswell and Cecily Wandesfourde otherwise Fulthorp his wife and exhibited a certain paper writing, and required as therein contained. It is as follows: "Whereas we Christopher Wandesfurth of Hipswell and Cicilie Wandesfurth otherwise Fulthorp, having solemnised matrimony in the face of the church at time now long by-past, one John Burgh did commence a suit of matrimony against the said Cicilie in this Consistory Court at York claiming her to be his wife; which John Burgh is now departed forth of his present world to the mercy of Almighty God. We therefore the said Christopher and said Cicilie having sure knowledge of the death of the said John Burgh, to all intents and effects of the law that may follow thereof do now consent and agree that the matrimony between us solemnised, and as much as in us is, do ratify and allow the same matrimony to be good even from the beginning thereof. And also we do consent and agree to be and remain together as husband and wife in lawful matrimony even to our lives end. And we humbly desire you, Dr Rokeby, now being Official of the Consistory Court and

here sitting in judgment, that our said consent agreement and ratification may be noted and inacted in your books of Acts ; and also you, Mr Edward Fawcett, notary and registrar deputed to inact the same, and also to make unto us of the same our consent agreement and ratification one or more instruments ; and you, Mr Richard Farley, Doctor of Law, Mr Raynold Beysley and Mr Thomas Thwinge, Batchelor of Law and Advocates of this court, and Mr Thomas Standeven and Mr John Broket, proctors of this court, to record the same."

Which writing being read before us, the said Christopher and Cecily being interrogated declared their consent and required as in the same is contained. Henry Wandesfourd, younger brother of the said Christopher, and next to him in hereditary succession (Christopher being childless),¹ being also present, consented to the same, and declared the said matrimony to be lawful, and for himself and his heirs renounced all right of impugning it hereafter.

We, John Rokeby, official sitting in judgment have, upon the petition of the said Christopher and Cecily his wife, decreed the foresaid ratification.

These letters testimonial we have caused to be sealed with the seal of the Vicar General in spirituals of the archbishopric of York the 15th of July 1562.

No. 87.—ENTAIL OF LANDS² BY CHRISTOPHER WANDESFORD OF HIPSWELL—18th March 1566.

Deed dated 18th March in the 8th year of Queen Elizabeth between Christopher Wandisford of Hipswell co. York, the elder, and Cicelye his wife, one of the daughters and heirs of John Fulthrope, deceased, of the one part, and Michael Wandisford of Pichale and Gyles Fulthrop of Hipswell of the other part, reciting that the said Christopher and Cicelye, in her right, are seized of a moiety of the manors of Hipswell, Stratford and Bolrone in Yorkshire ; of a moiety of 60 messuages, 35 cottages, 2 water-mills and a fulling mill with lands in the same and in Hipswell, High Watewith, Low Watewith, Scotton, Richmond, Stratford, Bolrone, Bowes, Hudswell, Eseby, Longmores and Sandbeck, in the parish of St Martin in the same county ; of a moiety of the manors of Caber otherwise Cabarghe

¹ It is so in the record. Cecily, however, died 17th October 1566, and in the inquest after her death it is stated that her eldest son Francis was aged seven years and six months.

² See Feet of Fines, vol. i. 321.

and Heggelskale in the county of Westmoreland, and divers lands in the same ; of a moiety of the manor of Fulthrop and Gryndon in the county and Bishopric of Durham, and other lands at Barnardcastle, etc. ; and being desirous of settling the above lands, they hereby covenant to acknowledge a fine or fines to the aforesaid Michael and Giles, and they covenant to hold the said subjects to the use of the said Christopher and Cicelye for their lives, and after their deaths for Francis Wandisford one of their sons, and the heirs of his body, whom failing for Henry Wandisford another son, and the heirs of his body, whom also failing for Thomas Wandisford and the heirs of his body, in default of all which to the right heirs of the said Cicelye.

CHR. WANDISFORD.

Seal.

No. 88.—PARTITION OF THE MANOR OF HIPSWELL—26th
September 1567.

Deed covenant made 26th September, 10th Elizabeth, between Christopher Nevill of Kirkby Moorside, esq. and Anne his wife of the one part and Christopher Wandisford, the elder, of Hipswell gent. of the other part, as follows: The said Christopher and Anne Nevills shall during the joint lives of the parties hold and occupy (for their share of the mansion or manor place of Hipswell, and of the divers tenements in Hipswell, Low Waitwith, and Sandbeck and of the demesne lands and woods of the lordship) the Hall house with buttery, kitchen, larders and chambers above the buttery and all chambers, parlours and buildings on the south side of the Hall ; also all the house called the garner with building on the south side thereof extending towards a gate there called the postron-gate, except one room in the north end of the garner next unto the door which goeth unto the same garner. Also the house called the out-stable, one half of the corn-laith, and the garden within the churchyard, one half the fold towards the south, with the whole of the garden joining the orchards, one half the orchards and also ten tenements in Hipswell, severally in the tenure of Robert Stevenson, John Kearton, Christopher Atkynson, Symond Plewes, Blaise Greatheade, James Atkynson, John Ffrear and his mother, Alexander Tippyng and his mother, the widow of Thomas Powley deceased, and John Powley her son ; also tenements respectively in the tenure of the widow of Robert Chappell deceased in Richmond, William Heighington in Richmond, John Hodgeshon in Richmond, Richard Farleton in Sandbeck, two tenements in the tenure of the widow of Thomas Garthwaite deceased, in Sandbeck, and one in the tenure of John

Teasedell in Sandbeck. Also for their share of the desmesne lands the said Christopher and Anne Nevills shall have the close of land adjoining the Hall called the Little field, containing about 8 acres and 1 rood, a meadow called the Kirkelyes and the pasturage of Broad inch, a close of pasture now in the occupation of Christopher Siggiswicke, the great Spryng, Cow-close, the east part of the Lyngye close and the churchyard of the church or chapel of Hipswell, the middle field, Hewghe Bank housewife's close the high orchard and laith garth, the Milne garth and the east part of Sandbeck closes late in the possession of Giles Fulthrope, gent. deceased. They shall also have all the woods and underwood growing on the west side of the loaning that leadeth from Hipswell to Richmond from a gate called the Cow-close gate unto a gate called Frear's gate and from thence to St Martin's grounds, also a wood within the park on the west side of a cock-shot¹ called Lynseley's wife's cock-shot, and other woods as already divided with consent of the parties.

And the said Christopher Wandesford shall have for his share of the premises the residue of all the houses, buildings, gardens and orchards other than those before allotted together with the one room in the garner which was above excepted, and also the garden where the pease stack did stand and the several tenements now or of late in the occupation of the following: William Calverte in Sandbeck, John Wilson in Low Waitwith, Robert Garthwaite and Thomas Hird, both in Hipswell, John Bynkes in Low Waitwith, John Wray, William Hird, John Burrell, the widow of William Sympson deceased, James Bower *alias* Greathead and his mother, William Bynkes, the widow of Christopher Lynsley deceased, and Christopher Powley all in Hipswell, Lawrence Carter in Low Waitwith, Robert Lang, Thomas Cowlyng in Richmond and Francis Wilkyngson in Sandbeck. And for his share of the demesne lands, the said Christopher Wandesford shall have the close next unto Colburne called the Eastfield, Hall lees, park green, Raulfe Paicock's close, the close late in the occupation of Matthew Hurd, the little Spryng close, the west part of Lyngye close and Westfield, and the west part of the said Sandbeck closes, late in the tenure of Giles Fulthrope deceased, as it is now divided and set forth with stakes. The said Christopher also to have the woods and underwoods lying on the east side of the said way from Hipswell to Richmond and others as agreed upon.

¹ A cock-shot, or cock-shut, was a large net, suspended between two poles, to catch or shut in wood-cocks, used chiefly in twilight "when they shoot or take their flight in the woods."

It is further agreed that all evidents and writings concerning the inheritance to the said Anne, and Cecilie late wife of the said Christopher Wandesford shall be put into a chest with two locks of which each party shall have a key, and it shall remain in the mansion house of Hipswell. It is also agreed that the manors and lands of Kabar and Egleskayle in the county of Westmoreland, Startfurth, Bowes and Bolron in the county of York, and in Barnard Castle co. Durham which descended to the said Anne and Cecilie shall, during the joint lives of Christopher Nevill and Christopher Wandesford remain undivided, and that they shall take the rents equally.

CHRISTOFFER NEVYLE.

Seal.

A counterpart of the same deed signed by Christopher Wandesford.
Seal.

No. 89.—GRANT OF A BURGAGE AT RICHMOND—8th December 1572
(*Latin*).

Sir George Bowes of South Cowtone in co. York, Kt., grants to William Cowarde of Richmond in the said co., tanner, six parts in eight parts of a burgage or messuage in Richmond near the bridge there now in the occupation of Charles Kydde ; also two acres and one rood in a certain field of the said burgh called Weste-felde now in the occupation of Richard Harysone as they lie in several places in the field, namely, half an acre lies in a place called Hirgill heade, one rood in a certain culture called Stallingers, and one acre and a half acre in the south of the same field called Hagworme lands, all which were lately parcel of the possessions of Sir Ralph Bulmer, knight, deceased. To hold to the said Cowarde his heirs and assigns for ever of the chief lords of the fee by the services thereout due and accustomed. Sir George Bowes appoints Robert Smelt and James Clarkson his attornies to put William Cowarde in seisin and possession. Witnesses: John Huton, Richard Robinson and Oliver Nicholson. Dated 8th December, in the 15th year of Queen Elizabeth.

GEORGE BOWES.

Seal.

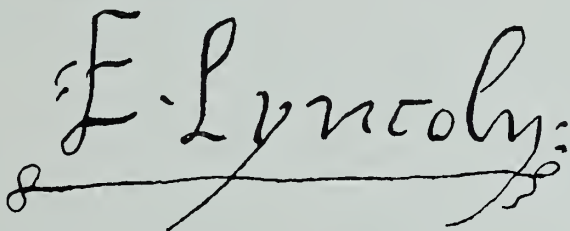
No. 90.—SETTLEMENT OF THE MANOR OF BISHOP BURTON—22nd
February 1576.

Indenture dated 22nd February, 18th year of Queen Elizabeth, between Edward, Earl of Lincoln, K.G., William Ascoughe of South Kelse co. Lincoln, esq., and the Lady Anne, his wife, shews that the

said William, being desirous that the manor of Bishop Burton and other lands granted to him by Letters Patent 8th September, 16th Elizabeth, should be settled on the heirs of him and the said Lady Anne his wife, covenants with the said Earl that any persons seized of the said premises shall hold them to the use of the said William and Lady Anne and the heirs of their bodies, and for default of such to the use of the said William and Lady Anne and their heirs for ever.

WM. AYSOFFE. ANNE AYSCOUGHE.

A counterpart of the same deed signed.



A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "F. Lyncoy". The signature is written in dark ink on a light background. It features a large, stylized initial "F" followed by "Lyncoy". A long, horizontal flourish extends from the end of the signature, ending in a small, decorative loop.

No. 91.—LEASE OF LANDS AT HUDSWELL—20th July 1573.

Indenture of lease made between Christopher Wandisforth of Kyrntenton co. York and Xrofer Cowper of same co., yeoman, whereby the former party, good causes and considerations him thereto moving, hath demised and granted to ferme three messuages in Howdiswell in the said county now in the tenure and occupation of Robert Stewinson, also another messuage in Howdeswell late in the tenure of one Xrofer Spence and now in the tenure and occupation of Wm. Calvert's children, and also one close in Howdeswell commonly called Kyrkwell close late in the tenure and occupation of one Symon Heighyngton, for the full term of thirty-one years next after the term of St Martin the Bishop in Winter which shall immediately follow the decease of Anne Nevell mother of the said Christopher Wandesford, yielding and paying £4, 13s. 4d. yearly by two equal portions at the terms of Pentecost and Martinmas.

No. 92.—RELEASE OF SEVERAL MANORS TO CHRISTOPHER
WANDESFORD—18th April 1577 (*Latin*).

Anne Nevill of Ripon in the co. of York, widow, late wife of Christopher Nevill, Esquire, deceased (late of High Treason attainted) in consideration of her natural love and affection for Christopher

Wandesford, esquire, her son, releases and quitclaims forever to him, his heirs and assigns, all her right and title in the manors or lordships of East Heslerton, Lutton, Huddeswell and Barton in the said co., and also in all lands, tenements, etc. which were assigned to Christopher Nevill, her husband and herself by the master and council of the Court of Wards and Liveries in full satisfaction of her dower; and also all her right and title in any other manors or lands appertaining to Francis Wandesford, esquire, deceased (her former husband) and now in the occupation of the said Christopher Wandesford, by reason of any dower or third of the said lands due to her the said Anne. Witnesses: Chr. Wandesford, Giles Atkinson and Giles Mitchell. Dated 18th April in the 19th year of Queen Elizabeth. Seal.

No. 93.—LEASE OF LANDS AT HUDSWELL—16th September 1577.

A lease of certain tenements in Huddeswell now or of late in the occupation of Robert Stevenson, Symon Heighington and William Sadler, which Christopher Wandesford of Kirklington, Esq., for divers good causes grants unto Christopher Cowper, yeoman, his servant, for the term of thirty-one years at the yearly rent of £3, 6s. 8d. payable at Pentecost and the feast of St Martin in Winter by equal portions. Dated 16th September, 19th Elizabeth. Witnesses: James Barton, Giles Atkinson, William Johnson and Giles Mytchell.

No. 94.—GRANT OF HUDSWELL AND OTHER LANDS TO CHRISTOPHER WANDEFORD—17th July 1577 (*Latin*).

Grant from Ann Nevill of Ripon, widow of Christopher Nevill, esq. (of high treason attainted) in consideration of her natural affection for Christopher Wandesford, her son, to said Christopher of the manors of Heslerton, Lutton, Huddeswell and Barton, in the county of York, which were assigned to her said husband and herself by the master and council of the Court of Wards in full satisfaction of her dower; and also all other lands, etc., which belonged to Francis Wandesford formerly her husband, and now in the occupation of the said Christopher his heir, to hold for ever. She constitutes Christopher Wandesford of Walburne, George Bowes and Henry Wandesford her attorneys to deliver seisin. Dated 17th July 19th Elizabeth. Endorsed with memorandum of delivery of seisin.

No. 95.—COMMISSION TO PURCHASE FODDER FOR THE QUEEN'S
SERVICE—20th January 1577.

[*Fragment*] Commission from Queen Elizabeth to Henry Hy—
to take and provide for Her Majesty and in Her name, in the county of
Wilts, 1 hundred and 50 quarters oats and berk, 200 quarters hay, straw,
garbage, etc. at a reasonable price and payment to be made. Dated 20th
January in the 20th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

No. 96.—GRANT OF LANDS IN NORTH-BURTON—27th May 1578.

Grant from John Donnyngton of Firbye in the county of York,
gentleman, to Ralph Hansbye of Bishoppburton, otherwise Sowthburton
in the same county, in consideration of £34, of two small closes, one
called Lyndallgarthe and the other Wellgarthe in Northburton otherwise
Cheriburton, in the said county, lately in the occupation of William Dixon
and formerly in the possession of John Donnyngton, deceased. To hold
for ever. Witnesses: John Pattyson, Thomas Basse, Thomas Pattenson,
Thomas Bell, William Dixon, Robert Pattenson and Richard Johns.
Dated 27th May, 20th Elizabeth.

Seal.

Seisin delivered 29th May.

No. 97.—BOUNDARIES OF HUDSWELL MOOR AS RIDDEN ON
20TH JUNE 1578.

Bounder of Huddeswell more, ridden by Christopher Wandesford
esquire, owner of the same, with James Atkinson, Tho. Talor, Wm.
Corkley, Ric. Tilson, Ric. Smurthwate, Robt. Rame, and others the Jurie
and tenants of Huddeswell the xx day of June 1578, as followeth:—

First frome certeyne stones there called meggot grave of the west side
of the streete next adjoining on the east side of Walburne moore. And
leading north-west unto a hurruck of stones on the Hyghe of Watewith
edge and a place called the Stark. And so north-westward unto a place
called pilgill as heaven water douleth it, unto which the said moor
of Walburne extendeth. And so north-westwards unto a speciall known
boulder with a hurruck of stones called Satoe *alias* Staneman. And from
there north-westward towards Downeham pke unto a standing stone on
the west side of Lancomer grene dubbe. And from there north-westward

to a crosse at the said Pke mke. And so along by the said pke wall unto a great Skarre called stane nabbe. And so down along thorpe edge unto Huddeswell aforesaid.

No. 98.—CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN LANDS BY CHRISTOPHER WANDESFORD, HIGH SHERIFF OF YORKSHIRE—1st February 1579.

Deed poll by Christopher Wandesford of Rypon in the county of York, esq., High Sheriff of the said county, bargaining and selling unto William Markynfelde of Markyngton, yeoman, in consideration of the sum of 40 marks, a messuage in Wallerthwayte and a messuage in Markyngton both in the foresaid county with cottages, gardens, garths, crofts, etc., to them belonging, to hold for ever. Witnesses: Anthony Davey and James Keartry. Dated 1st February, 21st Elizabeth.

No. 99.—LEASES OF LANDS AT HUDSWELL—17th September 1578 and 30th June 1579.

Lease from Christopher Wandesford of Kirklington, esq., granting to Thomas Preston, servant to Henry Wandesford of Walburne, gent., for the space of 31 years certain lands at Huddeswell, in the occupation of the said Thomas and others at the yearly rent of 14s., payable at the usual terms. Witnesses: Henry Wandesford, James Warton and Giles Atkinson. Dated 17th September, 20th Elizabeth.

Seal.

Lease from Christopher Wandesford of Kirklington, esq., whereby in consideration of the sum of £5 he grants and sets to farm unto John Cagill of Huddeswell one messuage within the townfields of Huddeswell for the term of 21 years at the annual rent of 10s. payable at the feasts of St Martin and Pentecost by equal portions. Dated 30th June, 21st Elizabeth.

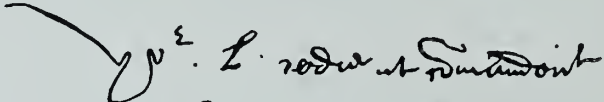
No. 100.—LETTER RELATING TO THE RAISING OF TROOPS; HOLOGRAPH OF SIR CHRISTOPHER WANDESFORD OF KIRKLINGTON—Dated 27th February 1580.

Our bounden duties to your Lordship humbly premised—Pleaseth it the same that according to your Lordship's commandment and particular

instructions to such gentlemen within the several ridings of this county to whom your Lordship referred the service in that behalf by your Lordship. We have proceeded in Richmondshire in rating and proportioning such gentlemen, merchants, yeomen and husbandmen as we thought meet to contribute to the full furnishing of 32 light horsemen allotted to the said Richmondshire by your Lordship's proportion of the first of February. The number whereof, though it be great, yet we find it most expedient for the state of the country to join more together, thereby to make the charge more easy to be borne. Taking moreover this course that upon view of the names of the persons of competent ability within any township upon whom we impose charge for the said horseman, that we ease such township as much as we may in the charge of footmen now to be in a readiness, in respect of the contribution of the said person or persons towards the horsemen. Whereby we have good hope that none shall have cause in truth to find themselves grieved by such charge in respect of either service. And whereas we have now since received commandment by your Lordship of the 20th and 22nd of this month for the present levying and putting in a readiness 30 light horsemen and £120 within the north riding, the same to be delivered at Topliff the third of March, for which the proportion in Richmond and Richmondshire cometh to the horsemen and £40 in money—there arose great question amongst the commissioners, viz. the Lord Ewrie, Sir William Bellases, Raphe Bouchier, Roger Dalton, John Constable, Christopher Wandesford the younger, Henry Scroope, John Saier and Christopher Wandesford the elder,¹ here assembled for that service, whether the said number were to be levied of the 300 already certified to the Lord Lieutenant (this last found which your Lordship wisheth as for the more speedy service by the letters of the 20th of February) to select out of the said number, or that we were to raise this number out of the 200 parcel of the other 300 lately agreed upon to be in a readiness, according to your lordship's former instructions. In the end, we all resolved (except the said Ewrie and John Saier) that forasmuch as your lordship in your letters of the 22nd February made express mention of the 200 whereof there was presently to be sent to the borders (as by your Lordship's letter of 20th February appeareth)—And that it was uncertain how shortly the other 100 should be called for, whereof we have a

¹ Christopher Wandesford of Hipswell, one of the signatories of this letter.

special regard—We all conceived your lordship's meaning to be that this present number should be provided of the country, for that your lordship in your letters of the 20th of February spoke of 100 only. Humbly craving pardon if we have mistaken your lordship's mind herein, hoping notwithstanding that your lordship will rather bear therewithal, for that the service shall not be hindered thereby either in respect of shortness of time (considering the course that we have taken therein) or that the horse shall be less serviceable by imposing this charge on the country, weighing the strait commandment we have laid upon the persons whom we have appointed to provide the horse and his rider; or that the country be surcharged, the same rate being set down with such indifference as it is upon persons meetest in our opinions for that charge. And so we humbly take our leaves. Thirske, this 27th of February 1580.


 Ch Wandersford
 John Dayer.
 Gawin Brooke.
 Joseph Wandersford
 John Wandersford

Postscript.—For the foot (we being 1400, remnant of the 3000), we have likewise made our division in Richmond and Richmond-shire following the course of your Lordship's proportion of the 1600, which numbers we shall have in a readiness according to your Lordship's commandment.

No. 101.—AGREEMENT AS TO A DEMISE OF ALLERTHORPE—
23rd June 1583.

Indenture made 23rd June, 25th Elizabeth, between Edmond Parkinson of Allerthorpe, gent., of the one part and Roger Lascells of

the University of Oxford, gent., and Anne Lascells his sister of the other part. Whereas an indenture of lease was made on 22nd June instant between the said Roger and Anne and one Christopher Lascells their brother of the one part, and the said Edmond Parkinson of the other part, containing a demise of the manor, lordship and Grange of Allerthorpe to the said Edmond for the term of 24 years, from the feast of the Annunciation of Our Lady last bipast, and whereas it is not yet signed by the said Christopher, he being under age, now the said Edmond Parkinson promises and agrees that so soon as the said Christopher attains the age of 21 years and executes the deed, he will within 20 days at the church or churchyard of Bedale hand to the second parties to this indenture a deed of grant of the moiety of the said premises made by Christopher Wandesford of Kirklington, esq., and Anthony Wren of Binchester co. Durham gent., unto the said Edmond Parkinson for the term of many years, together with other writings relating to these transactions, amongst which is an indenture made between Christopher Wandesford of Kirklington and Christopher Wandesford of Hipswell, esquires, of the one part and the said Edmond of the other part, bearing date 28th July in the 11th year of the Queen's Majesty's reign. Witnesses: Christopher Wandesforth, Francis Wandesford, Charles Clought, Richard Barnes, Christopher Mallorie and Gyles Atkinson.

No. 102.—LETTER FROM QUEEN ELIZABETH IN COUNCIL TO CHRISTOPHER WANDESFORD, ESQ., DATED 8TH FEBRUARY 1583.

BY THE QUEEN.

Trusty and welbeloved wee greet you well. And whereas we ar credibly given to understand that one old man called Cleiburn late of Killerby within our county of York together with one Montford Scotton, seminary priest, are lately repaired into this our county and either ar at this present or will very presently bee in those parts, namely at the house of Chr. Coniers of Huton, who for sundry good considerations, our plesure is should bee apprehended, for the doing whereof we have, in respect of your fidelity toward Us made choice of you—Thes shall bee therefore to will and command you, and by virtew hereof to authorise you not only to use the best meanes you can to gett notice wher the foresaid persons ar, but also as soon as conveniently you may to take and apprehend them, together with all such ill affected persons to our present

state as you shall find in their company, and likewise all l'res, popish books, beads, reliques and other superstitious trumpery, and the same so taken to send under safe custody unto Us or Our Councill established in the north. For the better accomplishment whereof we do require you to imploy yrself in this seruice with all the secrecy and good circumspection that may bee. And not to fear to break open the dore of any howses or the lockes of any chest, cupbord, closet, press or any other place wher either you shall have intelligence the foresaid persons ar or you in your discretion shall think fitt to be searched for them or one of them. And wee further command all Justices of peace and all other our loving officers and subiects whatsoever to bee ayding, and assisting unto you in th' execution hereof whensoever they shall by you bee therunto required. And herein you may not faile to use your best skill as you will answer the good expectation we have conceaved of you. Given under our Signet at our city of York the viijth of february in the xxvijth year of our reign.

AND BY HER COUNCELL.
Privy Seal.

Endorsed.

To our trusty and welbeloved Chr. Wandesford, Esq., one of our Justices within our county of York.

No. 103.—IN THE HANDWRITING OF SIR CHRISTOPHER WANDESFORD,
KT.—31st December 1585.

Ultimo decembris, 1585.

Lands in Richmond sold by my uncles Xtopher and Henry Wandesford, together with the daies of payment.

Chapelle	} Sold to Richard Willance for £92 of which £46 to be pay'd the morrow after twelfth day next at Kirklington— the other £46 the morrow after St Bartholomew next.
iij closes	
Heighinton	} Sold to Charles Heighinton for £35 of which £17, 10s. to be pay'd the morrow of St Ellin next at Kirklington—the other £17, 10s. the morrow after St Bartholomew next. Richard Willance is to be bound for surety thereof.
ij little closes	

Garstell	}	Sold to Richard Willance for	£88
House and close		of which £44 to be pay'd the second of May next at Kirklington—the other £44 the morrow after St Bartholomew next.	
Peacock	}	Sold to Ryc Hoorde for	£51
Close		of which £25, 10s. to be pay'd the first of May next at Kirklington—the other £25 10s. on the day of St Bartholomew next. Willm Coward now Alderman to be bound for suretie throf	
Atkinson	}	Sold to Frank Atkinson for	£20
House and close		of which £10 received the 8th January— the other £10 to be pay'd at Kirklington on St Ellen's day next.	

No. 104.—FURTHER AGREEMENT REGARDING A DIVISION OF JOHN FULTHORPE'S INHERITANCE—2nd July 1586.

Indenture made 2nd July, 28th Elizabeth, between Anne Nevell of Kirklington, widow, and Sir Christopher Wandesford, Kt., her son and apparent heir of the one part, and Christopher Wandesford of Hipswell and Francis his son and apparent heir of the other part. Whereas the manors of Hipswell, Startfurth and Bolron and various other lands were the inheritances of John Fulthrop deceased, by whose death they came to the said Anne Nevell and Cicilie Wandesford deceased, late wife of the said Christopher of Hipswell as tenants in common; and whereas the said Cicilie during her life-time had conveyed her share to Michael Wandesford and Giles Fulthropp, both deceased, as trustees for the use first of herself and her husband and the longer liver of them and next to her sons Francis, Henry and Thomas and their heirs respectively, in order of seniority, etc., by reason of which the said Anne Nevell and Christopher of Hipswell are now seized of the property in common—now this is to wytt that the parties to these presents being desirous of dividing and apportioning the various lands in severalty, have agreed that the said Christopher Wandesford of Hipswell and his heirs shall have the manor of Hipswell with all lands, etc., thereto belonging in the parish of St Martin, etc., and that the said Anne Nevell shall have for her part the manor or lordship of Fulthrope and Grindon in the co. of Durisme with the manors of Caber

and Heggleskaile in the county of Westmoreland, Startfurth and Bolrone and certain lands at Bowes, Barnardcastle, Longmoores and Richmond, which were the inheritance of her father. Witnesses: Thomas Sayer, John Campion, Christopher Gayll, George Whyte, Robert Grimwell, James Kearton, Thomas Duffsilde, Francis Otbye, Edmund Metcalfe, Thomas Preston and Gyles Mitchell.

No. 105.—ENTAIL OF THE FULTHORP INHERITANCES—10th July 1586.

Deed settlement by Anne Nevell of Kirklington co. York, widow, who, being desirous in her lifetime to settle the inheritance of all her manors, reversions and inheritances, and for the motherly affection which she bears towards Sir Christopher Wandesford, Knight, her son and apparent heir, doth now grant and covenant that she shall stand possessed of the manor or lordship of Fulthrope and Grindon in the county of Duresme, the manor of Heggleskale and Caber, co. Westmoreland, the manor of Stratfurth and Bolron, co. York, and all other her hereditaments whatever in Sowerby, Winton, Bowes, Barnardcastle, Longmoores, Richmond and Huddeswell, which sometime were the inheritance of John Fulthrope, esq. deceased her late father, to the uses and purposes as follows. That is to her own use for life and after her death to the use of the said Sir Christopher and his heirs and assigns for ever. All which before recited manors and inheritances were assigned and allotted to Anne Nevell in allowance of other of the inheritances of her late father which were assigned to Christopher Wandesford of Hipswell, esq., and Frank Wandesford his son, in pursuance of an Agreement arrived at between them and embodied in an Indenture of the 2nd of July instant. Dated 10th July 28th Elizabeth. Witnesses: Christopher Wandesford (of Hipswell), Ingram Metcalfe, William Staveley, Francis Wandesforde, Thomas Parkinson and Gyles Mytchell.

No. 106.—SALE OF A HOUSE AND GARTH AT BARNARDCASTLE—6th August 1586.

Deed poll made 6th August, 28th Elizabeth, whereby Anne Nevell of Kirklington widow, and Sir Christopher Wandesford of the same, Kt., her son and apparent heir, bargain and sell to Lyonell Jackson of Barnardcastle in the county of Durisme a messuage with garth of land adjacent, situate on the north side of the street called Briggate in Barnardcastle, now in the occupation of Thomas Cornend, and adjoining the messuage of Thomas Applebie upon the east side and abutting on the west upon the

water of tease (Tees). Witnesses: Francis Wandesford, William Jackson, John Appleby and Giles Mitchell.

No. 107.—AGREEMENT REGARDING THE BOUNDARIES OF HIPSWELL
AND HUDSWELL—10th August 1586.

Deed dated 10th August, 28th Elizabeth, between Sir Christopher Wandesforde of Kirklington, Kt., of the one part and Christopher Wandesforde of Hipswell, esq., and Francis Wandesforde of Gray's Inn co. Middlesex, son and heir apparent of the said Christopher Wandesforde, esq., of the other part: recites a partition by deed of 2nd July, 28th Elizabeth, made between Anne Nevell, widow, mother of the said Sir Christopher and the said Christopher and Francis Wandesfordes of the lands, etc., which were the inheritance of John Fulthrop of Hipswell, deceased, under which the manor of Hipswell, the Grange of High Watewith and other lands in the parish of St Martin were assigned to the said Christopher and Francis, and the residue of the said John Fulthrop's lands to the said Anne Nevell and her heirs for ever. Reciting also that there have been controversies between the owners of the manors of Hudswell and Hipswell about the wastes, moors and commons of the same, which the said Sir Christopher wishes to end, with a view to the continuance of friendship between his family and that of the said Christopher (his uncle) and Francis Wandesforde, he, therefore, the said Sir Christopher in consideration of £100, doth grant to them all the common of Hudswell, as it was "boundred, dowled and platted, the 23rd day of June 1586." There follows a minute description of the boundaries as follows. Beginning at the ewe closes end and at the newke of Scotton pasture, from thence to a stone lying on the Swetehill, thence to a stack garth and place called the Hermitage, thence to Risedell-grayne. Leyvergill, to a waterfall called Risedell Quarry, a stone in the cruke of Risedell, thence to Risedell Grayne head to a stone there, thence to another stone in the "rynall" called Swarthfell rynall, thence to another stone in the head of Swarthfell, thence to another stone east of Swarthfell, thence to a great stone lying on the plain of Swarthfell, another great stone on High Swarthfell, thence to another standing upright on Swarthfell, thence to a great stone at the spring head of the east side of the way called the Queen's street, thence to a heap of stones called Meggott grave, to Pilgill head, where the boundaries of Hipswell, Watewith, Walburne, Downham and Huddeswell all meet, thence to a

wood cross called the new cross, to a stone in Heslegill head, and so down Heslegill to a heap of stones in a place called Heslegill grayne, thence to a high way west of Badgerwath, to Badgerwath in the Queen's street, thence to Tonge head west adjoining to the brooks and Mr Soulebie's house called High Watewith grange, thence to Christopher Wilson's watering place or the water that serves the tenants of Low Watewith, thence to Watewith loneing leading to Watewith pasture, thence to Hipswell pasture gate called Inmoore gate, to the west dyke of the ewe closes adjoining on the common, and thence to the south angle of the ewe closes aforesaid, where the said boundary ends.

Annexed to the deed is a map of the common with this superscription:—"Said Sir Christopher Wandesforde, Christopher Wandesforde and Francis Wandesforde, together with their ancient tenants of Huddeswell and Hipswell were present the day and year above said, at the riding, bounding and setting forth of the same, as by this platt appeareth."

CHR. WANDESFORDE.

FRANCIS WANDESFORDE.

Seal.

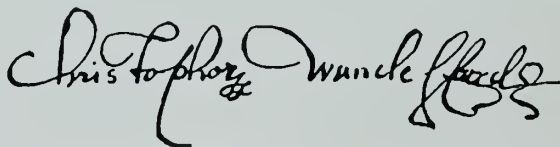
Seal.

No. 108.—BOND BY SIR CHR. WANDESFORD—10th August 1586.

Obligation by Sir Christopher Wandesford of Kirklington, Kt., whereby he becomes bound to Christopher Wandesford of Hipswell and Francis his son and apparent heir in the sum of £200, for his duly performing all the articles contained in an Indenture between the same parties of even date with this instrument. Witnesses: Roger Fulthrop, Xtophr Gayll, Francis Othyr, George Whyte and Giles Mitchell. Dated 10th August, 28th Elizabeth. Seal.

No. 109.—A SIMILAR BOND—12th August 1586.

Bond by Christopher Wandesforde of Kirklington in the co. of York, Kt., that he shall truly perform all the articles contained in an Indenture of even date with these presents, made between him and Christopher and Frank Wandesfordes, esquires. Signed with his seal 12th August, 28th Elizabeth. Seal.



Christopher Wandesford

No. 110.—CONVEYANCE OF LANDS AND A HOUSE AT RICHMOND—6th
September 1586.

Deed poll by Anne Nevill of Kirklington, widow, and Sir Christopher Wandesford of the same, Kt., conveying and selling to Richard Willans of Richmond, in consideration of the sum of £215, a house in Richmond in the street commonly called the Bailifsnowe, in the occupation of one Henry Garstell, with a close of meadow ground called St Anthony's close pertaining to the same. Also three closes of "meadowe ground called and known by the name of new begynne closes or chappell closes scytuate, lying and beinge nighe the bell banke within the territories of Richmond, laitle in the tenure of Robte Chappell and now in the tenure of the said Richard Willans." As also those closes of meadow ground known as Heighington closes adjoining the last, and in the occupation of Charles Heighington. Witnesses: Christopher Wandisford, Edward Hutton, Gyles Mitchell and Ry: Teasdall. Dated 6th September, 28th Elizabeth.

No. 111.—GRANT OF THE MANOR OF KABER AND HEGGERSCALE—
10th October 1586.

Deed poll by Anne Nevell of Kirklington, widow, which after reciting that she is lawfully seised as of freehold for life in the manor or lordship of Caber and Heggleskale in the co. of Westmoreland, of late the inheritance of John Fulthrop, esq., late of Hipswell deceased, the immediate reversion thereof being in Sir Christopher Wandesford, Kt., her son and apparent heir, proceeds that the said Anne Nevell for the motherly affection which she hath unto the said Sir Christopher grants and surrenders unto him absolutely all her interest in the said manor. Witnesses: Christopher Wandesford [of Hipswell], Frances Wandesford, Roger Fulthrop, James Kearton, George White and Giles Mitchell. Dated 10th October, 28th Elizabeth. Seal, a cross moline.

No. 112.—DEMISE OF THE RECTORY OF BISHOP BURTON TO RALPH
HANSBY—30th November 1586.

Deed by the Rt. Worshipful Matthew Hutton, D.D., Dean of the Cathedral and metropolitan church of St Peter of York and the chapter of the same conveying to Raph Hansby of Sowthburton *alias* Bishop

Burton in the county of York, gentleman, for themselves and their successors in office the parsonage and Rectory of Bishop Burton, with all its rights and privileges. Dated 30th November, in the 29th year of Elizabeth.

No. 113.—GRANT IN TAIL OF LONGMOORS—1st January 1587 (*Latin*).

Anne Nevell of Kirklington in the co. of York widow and Sir Christopher Wandesforde of the same Kt. her son and apparent heir, for the natural love they bear to William Wandesforde, second son of the said Sir Christopher, do grant to William Bowes of Barnarde Castle Kt., Christopher Wandesforde of Hipswell esquire, Robert Bowes and George Bowes of Barnarde Castle, Talbot Bowes of Streatlam and Francis Wandesford of Graies Inn co. Middlesex, their heirs and assigns, all that capital messuage tenement or grange called Longe Moores in the co. of York now in the occupation of Richart Willance Merchant, with everything thereto belonging. To hold to them and their heirs for the use of the said Anne Nevell for life, and afterwards to the use of the said Sir Christopher Wandesford and after the decease of both, for the use of the said William Wandesford for life with remainder to the right heirs of Sir Christopher for ever. To be held of the chief lords of the fee paying thereout, during the life of William or during the continuance of his interest in the premises to the lady the Queen twenty marks of lawful money yearly.

Provided that if Sir Christopher Wandesford shall at any time pay 5s. lawful money to the wardens of the parish church of Kirklington to be distributed to the poor of that parish, this present writing shall in that case be null and void: otherwise to remain in its force and effect. Witnesses: George Wandesforde, Gyles Atkinson, Francis Savill, James Mylner, Francis Wandesford, Robert Grinwell, Roger Fulthorpe and Giles Mytchell. Dated 1st January, 30th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Seal.

Seisin delivered 20th February same year.

No. 114.—HOLOGRAPH LETTER OF SIR CHRISTOPHER WANDESFORDE TO THE LORD TREASURER TOUCHING A TENANT AT HUDSWELL—16th June 1590.

It may please your good Lordship to be informed that one Sigeswick a freeholder of mine did about 23 years since commit felony, whereby his

land did escheat to me, as holder of my manor of Huddeswell, and I and my assignees have ever sithence had the occupation thereof. But now, of late, one Braderick, having procured a grant of the same lands from Her Majesty as concealed under Her Majesty's late grant to Sir James Croft, hath exhibited a bill before your Lordship in the exchequer chamber, against one Maxwell, my tenant, a very poor man and hath obtained an Injunction for the possession of the premises before the hearing of the same cause, which is to be heard this present term. I humbly beseech your good lordship vouchsafe the hearing of the same, and that if my title appear to be good that it would please your lordship to give order that the said Braderick who hath pursued my tenant with great extremity and me with most untrue exclamations, may either cease his further suit or prosecute the same in some ordinary course and not by such infinite vexation as he (in respect he doth dwell in London) hath hitherto done. And so humbly craving pardon in thus boldly writing to your lordship, I beseech the Lord Jesus ever to preserve your lordship. Dated 16th June 1590.

Your good lordship's most bounden and ready at commandment.

CHRISTOPHER WANDESFORD.

The said Braderick hath at this instant served processes upon some of my tenants at Huddeswell aforesaid who have given him no cause so to do, of purpose to molest and put them to charges.

No. 115.—COVENANT AS TO AN OBLIGATION OF SIR CHR. WANDES-
FORD—20th January 1589.

Whereas Sir Christopher Wandesford of Kirklington, Kt., stands bound in the sum of £300 to Henry Wythes of Fountance park in the county of York, gent., and John and Roger Wythes his sons, to be paid to them at the feast of Easter next ensuing under certain conditions set forth in an obligation entered into by the said Sir Christopher before the right worshipful Thomas Mosley, Mayor of the city of York—yet notwithstanding this, if the said Sir Christopher shall duly perform all the articles of an Agreement bearing date 1st August in the 31st year of her Majesty's reign, according to the true intent and meaning thereof, the first-named obligation shall in that case be void and of no effect, Dated 20th January, 32nd Elizabeth.

No. 116.—GRANT OF THE WARDSHIP OF GEORGE WANDESFORD
WITH EXTENT OF LANDS ANNEXED—10th May 1591.

Indenture made between the most excellent Princess and our most dread Sovereign lady Elizabeth of the one part and Dame Elizabeth Wandesford of Kirklington, widow, mother of the ward, of the other part, whereby our said Sovereign lady with the advice of the Master and Council of her highness' Court of Wards and liveries is contented and pleased to grant and commit unto the said Dame Elizabeth Wandesford the custody and marriage of George Wandesford, her highness' ward, son and next heir of Sir Christopher Wandesford, Kt., deceased, etc. And where it doth not appear what portion of his father's inheritance hath come into her Highness' hands as guardian of the ward, and for that our Sovereign Lady should not be deceived in that behalf but that her Highness may have perfect knowledge and understanding what manors and lands have descended to him, with their very best and true value, the said Dame Elizabeth Wandesford hath delivered a writing hereunto annexed, specifying all such inheritances. In witness whereof the seal of her highness' Court is hereunto set 10th May in the 33rd year of our said Sovereign's most gracious reign.

Extent and clear yearly value of all manors etc. of the late Sir Christopher Wandesford, Kt., which descend to George Wandesford his son and next heir, he being of the age of 18 years 7 weeks and 3 days at the time of his father's death, as by the office found at Bedall 15th October, 32nd Elizabeth (1590).

Co. York.

The manors of Kirklington and Yarnewycke held of the Queen's Majesty as of her Castle of Richmond by Knight service	L	S.	D.
	36	0	2
The manor of Westwicke holden of the Archbp. of York .	14	6	8
The three manors of Eastheslerton, Thimbleby and Eastlutton	46	6	8
The manor of Holgrave held of the Bishop of Durham .	6	0	0
The manor of Huddeswell held of the Queen's Majesty in capite	19	0	0
The manors of Stratfurth, Bolron and Bowes held of the Queen's Majesty as of her castle of Richmond, by service due to the wardens of the same	7	0	0

Certain lands in Danbye forest, held of John Nevill lord Latymer by fealty	L. S. D. 0 16 0
The reversion of a messuage called Longmores after the death of Anne Nevell mother of the late Sir Christopher	3 6 8
	<hr/>
Summa	£132 16 2

Whereof the Queen's Majesty is to have during the minority but a third of the lands valued at £87, 2s. 10d., which cometh to £29, os. 11d.

No. 117.—RESIGNATION OF THE SAME WARDSHIP TO RALPH
HANSBY—4th October 1592.

Resignation by Lady Elizabeth Wandesford, widow, late wife of Sir Christopher Wandesford of Kirklington, Kt., deceased, of all right or title to the custody, wardship or disposal in marriage of the body or lands of George Wandesford, ward of the Queen's highness, son and heir of the said Sir Christopher, which the said Lady Elizabeth assigns and gives over to Ralph Hansby of Southburton *alias* Bishop Burton, who on his part will warrant and hold her and her heirs free from all covenants and agreements set out in an Indenture of 10th May 1591 entered into between that "moste excellent Prynces and our moste Dread Sovereigne Ladie Elizabeth of the one partie and the said Dame Elizabeth Wandesforde of Kirklington, mother of the saide warde of the other partie." Dated 4th October 1592.

No. 118.—RECEIPT dated 12th December 1593.

Be it known to all men by these presents that I James Reavy within the co. of York Yeoman do acknowledge myself to have received and had at the making hereof the sum of five pounds of Dame Elizabeth Wandesford of Klingn in the said co., widow in payment of part of a sum indebted to me by George Wandesford, esq. Dated 12th December, 36th year of our sovereign Ladie Elizabeth.

No. 119.—LEASE OF A MESSUAGE NEAR THE BRIDGE IN RICHMOND—
10th May 1595.

Lease dated 10th May, 37th Elizabeth, from George Wallesse of Richmond, yeoman, to Charles Kidd of Richmond, baker, and Helen his

wife of a messuage in Richmond, standing beside the bridge, next to the dwelling house of Henry Pynkney, in which messuage there is set an oven to bake in, for the term of fifty years. The document narrates that the said Charles Kidd had by deed of the 6th instant given and granted the same messuage to the said George Wallese and to Mabel his wife and to the heirs of Mabel. Witnesses: Robert Brockall, Richard Hurd, John Robinson and R. Teasdaill.

No. 120.—SALE OF LANDS AT DANBY—20th October 1595.

Deed of sale dated 20th October in the 37th yeare of Ladye Elizabeth whereby George Wandesford of Kirklington, Esq., in consideration of the sum of four-score pounds alienates and sells to ffrank Otbye of Tirrington in the co. of York a messuage and lands at Danbye in the same county, now in the occupation of one John Carner.

No. 121.—PRIVY SEAL TO RALPH HANSBY OF BISHOP BURTON, ESQ.—
1st March 1596-7.

By the Queene

Trustie and welbeloved we grete you well. The contynual great chardges wh. we have for the necessarie defence and preservacion of or Domynions and subiects are so notorious as neede not to be otherwise declared then may iustly be conceaved by all our lovinge subiects being but of comon understanding. And therefore at this present, fynding cause of encrease and contynuance of such chardges exceeding all other ordinarie meanes, and not mynding to presse or subiectes wth any present free quiste of money, but onely to be supplied wth some reasonable porcion by waie of loane for one yeare's space. We have made speciall choice or such of or loving subiectes as are knowen to be of habilitie, amongst whome we accompt you one, And therefore we require you by these pntes to lend Us the some of ffifty poundes for the space of one yeare, and the same to be paid unto Thomas Scudamore, Esquier, by Us appointed collector thereof, wh. we promise to repaie to you or your assignes at the end of one yeare in the receipt of our Excheaquier uppon the shewing of this pryve Seale, subscribed by the said collector testifyinge the receipt thereof. Given under our Privy Seale at our pallace of Westm^r the first daie of Marche in the xxxixth year of our reign.

THO. KEYS.

Privy Seal.

xxj January 1597—R'cd then to the use of our said Sovereigne lady the Q : Ma'tie the said some of fffitie pounds—Scudamor, Coll.

Endorsed. To or trustie and welbeloved Raffe Hansbie of Bishopburton, Esquire.

No. 122.—GRANT OF GOODS AND CHATTELS, GEORGE WANDESFORD TO WILLIAM WANDESFORD—27th June 1597.

To all christian people, etc., George Wandesford of Slenningford—in consideration of the love and affection he bears to his brother William Wandesford of Grays Inn, gent., and also for indemnifying the said William in respect of his standing jointly bound with himself in great sums of money due to various persons, but raised for the debt of him the said George only—gives and confirms to the said William all his goods and chattels whatsoever and wheresoever, moveable and immoveable, quick and dead; and also constitutes the said William his attorney to receive all debts due to him, etc. Witnesses: John Bowes, Thos. Smelt, Bryane Thady, Edmund Lassells, And. Thomas, Kt., and John Attrye. Dated 27th June, 39th Elizabeth.

No. 123.—ENTAIL OF THE MANOR OF KIRKLINGTON—19th March 1597-8.

Deed of entail whereby George Wandesford of Kirklington, esq., for the love and affection that he beareth to Katherine Wandesford his wife and to Christopher, John and Michael Wandesford his sons, and for the advancement of his house and continuing in his name and blood the manor and subjects hereafter mentioned, doth for himself and his heirs covenant and grant with William Inglie of Ripley, William Daniell of Kilwick, Raphe Hansbie of Beverley, Robert Dowlman of Gunbie, esquires, and John Hansbie of Newmalton, gent., that he shall stand possessed henceforth of the manor of Kirtlington with all lands and tenements in Kirtlington, Yarnwicke, Yarnwick-garths and Howlgrave, which of late was the inheritance of his late father Sir Christopher Wandesford, Kt., deceased, for these uses. First for the use of him the said George and Kateran his wife and the longest liver of them, then for the use of Christopher their eldest son and the heirs male of his body, and in default of such issue for the use of John their second son and the heirs male of his body, and of Michael their third son and the heirs male of his body,

respectively and successively. And for default of all these, then for the use of William Wandisford, brother of the said George, and the heirs male of his body, failing which to Francis Wandisford another brother and the heirs male of his body, and lastly to the use of the right heirs of him the said George, granter hereof. Dated 19th March, 40th Elizabeth.

No. 124.—ENTAIL OF THIMBLEBY, HUDSWELL, ETC.—31st
March 1598.

Deed poll by George Wandesford of Kirklington, esq., and William Wandesford of Grays Inn, dated 31st March, 40th Elizabeth, which, after reciting his deed of the 19th of the same month (No. 123) proceeds that for the securing of a competent jointure to Katherine his wife after the death of Lady Elizabeth Wandesford his mother (if Katherine shall live so long) the grantor now further covenants and agrees with the same trustees as in his former deed, that he shall stand seised of his manors of Thimblebie, Hudswell, Caber and Heglskell for the sole use of himself and the said Katherine during the lifetime of Lady Elizabeth and afterwards for the right heirs of him the said George Wandesford. Witnesses: Mitchell Warton, Richard Tompester, Matt. Kaye, Willm. Oliver, John Bindlosse, Raphe Briggs and Robert Pearstone.

No. 125.—LEASE OF LANDS AT KIRKLINGTON—20th September 1602.

Lease by George Wandesford of Slenningford, esq., demising and letting unto James Milner of Kirklington, in consideration of good and faithful service done and to be done to him by the said James, the grounds known as Wastes Bringe within the lordship of Kirklington, for the term of 21 years from the feast of St Michael next ensuing. James is to pay 6s. 8d. to the use of the church of Kirklington at Easter in each year, and in addition a rent of 20s. from and after the death of the now Lady Wandesford. Witnesses: Wm. Wandesford and William Newes. Dated 20th September 44th Elizabeth.

No. 126.—COMMISSIONS FOR REPAIRING THE QUEEN'S STABLES—
Anno 1602 and 1578.

Commission under the great seal appointing Ralph Hansbie, surveyor of the Queen's stables, to provide for building and repairing Her Majesty's stables, barns and garners, and for this purpose to have store of timber,

stone, brick, lime, sand, lead, boards, planks, iron and everything requisite for such works, as also masons, carpenters, slaters, bricklayers, etc., carts, wains, boats, etc., and commanding all sheriffs, constables, etc., to help and assist him in the execution thereof. Dated at Westminster 6th October, 44th Elizabeth (1602). Great Seal.

Commission appointing Thomas Harryson, surveyor of the Queen's stables, to provide for building and repairing the same, in the same terms as the foregoing. Dated at Westminster, 14th June 20th Elizabeth (1578).

No. 127.—CONVEYANCE OF A PASTURE IN HOLBORN "NEAR LONDON"—6th December 1602.

Deed poll by George Meade of Ware co. Hertford, innholder and Elizabeth his wife, late wife and executrix of the will of Thomas Smythe late citizen and cordwayner of London deceased, reciting that our late Sovereign Lord Edward VI. by his letters patent under the Great Seal of England did on 15th December in the fourth year of his highness' reign grant unto Sir Raphe Sadler, knight, and Lawrence Wennington, gent., and to the heirs of the said Sir Raphe all that his highness' pasture in the parish of St Andrews Holborn late parcel of the possessions of the House of Carthusians "near London," then dissolved and then or of late in the tenure of Richard Clyffe, to hold the same for ever of the said king in Soccage and not in Capite, as of his manor of East Greenwich; which said pasture afterwards came by due conveyance of law to the aforesaid Thomas Smythe, who stood seized thereof as of fee, and which Thomas devised the same by his last will to Elizabeth his wife and his four children, etc.—the same pasture is now bargained and sold, in consideration of the sum of £45 to Edward Dalby of Holborne "in or neare the suburbes of London" Glasyer. Dated 6th December, 45th Elizabeth.

No. 128.—SALE OF MANOR OF KABER—13th December 1604.

Deed poll by George Wandisforth of Kirklington in the co. of York esquire, bargaining and selling to Robert Waidson of Yafforth in the same county, Yeoman, in consideration of a certain sum of money, all the manor or lordship of Caber within the co. of Westmoreland. Dated 13th December, 2nd James I. Witnesses: Chr. Ashe, Francis Wandesford, James Mylmer, Giles Atkinson and John Ashe.

No. 129.—LEASE IN REVERSION OF LANDS AT SUTTON HOWGRAVE
—26th March 1605.

Indenture made 26th March, 2nd James I. between George Wandesford of Slenningford esq. and John Rowth of Kirklington, husbandman shews that whereas Sir Christopher Wandesford, Kt., father of the said George, by the name of Christopher Wandesford then of Kirklington, esq. did on 30th April, 22nd Elizabeth, for the consideration expressed in his deed of that date, demise and set to farm unto Francis Wandesford and Dorothy Blackett then of Kirklington a messuage with 5 oxgangs of land in Howgrave and Sutton, then lately in the tenure of William Gatenbie for the term of 41 years at the yearly rent of 44s. 6d., with other covenants therein contained—now the said George Wandesford doth hereby let the said premises to John Rowth for the term of 21 years immediately after the expiration of the lease above referred to at the same annual rent of 44s. 6d. Witnesses : Will. Lancaster, Giles Mitchell and Chr. Mitchell.

No. 130.—LEASE OF SLENNINGFORD HALL WITH SCHEDULE OF
FURNITURE—3rd December 1606.

Lease from George Wandesford of Kirklington, esq. whereby in consideration of the sum of £380, he lets to John May of Oxborough in the co. of Norfolk, gent., the mansion house of Slenningford Hall, otherwise Sherbeck Hall, with the demesne lands of the same (called the ox-close, Highwood, Bawthrowme Howe, Eskpire-hill, Yowclose, the Thwaites, Micklelings, and the How) together with a water corn mill, the whole lately in the occupation of James Rokebye esq., deceased. Also the household stuffs and implements specified in the schedule hereto annexed, for the term of seven years from the Annunciation of St Mary next to come, at the rent of 4d. per annum, if lawfully demanded. Dated 3rd December 1606.

Schedule of furniture.

Imp.—In the Brewhouse, one lead, one mash vat, with a stone trough and one cooler.

Itm.—In the Buttery, one cupboard of wainscot with three partitions within the same for bread.

Itm.—In the Hall, one long table with 2 forms.

Itm.—In the little parlour next the Hall, one round table, two forms, one Buffett stool. And the parlour is wainscotted round about.

Itm.—In the great chamber wainscot round about with one chair and two stools.

Itm.—In the blue chamber, one Stand-bed.

Itm.—In the little chamber next the Great Chamber door, one pair of bed stocks and one livery cupboard.

Itm.—In the best chamber, two livery tables, wainscot round about.

Itm.—In the little chamber next the gallery, one bedstedd of wainscot.

It.—In the Boultinge house, one moulding table, one moulding trough, one Boulting trough, and one pair of Musterd quernes.

It.—in the wett larder, two powdring Tubbs and one oatmeal chest.

No. 131.—PETITION AS TO A SUPPOSED MARRIAGE OF CHRISTOPHER WANDESFORD THE YOUNGER OF HIPSWELL, 1608.

30th May, 1608.

A true relation of the whole processe in the Cause of a pretended Matrimony betweene Christofer Wandesforde and Cecilie Metcalfe.

Christopher Wandesforde, late of Hipswell died 6th Sept. 43rd Elizabeth, leaving Christopher Wandesforde his only son and heir, a lunatic.

Cecilie Metcalfe, a milk-maid in his service at the time of his death practised with James Metcalfe, her brother, to steal away the son and heir, and by corrupting the keeper of the said lunatic with a promise of £100 had him conveyed away by night out of his father's house and carried to Horton where a minister who had been ex-communicate for adultery, married the said lunatic and Cecilie at the instigation of the keeper.

Upon knowledge of the stealing away, pursuit was made by command of the Rt. Hon. the President of those parts and within two or three days the lunatic was removed out of their hands, and after examination by the Lord President, he was sent home, and Cecilie committed to the officials of the Archdeaconry of Richmond, and John Lofthouse upon whose persuasion the said Christopher had been decoyed away was committed to York Castle where he lay a long time.

The lunatic having been committed by the late queen to the custody of Robert Pamplin, yeoman; and a complaint having been made to the High Commission at York by William Wandesforde, the Commissioners referred the matter of the supposed marriage to Sir John Bennett, the

Lord Archbishop's Chancellor, who pronounced a decree of Divorce, *Causa Nullitatis* on 23rd September 1603.

Cecilie absented herself from the sentence and coming towards the south parts exhibited divers petitions to His Majesty, declaring that the said Christopher Wandesforde was no lunatic, but was her lawful husband, and a man of sufficient government and discretion. After ordering Robert Pamplin to bring the said Christopher before them, the Court of Wards decided that he was a lunatic and that Cecilie was entitled to no portion of his estate. Upon this Cecilie appealed against the judgment of Sir John Bennett, 23rd June in the second year of James I. and the following were joined in commission with certain civilians to adjudicate upon the case, viz. : Bishop Tobie of Durham, Dr Neale, Dean of Westminster, Sir Cuthbert Pepper, Kt., Governor of the Court of Wards and Liveries, Mr Dodderidge, His Majesty's solicitor, Sir Francis Bacon and Sir Richard Williamson, Kts. By their direction, the lunatic was placed, with servants to attend him, in the care of Dr Ridley, a physician and a man of great learning, gravity and reputation, whose house was hard by Doctors Commons, and afterwards in lodgings at the Tower, so that the members of the Commission might there come to view and confer with him. But the civilian members could not be entreated either to come to him nor to suffer him to be brought to them to their lodgings. Dr Toby (who was now Lord Archbishop of York) at the first arguing of the cause openly protested that in his opinion he saw no marriage nor signification of marriage therein. At the end of the last session of parliament the Commission appointed to sit again on the 20th November following, and the Archbishop shortly thereafter removed into Yorkshire; but the parliament being at that time further prorogued and the Lord Archbishop not following his purposed journey to London, the civilians appointed a peremptory day for final sentence. Before which day Sir George Wandesforde, desired by his procurator to be heard for his interest, as he had just cause to do, which nevertheless the civilians denied; and on the day of February last, not one of the Adjuncts being present, proceeded to revoke and repeal the said sentence of divorce formerly given by Sir John Bennett. And also (contrary to all ordinary course of law) awarded Cecilie costs and expenses of the suit against William Wandesforde, altho' she had both in this and all other courts been allowed to sue *in forma pauperis*.

It is now sued of His Majesty that a new Commission may investigate the case, consisting of the under-mentioned honourable persons, viz. : Dr

Toby Matthew, Lord Archbishop of York, Francis, Earl of Cumberland, William, Lord Bishop of Rochester, Edward, Lord Wotton, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Mr Justice Daniell, Sir William Waade, Sir Daniel Dumie, Sir Thomas Lake, Sir Francis Bacon, Sir Cuthbert Pepper, Sir Richard Swale, knights, Drs James, Masters, Kinge, Ridley and Elvin and Mr Roger Fenton.

No. 132.—INQUISITION POST MORTEM CHRISTOPHER WANDESFORD
THE YOUNGER OF HIPSWELL—8th October 1608 (*Latin*).

Inquisition taken at Bedall in the co. of York 8th October, in the sixth year of King James, before William Clayton, escheator, by the oaths of those whose names are under-written, who find that Christopher Wandesforth esquire deceased (lately in the wardship of the lord the King) had not nor held any kind of land tenement or hereditament at the time of his death whether in demesne, reversion or remainder, as fully appeared by evidences. They find that the said Christopher died on 24th July last, without an heir of his body, and that George Wandesforth, knight, is his cousin and next heir, and at the time of the said Christopher's death was aged 34 years. The jury consisted of Marmaduke Wyld, Thomas Burghe, Leonard Burghe, Richard Myles, Matthew Bell, Henry Brignell, James Waget, Christopher Mytchell, Thomas Kilburne, Ralph Hutchynson, Richard Mitchell and John Clapham.

No. 133.—LEASES OF LANDS AT HUDSWELL—1st April 1609.

Lease dated 1st April 1609, from Sir George Wandesford of Kirklington, Kt., to William Plewes of Huddeswell, yeoman, of a messuage and a close called Poundking adjoining the common, a close called Coneybrigg-lease adjoining on the brook loneing, a close called East close one end of which adjoins on the round how and the other end on Arthur Owen's loneing, a parcel called Under banke lying on Swale side and one little parcel of land called Gady-bland loneing, all in Huddeswell, for sixteen years from the term of St Martin in winter, 1614, at a rental of 20 shillings. Witnesses: Fr. Wandesforde, Francis Wandesforde, Giles Atkinson, Giles Mytchell and Chr. Mytchell.

Seal.

Lease from the same and of same date to William Coles of Richmond, cordwainer, of a meadow called Harrowthwaite in the lord-

ship of Huddeswell and four pasture gates in the town pasture there called the Brokes (but reserving to the said Sir George all mines of lead and coal, woods, etc., and such improvements as Wm. Corkeby and the said Wm. Coles made, and which at a court of survey held there in the 20th year of Queen Elizabeth were found to be parcel of the said lordship to be disposed at the will and pleasure of the lord thereof) for a term of 21 years at the annual rent of thirteen shillings and fourpence. Witnesses: Robert Allan, Matthew Metcalf and Henry Williamson. Dated 1st April 7th James I. Seal.

No. 134.—LEASE OF A COTTAGE AND LANDS AT THIMBLEBY—31st
May 1609.

Lease dated 31st May 1609, from Sir George Wandesford of Kirklington, Kt., to James Hildreth of Thimblebie, husbandman, of a cottage and certain parcels of land in Thimblebie for the term of 21 years at the annual rent of 31s. 5d. Witnesses: Fr. Wandesforde, Francis Wandesforde, Gyles Atkinson and Gyles Mitchell.

No. 135.—SALE OF SLENNINGFORD HALL AND LANDS—8th June 1611.

Deed poll by Sir George Wandisford of Kirklington, Kt., and William Wandesford of Grayes Inn co. Middlesex alienating and selling unto Christopher Parkinson of Burneston in the co. of York, in consideration of a certain sum of money the mansion or manor house called Slenningford Hall otherwise Shirbeck Hall with the Grange thereof, the several parcels and closes of ground, a water corn mill and all houses barns stables orchards gardens etc. thereto belonging. Witnesses: R. Pamplin, Chr. Mytchell, Wm. Briggs, Chr. Moyser and Robert Brunskell. Dated 8th June 1611.

No. 136.—EXTENT OF LANDS—Dated 16th October 1612.

Extent and clear yearly value of all hereditaments of the late Sir George Wandesford Kt., deceased 4th September 11th James I., now come into possession of Christopher Wandesford, esq., his son and next heir, being of the age of 20 years and 8 days at the time of the said Sir George's death, as determined at an office held at Rippon 16th October 1612.

Co. York.

The manors of Kirklington, Yarnwicke, Thimbleby, Holgrave and

Huddeswell co. York; and the advowson of Kirklington rectory, 100 messuages, 3 score cottages, 2000 acres of land, 500 acres meadow, 1000 acres pasture, 5000 acres heath and furse, 3000 acres moor.	£	s.	d.
The manor of Kirklington and Yarnwick worth yearly	36	0	2
The manor of Holgrave	6	0	0
The manor of Thimbleby	10	0	0
The manor of Huddeswell	17	0	0
One capital messuage called Highwaterwith	0	13	4
The manor of Hipswell with 42 messuages, 10 cottages, 50 toftes, 2 watermills, 50 gardens, 20 carres land gardens, 56 acres meadow, 650 acres pasture, 6 acres heath and furse, 15 acres carres marsh, worth	24	0	0
Lands and hereditaments in Lowwaitwith	1	0	0
Lands and tenements in Sandbeck	1	10	0
Summa	£96	3	6

No. 137.—MEMORANDUM BY WILLIAM, BROTHER OF SIR GEORGE WANDEFORD—28th November 1612.

An note of my demands at my nephew Mr Christopher Wandesforde his hands.

For my sister the Lady Wandesforde, the dwelling house at Hipswell and the third part of the lands at Hipswell, Low Waitwith, High Waitwith etc., and in Thimbleby and Huddeswell etc. during her life.

For my brother's children: An annuity of £40 per annum to my nephew John for his life and the like to my nephew Michael, towards their maintainance in some profession; and if either of them profess divinity and be hereafter presented to the parsonage of Kirklington, my desire is that from that time forward his annuity be transferred to his brother. An annuity of £20 per annum to my nephew William for so many years as are still to come in Mr Cooper's lease in Huddeswell, and the reversion of the said Mr Cooper's farms to my said nephew for life. The sum of £500 to be paid to my niece Anne, and the like sum to my niece Margaret for their portions.

An annuity of £40 per annum to myself for 60 years, and £40 per annum to my wife after my decease, which annuity to her is in lieu of her releasing of her thirds in Sleningford. The sum of £500 to me which if

it can be raised out of my brother's goods (his own debts etc., being first discharged) I will not demand of my said nephew.

For my brothers and sisters the benefit that may be raised out of the three farms in Bolron and Bowes, to be employed for their good according as their estate shall require.

WILLM WANDESFORDE
28 Nov. 1612.

No. 138.—GRANT OF THE WARDSHIP OF CHRISTOPHER WANDESFORD
TO RALPH HANSBY—4th December 1612.

An indenture made between that most excellent Prince and our most dredd sovereign Lord James, by the grace etc., of the one part and Rafe Hansbye of Beverley in the co. of York of the other part witnesseth that our said sovereign Lord, in consideration of £900 to be paid by certain specified installments to the receiver general in name of a fine to his Majesty's use, is contented and pleased to grant unto the said Rafe Hansbye the custody, wardship and marriage of Christopher Wandesford, his highness' ward, son and next heir of Sir George Wandesford, Kt., deceased together with an annuity of £17, 6s. 8d. out of the manors and lands in the county of York in possession of our said Sovereign by reason of the minority of the said Christopher to be paid yearly to the said Rafe for the education and bringing up of the said ward. Sealed with the seal of his Highness' Court of Wards and Liveries 4th December in the 10th year of our said Sovereign's most gracious reign.

WALTER COPE.

No. 139.—LETTERS PATENT OF THE SAME—5th February 1612-13.

Letters patent committing the wardship of Christopher Wandesford to Ralph Hansbye, esq., as above. Dated Westminster, 5th February, in the 10th year of James I. Great Seal.

No. 140.—BOND dated 5th September 1613.

Bond by Madam Mary Wandesford, widow of Sir George Wandesford of Kirklington, Kt., deceased, Robert Pamplyn of New Lymington in the county of South-hants, gent., and William Wandesforde of Grayes Inn, gent., for the payment of £76 to Thomas Whale of New Lymington. Dated 5th September 1613.

No. 141.—RENUNCIATION BY DAME MARY WANDESFORD—
21st October 1613.

Renunciation by Mary Wandesford, widow, late wife of Sir George Wandesford of Kirklington, knight, deceased, of all her right, title and interest in the estate of her late husband, and especially her right to dower out of his manors and inheritances, in favour of Christopher Wandesford of Kirklington, esq., son and heir of the said Sir George, his late father, deceased. Dated 21st October 11th James I. Witnesses: H. Pamplyn, William Wandesford, John Wandesford and Charles Hutton.

No. 142.—BOND dated 10th February 1613.

Joint bond and obligation by Sir John Yorke of Caldethwayte in the co. of York, Kt., and Christopher Wandesford of Kirklington in the same co. for assuring to William Berblock of London the payment to him of £25, 13s. 4d. on the 20th October next. Dated 10th February 1613.

No. 143.—SALE OF A MESSUAGE AT BOWES—10th June 1614.

Deed poll whereby Christopher Wandesford of Kirklington, esq., son and heir of Sir George Wandesford of the same, Kt., bargains and sells to John Boswell of Bowes, yeoman, and to his heirs for ever, all that messuage situate in Bowes in the county of York which was some time in the occupation of the late John Boswell deceased, father of John, party to these presents. Dated 10th June 12th James I. Witnesses: Chr. Lascells, Roger Crofte, Ralphe Coets and James Mitchell.

No. 144.—MARRIAGE SETTLEMENT OF CHRISTOPHER *afterwards* LORD
DEPUTY WANDESFORD—19th September 1614.

Settlement of marriage dated 19th September 12th James I., between Christopher Wandesford of Kirklington, esq., on the first part, and Sir Peter Ffrechvile of Staveley in the co. of Derby, Kt., and the Lady Joyce his wife, late wife of Sir Hewet Osborne, late of Parflowes co. Essex, Kt., Edward Osborne esq., son and heir of the said Sir Hewet, Raphe Hansby esq., grandfather of the said Christopher, Michael Wharton of Beverley park and Matthew Kaye of Lutton, gentlemen, of the other part. The said Christopher Wandesford, in consideration of a marriage by the grace of God to be had and solemnized between him and Alice Osborne

daughter of the said Sir Hewet, before the feast of the Nativity of our Lord God next ensuing, and of the sum of £2000 to be received by the said Christopher as marriage portion with her—now the said Christopher brings into settlement his manor of Hypswell in the parishes of St Martin and Richmond, for the use of the said Alice for life in satisfaction of her jointure and (with certain limitations) to the heirs male begotten between them, first to the eldest son and the heirs male of his body, then to the second son, and so on. And for default of sons then to the daughters of the said Christopher and Alice and to their heirs equally.

No. 145.—SALE OF LANDS AT BOLDRON—10th June 1615.

Deed poll by Christopher Wandesford of Kirklington, esq., son and heir of Sir George Wandesford late of Kirklington, deceased, bargaining and selling to Reynolds Whorleton of Bolron, yeoman, a messuage with two oxgangs of land at Bolron, in the occupation of the said Reynold, for the sum of four score pounds. Dated 10th June 12th James I.

No. 146.—REVOCATION BY RALPH HANSBY OF SEVERAL DEEDS—
8th July 1616.

Deed dated 8th July 1616 made by Ralph Hansbie of Grays Inn co. Middlesex, revoking the uses of four several indentures, as under—

(1) An indenture dated 23rd July 12th James I. whereby he covenants with the same parties as in No. 150 that he shall stand seised of a third part of his manors and lands at Beverley and elsewhere to the use of himself for life, and afterwards for Sir John Yorke of Gouldthwayte, Kt., and Dame Julian his wife (daughter of the said Ralph) and their sons in tail male, whom failing to Ralph Hansbie his nephew and his heirs male, whom also failing for Thomas Hungayte of Bulmere and his heirs male, for default of all which to the right heirs of the grantor.

(2) An indenture of the same date, between the same parties whereby the said Ralph Hansbie covenants to stand seised of another third part of the same manors and lands to the use of himself for life and afterwards for Michael Wharton his grandson and his issue in tail male, failing whom, then as in the last.

(3) An indenture of the same date between the same parties whereby the said Ralph Hansbie covenants to stand seised of another third part of

the same manors and lands to the use of himself for life, and afterwards for Christopher Wandesford, his grandson and his issue in tail male, failing whom then as in the previous indentures.

(4) An indenture dated 30th July 12th James I. between the same parties whereby the said Ralph Hansbie covenants to stand seised of his manors and lands in the parish of Bishop Wilton to the use of himself for life, and afterwards for Dame Isabell Hildyard his daughter and Christopher her son and his issue in tail male, failing whom then as in the previous indentures.

RALPH HANSBIE.

Seal: heraldic shield 3 shovellers a chief ermine.

No. 147.—DISCHARGE BY DAME MARY WANDEFORD—
27th November 1616.

Acknowledgment by Dame Mary Wandesford, widow, late wife of Sir George Wandesford of Kirklington, Kt., that she has received from her "son-in-law" Christopher Wandesford of Kirklington £7, in satisfaction of all claims and demands whatever. Dated 27th November in the year of our Sovereign Lord James, by the grace etc., that is to say of England France and Ireland the ffourteenth and of Scotland the ffysteith.

No. 148.—DECLARATION BY SIR RALPH HANSBY CONCERNING
CERTAIN DEEDS—1st March 1616-7.

To all christian people &c. Raphe Hansby the elder of Grayes Inn sendeth greetings. Whereas being minded out of the natural love and affection which he bears to his children and grandchildren after named to advance them and their posterity to certain lands and possessions, he did about the month of July last make divers deeds to that intent, wherein he was induced by the wickedness of Ralph Hansby the younger, his nephew, whom he trusted to have such deeds drawn by competent advice, but who had thought fit to have inserted in each deed a clause whereby the estate would fall not as intended, but to the said Ralph Hansby the younger himself—now this present writing is to re-assure to the under-named persons all those subjects which were conveyed to them by the afore-said deeds, and to release the said deeds of all manner of promise, condition, or limitation whatever. That is to say Sir John Yorke and Dame Julian his wife; Sir William Hildyard and Dame

Isabell his wife, and Christopher Hildyard their son; Christopher Wandesford, Esquire, and John, Michael and William Wandesfords and Michael Wharton his grandsons. Read, sealed and delivered in the presence of Richarde Snell, "W" the marke of Wm. Chester, Wa: Retorick, Jerom Bennett and Peter Smyth. Dated 1st March 14th James I.

No. 149.—GRANT OF THE OFFICE OF SENESCHAL OF THE MANOR OF RIPON—1st May 1617 (*Latin*).

Grant from Tobias, Archbishop of York, of the office of chief seneschal of his manor of Ripon to Thomas Posthumus Hoby of Hacknes in the co. of York, Knight for life, as fully as Francis Palmes, William Mallorie or Richard Hutton, Knights, held the same, at a salary of £6 per annum. Dated at Bishopthorpe, 1st May 1617.

Seal. Seal of the
Dean of York.

Tobias Eboracen

No. 150.—REVOCATION BY RALPH HANSBY OF CERTAIN DEEDS—
8th July 1617.

Deed dated 8th July, 14th year of James I., made by Ralph Hansbie of Grays Inn, esq., revoking the following:—

(1) An indenture of 26th June, 11th James I., made between him on the one part and Sir Ingleby Danyell of Beswicke, co. York, Kt., and Thomas Sowtheby of Birdsall in the same county, esq., of the other part, granting to them as trustees all his estates in the county of York to his own use for fourscore years and on his death for Ralph Hansby son and heir of John Hansby, deceased, brother of the grantor.

(2) An indenture dated 30th July, 12th James I., made between the same parties granting the same lands as in the former deed (except such as are already estated by the grantor on his children and certain others hereby specially excepted) to the use of the grantor for life, and on his death for the said Ralph Hansbie and his heirs male, and in default for Thomas Hungayte of Bulmere and his heirs male, and in default for the right heirs of the grantor—with power of revocation.

Seal.

Ralph Hansbie

No. 151.—COVENANT BY RALPH HANSBY THE YOUNGER—13th
February 1617-8.

Deed covenant made 13th February, 15th James I., between Raph Hansby the younger of Grays Inn, gent., son and heir of John Hansby deceased, and Christopher Wandesford of Kirklington, esq., shewing that the said Raph in part performance of a decree made in the High Court of Chancery on 17th July last, hath covenanted with the said Christopher that he will at any time within the next three years, upon reasonable request being made to him, convey to the said Christopher for life and with remainder to his heirs as in this deed is appointed, one moiety of the lands of Woodhall in the parishes of St Mary, Beverley and St John, Beverley; one moiety of the messuage called St Giles in the last named parish; one moiety of the lands of Raventhorpe in the parish of Cherry Burton; and a moiety of all and every the inheritances of Raphe Hansby the elder. Witnesses: Edward Osborne, Christopher Hunton and Philip Pears.

No. 152.—DEMISE OF CERTAIN LANDS IN THIMBLEBY—11th
October 1618.

Deed by Christopher Wandesford of Kirklington, esq., whereby (in performance of the conditions of an obligation of 1st August last wherein the said Christopher, Christopher Hunton and John Bindloes stand jointly and severally bound unto Michael Wandesford of Leggie close house, gent., as in the said obligation is more fully expressed) he lets and grants to farm unto the said Michael certain lands in Thimbebye in the parish of Osmotherley for the term of 99 years next after the death of Margery Wandesford, wife of the said Michael, if the said Michael, surviving her, so long shall live, at the rent of six-pence yearly. Witnesses: Richard Wandesford, Tho. Conyers, Geo. Rymer and Ralph Coats. Dated 11th October, 15th James I.

No. 153.—LEASE OF LANDS AT THIMBLEBY—11th October 1618.

Lease by Christopher Wandesford of Kirklington, esq., unto Michael Wandesford of Leggie close-house in the co. of York, gent., and to Margerie now his wife of certain closes of land at Thimblebee in the parish of Osmotherley for 99 years at sixpence a year, if legally

demanded ; and this in pursuance of an obligation of 1st August last by which the said Christopher, together with Christopher Hunton and John Bindloes stand bound in £300, to the said Michael as in the said bond more at large appeareth. Witnesses: Richard Wandesford, Thomas Conyers, Geo. Rymer and Raphe Coets. Dated 11th October, 15th James I.

No. 154.—RECEIPT FOR £18 UNDER A MORTGAGE OF LANDS
IN IDOUGH—1st June 1621.

To all Christian people, I Donnoghe M'ffir O'Brenan of Cowlbane in the co. of Kilkenny gent., son and heir apparent of Ffarr M'Donnoghe O'Brenan of Croghtenclea in the same county, gent., do send greeting. Whereas my said father Ffarr M'Donnoghe O'Brenan, and my son Teige M'Donnogh O'Brenan, by our several deeds, dated 4th March in the year of our Lord God, 1618, did enfeoffe or mortgage unto Theobald Purcell Fitz-Patrick of Cloane in the co. of Kilkenny, gent., the three parts of the town and land of Croghtenclea and the moiety or half-deale of the villages and hamlets of Cowlebane and Dromshian, in Idough, for several sums of money as expressed in those deeds—now I the said Donnoghe M'ffir O'Brenan acknowledge to have received from the said Theobald Fitz-Patrick Purcell, the full sum of £18 to be converted to the urgent and necessary uses of me the said Donnoghe M'ffir O'Brenan. Witnesses: John Duigin, John Brenan, Owen Brenan, and Laglin Brenan M'Firr (his mark). Dated 1st June 1621.

No. 155.—LEASE OF LANDS AT THIMBLEBY—14th June 1621.

Lease of certain lands at Thymbleby in the parish of Osmotherly by Christopher Wandesford of Kirklington to Margery Wandesford of Leggie close houses, widow, for the term of four-score and nineteen years at the rent of sixpence annually, if legally demanded ; which the said Christopher now grants and lets to the said Margery in fulfillment of an obligation to her in which he the said Christopher, Christopher Hunton and John Scruton stand bound in the sum of £200. Dated 14th June, 18th James I.

No. 156.—LETTER FROM CHRISTOPHER HUNTON, STEWARD, TO
CHRISTOPHER WANDESFORD, ESQ.—4th June 1623.

Right worshipfull,—My humble dutie remembered, I have sent you by Christo. Mitchell £44 now, which was all I have at this time. Your rent

comes so slowly in that, Mr Byreley Day being past, I was glad to intreat him to stay me £20 till Midsummerday, or also I could not have sent so much at this time, but God knows when I shall send you any more. For your Howgrave business' we have done nothing as yet, for the Commissioners never met as yet; but Wait hath surveyed it all and he saith that you want I know not certainly how much till Thomas Pickard and he meet together, and as soon as I know I shall let you know the truth. And Mrs Aldbrough she hath sent word to me that she must have in her £200 the next half-year without delay, for that she means to call in all her money; this answer she sent to James Mitchell by Mr Auldbrough's man and so you are best writ to her by Christo. Mitchell to see and if you can stay it another half year till May day, and if it chance you deal with your tenants, you may be the better guided to pay her at May day. And for the levelling of your orchard, it will set water all over the ground in winter, and if there be not a dike east of the outside of the ground—I mean of the south side of the wall by the new orchard side, to bringe the water away. I have left the ground levelling also of the forecourt, and George Dobson thinks that it were best for you to set with the stone beside the milne the ground work of the forecourt this year, and bestow your bricks of your court so far as it will go, and then you may know what to do the next year, and what brick you will want, for the doing of it. For the year being so wet with us, and the year so far spent that I doubt we shall do but a little this year, for we have not had two fair days together hardly this six weeks. God make us thankful for it, for I bought two oxen to lead withal, but I could never use them yet, so I have gotten leave to burn a lime-kiln of Mr Frankland, and we are in hand with it as fast as we can, but the man that should tile the house hath broke his arm so that he cannot come so soon as he thought to have done. Sir, Master Roger Beckwith and his wife remembers their love to you and my mistress, and they were heartily sorry to part with my little mistress,¹ for there was as sorrowful a house both with the master and mistress and all the servants, for master Beckwith wept as if it had been a child, and his wife too so that we were all much bound to them for her, and I beseech God give her strength to overcome this journey safely without any harm, if it be His good will and pleasure,

¹ Catherine, afterwards Lady Danby, was eight years old at the date of this letter. Roger Beckwith of Aldborough was the third son of Marmaduke Beckwith of Dacre; he died 19th January 1634, leaving a son Matthew of Tanfield, a justice of peace and captain in the Parliamentary army. See *Kirklington Par. Reg.*, 18th May 1657.

for there was never more dangerous weather for such a journey. The year is so far spent that I doubt we shall neither remove the power house this year nor nothing else about your house at Kirklington, for presently now, if it please to send good weather, it will be time to mow the meadows. And for selling of Beverley, Sir John Yorke and my Lady is content, as my Lady saith, with whatever you can do in that business, but Christo. Mitchell hath a letter that I hope will shew you more plainly. Thus with my most humble duty and services remembered to my mistress, beseeching God to give a blessing to all your good endeavours, I most humbly take my leave—your obedient servant till death, Christo. Hunton.

Abberforth June the 4 [1623].

Endorsed. To the right worshipful and his approved good master, Christopher Wandesford, Esquire, at Straitford Langton, give these.

No. 157.—GRANT OF LANDS AT BOLDRON—10th June 1622.

Deed dated 10th June 20th year of King James I., between Christopher Wandesford of Kirklington, son and heir of Sir George Wandesford, late of Kirklington, Kt., deceased, and William Whorleton of Bolron in the co. of York, yeoman, and Thomas Whorleton, his son, whereby in consideration of £124, the said Christopher Wandesford grants to the said William and Thomas Whorletons, a messuage and three ox-gangs of arable land in Bolron, now in the occupation of the said William. To hold for ever. Witnesses: Francis Wandesforde, Chr. Aiscough, Giles Mytchell and James Mitchell, Wm. Whorleton, his mark.

Seal.

No. 158.—GRANT OF A HOUSE AND LANDS AT HOWGRAVE AND
UPSLAND—26th November 1623.

Deed-poll whereby Christopher Wandesford of Kirklington, esq., in consideration of the sum of £150, bargains and sells to John Binlosse of Howgrave, yeoman, a messuage commonly called Humes House, with barns, stables, garths, etc. at Howgrave, now or of late in the occupation of the said John. Also a garth called lake garth at Howgrave, lately in the occupation of John Mitchell; and 18 acres 16 poles of arable land at Upslands, called the long Hortrees, lately in the occupation of Thomas Power. To hold to the said John Bynlosse and his heirs for ever. Witnesses: Richard Wandesford, Christo. Hunton, Geo. Rowthe and Thomas Binlowes. Dated 26th November, 20th James I.

No. 159.—REVOCATION OF AN ENTAIL—1st December 1623.

Revocation by Christopher Wandesford of Kirklington, esq. (under a clause in the said deed so enabling him) of an indenture of 16th October 20th James I. whereby he covenanted an entail to certain uses of his manor of Thimbleby, and a third part of the lordship of Hudswell, with Richard Wandesford of Picall, esq., and Roger Lascells of Kirklington, clerk. Dated 1st Dec. 21st James I.

No. 160.—LETTER FROM CHRISTOPHER (AFTERWARDS LORD DEPUTY) WANDESFORD TO HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW MAUGER NORTON, ESQ.,
sans date.

Good Brother—I send you the deed sealed by my Lord: you will take care of keeping the said Courts for the present, as also to appoint times seasonable for keeping all other Courts which usually have been kept for the Copyholders. Because the Londoners come not down, I think you may safely keep them; therefore upon advice with them that can direct you for them, take order for keeping them. For the challenging, a hill can come to forme as I am advised. Thus much for the present, with my love to yourself farewell. Your affectionate brother,

This Sunday morning

CHR. WANDESFORDE.

God forgive me.

To my assured loving brother Mr Maior Norton at Midlam.

No. 161.—BOND TO CHRISTOPHER DANBY OF FARNLEY—
1st May 1624.

Bond whereby Henry Watkinson of Leeds, chapman, becomes bound to Christopher Danby of Farneley, Esq., in £100 that Edward Watkinson of the University of Cambridge, Master of Arts, who has been presented to the rectory and parsonage of Scruton by the said Christopher at the request of the said Henry, shall carry out a promise which he, the said Edward, has made that after his induction he will give his free consent to the inclosure of a portion of the lordship of Scruton. Dated 1st May 1624.

No. 162.—LEASE OF LANDS AT KIRKLINGTON—1st March 1625.

Lease by Christopher Wandesford of Kirklington to John Morland, husbandman there of one messuage and two oxgangs of land within the townfield and territories of Kirklington for the term of 21 years at the

yearly rent of 20s., payable by two equal portions at the feasts of the invention of the holy cross, commonly called St Ellin's day and St Martin the Bishop in winter. Dated 1st March 22nd James I. and signed John Morland (his marke) in the presence of John Pratt (his marke), James Mitchell and Christopher Mitchell.

No. 163.—LEASE OF COTTAGES AT KIRKLINGTON—1st March 1625.

Lease by Christopher Wandesford of Kirklington to George Pratt of the city of York of one cottage in the occupation of frank pratt, father of the said George; and another cottage lately in the occupation of Widow Whelons, both within the territory of Kirklington, for the term of 21 years at the yearly rental of 10s. payable on the feast of the Invention of the holy cross in each year. Dated 1st March 22nd James I. Witnesses: John Walker and George Dicksonn.

No. 164.—CONVEYANCE OF LANDS IN HUDSWELL—3rd October 1625.

Deed poll by Ralph Coates, Batchelor of Divinity, conveying to Christopher Wandesford of Kirklington, in consideration of £49, 10s. od., certain closes or parcels of land in Huddeswell, commonly known by the name of Arthur Oven, with all woods, trees, etc. Major Norton and Robert Dodsworth of Richmond are attorneys for Ralph, and Ed. Osborne is a witness. Dated 3rd Oct. in the first year of Chas. I.

No. 165.—COPY OF A HOLOGRAPH LETTER FROM CHARLES ·I. TO
LORD DIGBY, *anno* 1626.

A copy of His Ma'ties Lre to m. Lo. Digbie, written with his owne hand.

Wee have received yor Lettr adrest to us by Buckingham, and we cannot but wounder you should through forgetfulness make such a request unto us of favour as though you stood dulye capable of it, when you know how yor behavior in Spaine deserved of us; which you are to examine by the observations we made and know you will remember how at your first coming into Spayne, taking upon you to be so wise as to forsee our intentione to change our Religion, you were so farr from deswading us that you offered your service and secrecy to concur in it and in many other Conferences, pressing to shew how convenient it was for us to bee Romane Catholique, it being impossible (in yr opinion) to do any great

action otherwise. How much disadvantage and dis-service you did to the treaty and interest of our dear Brother and Sister and their children, and in what disadvantage, inconvenience and hazard you intangled us by your Articles, putting off and deluding our returne home. The great estimation you made of that state and the vile esteeme you sett this kingdome at, still maintayninge that we under color of friendship to Spaine did what was in our power against them, which you said they knew very well. And last of all you approving of those conditions that our nephew should be brought up in the Emperor's Court. To which Sir Walter Ashton then said hee durst not give his consent for feare of his head, you replying that without some such great action neither mariage nor peace could be had. Given at our—

No. 166.—A GENERAL PARDON GRANTED TO CHRISTOPHER WANDES-FORD, ESQ., BY KING CHARLES I.—10th February 1626 (*Latin*).

Remission under the Great Seal by Charles, King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, who of his special favour and with advice of his council, pardons and relaxes to Christopher Wandesford of Kirklington in the co. of York, Esq., all and sundry treasons and misprision of treason, greater or less, and such crimes of lese-majesty, rebellions, conspiracies, etc., of which he may have been guilty before the 27th of March last past [the date of the late King's death]. Also all murders, homicides, and felonies of all kinds whatsoever—or accession to such. Remitting unto the said Christopher any penalty or forfeiture in any court whether civil or ecclesiastical, following upon any of the foresaid occasions; but excepting out of this pardon all treasons perpetrated beyond the seas, or any crimes connected with false coinage or with witchcraft. Given at Westminster 10th February in the first year of the King's reign.

Great Seal.

No. 167.—ENTAIL OF HUDSWELL AND THIMBLEBY—
1st February 1626.

Deed of entail by Christopher Wandesford of Kirklington, Esq., who, out of his natural love and affection for George Wandesford, gent., his son, and for the preservation of the manors of Hudswell and Thimbleby in his name and blood, hereby covenants with Michael Wandesford, gent., brother of the grantor and with Christopher Hunton, yeoman, that he

shall stand possessed of the above named subjects for the use of himself for life, after which for the use of the said George his son and heir, and the heirs male of his body, which failing to the other heirs male of his own body, which also failing to the heirs male of the body of Sir George Wandesford, father of him the said Christopher. Witnesses: W. Harrison, John Baker and James Mitchell. Dated 1st February 2nd Charles I.

No. 168.—LETTER FROM THE PRIVY COUNCIL OF CHARLES I. REGARDING THE COLLECTION OF LOANS FOR THE EXCHEQUER, WHITEHALL—15th August 1627.

Aftar our hartly commendations whereas heartofore wee have written you two severall lettars, callinge wppone the Commissionars for the lones to cause the mounis proceedinge theareupon to bee speedely payd into the Exchequer for the bettar supplyinge of the publike pressing and important occasions of State, of late his Ma'tie as President Prince, managinge affayres by the meanes, Vouchsafed to looke into the Accompte himselfe, to see how these Loanes hãve beene answered from evary shire, and findes a fallinge shorte as yett in youre county of Yorke from that which hee expected and wheareupon he trusted. And this wee must lett you know that whatsoever his Ma'tie hath hitharto raised wppone his plate, jewells, lands, loanes and sales is already yssued and imployed for the publiq. And now beeing in open action with his fleete and Armie abroad which by God's Goodnes have prosperously succeeded, honor and reason require to have the undartakinge seconded and supported. Whearefore his Ma'tie hath againe comanded us to require of you that with all possible dilligence and speede you cause the remaine of the loanes to bee collected and paid into the Exchequer. But wee are informed that howsoever some have wsed diligence in this buisnes, yett in some Commissionars Collectors and Receivars theare hath bin a great slacknes and that mutch money which hath bin collected and received wppone these loanes is yett unanswared wnto the Kinge.

Whearefore wee require you to looke stricktly heareunto and not only to cause the remaine of the moneyes to be collected and returned, but also to informe wheare you finde any somes deteyned or longar re-
teyned then is fittinge by those that shoulde have returnd the same. And to th'end this buisnes may have no longar protraction wee require you forthwith to deuide yourselves in your seuarall devisions as after your first meeting you did and to examine the Accounts, and within tenn

dayes after the receite of these lettars or a transcript theareof, to make sertifficate wnto us how mutch evary Receivar or Collector hath payd into the Excheqr, how mutch remaineth in euary Receivars hands, and how mutch resteth yett wncollected. And also to make a particular sertificate wnto us of the names of sutch as did consente to lend and have not yett payd but still refuse to doe it. And this you may not omitt precisely to certefy the names of those who being summoned to appeare before you refused or neglected to come, or appearinge before you, refused to lend ; for that his Ma'tie is resolved of a course againste those men fitt for sutch as stand ill affected to the state. And they shall finde what it is to be devided from theare Kinge and the bettar parte of the whole kingdome when theare common interest is concerned. And so expecting your carefull performance of these directions we bidd you farewell. From Whitehall the xvth of August, 1627.

Your loveing frindes

THO COVENTRYE
THO EDMONDS

MALLEBROUGH
E DORSETT
ROBBART NANTON
J. CAK.

No. 169.—LEASE OF LANDS AT KIRKLINGTON, UNDER SPECIAL
CONDITIONS—10th January 1628.

An agreement whereby Christopher Wandesford of Kirklington, esq., lets to Roger Croft of the same place, gentleman, several fields at Kirklington, named the High Ashes, Westfield, Milne field and Stapley close together with two barns, an ox-house and one old granary for the term of six years from the feast of SS. Philip & James next ensuing. Also certain closes of meadow and pasture called Whynnie Hill, the great now close, the little now close and the Street Averams for the term of six years from the feast of the annunciation of the Blessed Virgin next to come. The cottagers of the said Christopher are to work for the said Roger in hay-time and harvest who is also to have free access with his cattle both in winter and summer "to go into the water neare unto a springe called Michaell well." Roger covenants that he will fallow the arable lands every third year according to the due course of husbandry and also will bring all the corn growing upon the premises into the said barns, and with his cattle eat the straw there—all the manure being

returned to the land. The rent shall be after the rate of ten shillings for every acre of ploughed land as by an impartial survey shall be found by measure within the hedges of the several fields, and for that which is now grass and such as cannot be mown such shall be held indifferently, the grounds lying within the fields alone being reckoned for payment. Dated 10th January 4th Charles I.

No. 170.—AGREEMENT FOR DIS-ENTAILING THE MANOR OF
KIRKLINGTON—1st April 1629.

Agreement whereby Christopher Wandesford of Kirklington Esq., to the intent that he may become seised in fee of the manor of Kirklington with the advowson, and to cut off and bar the entail thereof, covenants with Sir Edward Osborne of Kiveton, Bart., and Sir John Ramsden of Longly that they shall, before the end of Trinity term next, prosecute a writ of action against the said manor and advowson in the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster, and that he will appear in person and acquiesce in an execution against the said property in favour of the said Sir Edward and Sir John, who hereby pledge themselves and their heirs to stand possessed of it in trust for Christopher Wandesford only. Dated 1st April, 5th Charles I.

No. 171.—GRANT OF THE TYTHES OF HIPSWELL TO CHR. WANDESFORD
—4th August 1629.

Release by Edward Bland of Killington in the co. of Westmoreland yeoman, and James Bland his son, who in consideration of seven score pounds paid to them by Christopher Wandesford of Kirklington, esq., hereby release to the said Christopher the tithes of corn and hay of the lordship of Hippineswell. Witnesses : Ra : Hutton, Giles Burton, Christopher Hunter and Wm. Gray. Dated 4th August, 5th Charles I.

No. 172.—APPOINTMENT OF CHRISTOPHER WANDESFORD CHIEF
SENESCHAL OF THE MANOR OF RIPON—15th October 1629 (*Latin*).

To all the christian faithful to whom this writing shall come, Samuel by divine providence Archbishop of York, primate and metropolitan of England, greetings in the Lord everlasting. Know ye that by reason of the industry, prudence and fidelity of our beloved Christopher Wandesford of Kirklington, esq., we have given and confirmed to him the office of

Chief Seneschal of our manor of Ripon with all the liberties and prerogatives thereof, together with the fees and emoluments thereunto belonging. Dated at Bishopthorpe 15th October in the 5th year of King Charles, and the first of our translation from the see of Norwich. Sealed with the Archiepiscopal seal and with that of John Scott Dean of the cathedral church of St Peter and chaplain of the foresaid Archbishop.

JOHN RANSON, registrar.

No. 173.—ORDER TO APPREHEND CERTAIN PERSONS IN KIRKLINGTON, ETC.—29th November 1629.

Northridd: com Ebor

These are in his Majesties name straitlie to chardge and command you and everie of you immediatelie upon the sighte hereof to apprehend the bodies of John Smith of Kirklington, Emily his daughter and William Stott of Norton Conyers, and them to bring before us or those of us, to answer such matters as is already charged against them and everie of them by Christopher Wandesford, esquire, and others. Faile ye not hereof at your perills. Dated under the hands and seales the 29th daie of November 1629.

EDW: YORKE.

To all Bailiffs and Constables within the said Northridd., and to every of them.

No. 174.—GRANT IN TAIL OF THE MANORS OF HUDSWELL AND THIMBLEBY—3rd April 1630.

Deed of entail dated 3rd April, 6th year of Chas. I., between Christopher Wandesforde of Kirklington, esq., and Sir Edward Osborne of Keveton, Yorkshire, Bart., and Maior Norton of Clowbecke in the same county, gent., whereby the said Christopher Wandesforde, for settling his lands in his name and blood, grants his lordships and manors of Huddeswell and Thimbleby to them as trustees, to the use of the said Christopher and the heirs male of his body, for default of which to the use of the heirs male of the body of Sir George Wandesforde, Kt., deceased, his father, and for default of such to the right heirs of the said Christopher for ever. Power is reserved to the grantor to alter, revoke, or make void the above. Witnesses: Tho: Canby, Wm. Gray, John Walker, Joseph Browning and Tho: Sterrakes.

CHR, WANDESFORDE,

Seal.

No. 175.—RELEASE OF THE MANORS OF HUDSWELL AND THIMBLEBY
—30th September 1630.

A release to Christopher Wandesford of Kirklington, esq., of the manors and lands of Thymbleby and Hudswell which he by deed of 31st January, 2nd Charles I. had conveyed to Sir Edward Osborne of Keveton, Bart., Maior Norton of Clowbeck, gent., Michail Wandesford, third son of Sir George Wandesford, deceased, and Christopher Hunton of Kirklington, yeoman, for the term of 21 years next after the decease of the said Christopher Wandesford upon trust to apply the profits thereof to the children of the grantor or in such manner as he by deed or will might appoint. Dated 30th September, 6th Charles I.

No. 176.—ENTAIL EXECUTED ON THE MARRIAGE OF JOHN YORKE
AND KATHERINE DANYELL—12th September 1632.

Deed of entail made by Sir John Yorke of Golthwaite Kt., who for settling his lands and inheritances so that they may continue in his name and blood for so long as it shall please the Lord to permit; and also in consideration of a marriage already had and solemnised between John Yorke, esq., his nephew and apparent heir and Katherine one of the daughters of Sir Ingleby Danyell of Beswecke in the co. of York Kt.; and further in consideration of a certain sum of money now paid to him by Christopher Wandesford of Kirklington, William Norton of Sawley, and Maior Norton of Richmond, esquires; and in consideration of £1000 given in marriage with his daughter by the said Sir Ingleby—the said Sir John Yorke of Golthwaite doth now bring into settlement all his lands whatsoever in the county of York, as follows. The lands of Appletrewicke, Kilnesey, Netherdale, Golthwaite, Middlesmoor, Greenepasture, Angram, Westhouses, Lodge, Hethencarre, Scarhouse, Mowdail, Newhouses, Limley Riggis, Moorehouse, Blashawe, Studfolds, Westhouse, Ramsgill Ragillhouses, Colthouse, Herefeilds, Westfield and Ashfield, etc. Michael Wandesford of Kirklington, clerk, and Francis Cobbe of Ottringham, gent., are parties to the deed, which is dated 12th September, 8th Charles I.

No. 177.—ASSIGNMENT BY CHR. PEPPER OF ALL HIS TITLE AND
INTEREST IN MIDDLEMOOR TO CHR. WANDESFORD OF KIRK-
LINGTON—5th March 1631.

Indenture made 5th March, 6th Charles I., between Christopher Pepper of St Martins nighe Richmond co. York and Christopher

Wandesford of Kirklington Esquire, witnessing that variances and controversies have sometimes heretofore arisen between the ancestors of the said Chis. Wandesford, lords of the manors of Hipswell and Huddeswell and the ancestors of Chris. Pepper owner of the manor or lordship of St Martins concerning a certain moor known as Middlemoor—now the said Chris. Pepper for the absolute and final determining of such questions and for other good causes and considerations, hath bargained sold and confirmed to the said Chris. Wandesford all his claim right or interest in the said moor.

A receipt by Christopher Pepper senior on behalf of his son Christopher Pepper B.A. in Cambridge for the sum of £6, 13s. 4d. paid him at the hands of Henry Lockey in Hipswell on behalf of Christopher Wandesford, in pursuance of an agreement for the purchase of a moor called Middlemoor abutting upon the territories of Hipswell at the price of 100 marks, which is covenanted to be paid at the rate of 20 marks yearly, of which present payment of £6, 13s. 4d. is one year's instalment. Dated 16th December 1632.

A similar receipt for the year 1633 for the sum of £6, 13s. 4d. paid by Major Norton of Richmond Esq. on behalf of his brother-in-law Christopher Wandesford esq., now Master of the Rolls in Ireland. Witnesses: Ma: Norton, Francis Thomson, Michael Maughan and William Duston. Dated 16th January 1633-4.

No. 178.—LEASE OF IRON FURNACES, ETC. IN QUEEN'S CO., AND
KILKENNY—31st March 1635.

Assignment by Elizabeth Blacknall, widow and executrix of Richard Blacknall late of Macroone in the co. of Cork esq. deceased, unto the Rt. Hon. Christopher Wandesford Master of the Rolls in Ireland and Sir George Radclyffe Kt., both members of H.M. most honorable privy Council in that Kingdom of a lease of four years duration from the feast of the annunciation of the Blessed Mary last past which Robert Earl of Londonderry, in consideration of a rent of £200 a year, did demise and set unto the said Richard Blacknall of one ancient furnace and one forge anciently erected for the making and casting of iron lying near Ballinekeill in the Queens county, together with a furnace called Clanmaghoughe co. Kilkenny, with all their appurtenances, coal places, mine places, anvils, bellows and all manner of tools and implements belonging to the said Ironworks. Dated 31st March 1635.

No. 179.—ASSIGNMENT TO CHRISTOPHER WANDESFORD OF A LEASE
OF THE MANOR OF KILDARE—8th April 1635.

Deed of assignment whereby Sir Charles Coote of Castle Cuff in the King's county, Bart., and Bartholomew Peasly of Panchers Towne in the co. of Kildare, esq., after reciting that the Earl of Kildare and Dame Joan his countess, Thomas Lord Howard Earl of Arundel, Sir Adam Loftus, Kt., Richard Talbot of Mallowhide and Robert Randolf, esqrs. had by indenture of 14th January 1633 granted on lease to them the manor, castle, town and lands of Kildare, for the term of 41 years from the feast of Easter then next at the yearly rent of £390—now the saids Sir Charles Coote and Bartholomew Peasly have sold and assigned all their interest in the said lease unto Christopher Wandesford, esq., of the city of Dublin, Master of the Rolls and member of his Majesty's most honourable privy Council. Dated 8th April in the 11th year of King Charles.

No. 180.—LEASE OF LANDS AT HIPSWELL—20th July 1635.

Lease by the Honble Christopher Wandesforde Master of the Rolls in Ireland and one of his Majesty's Most Honble privie counsell, of one piece of ground called Westwood and four smaller closes or parcells of meadow ground called Pickells with common of pasture thereto belonging, in the lordship of Hipswell to Robert Baggaley of Wath in the county of York for the term of 14 years at the annual rent of £11. Dated 20th July 1635. Witnesses: Wm. Mitchell and Milles Hollyer. Christopher Hunton acts for Robert Baggaley. Signed Christopher Wandesforde.

Seal—six quarterings.

No. 181.—INQUISITION POST MORTEM GEORGE ROWTHE OF
KIRKLINGTON—14th September 1635 (*Latin*):

Inquest taken at Richmond on 14th September 11th year of King Charles before Francis Armitage, esquire, Escheator of the lord the King, after the death of George Rowthe late of Kirklington, deceased. The jury say that said George on the day on which he died was seised in his demesne as of fee in a messuage, toft and croft and 18 acres of arable land called the south field, 3 acres of meadow called le Ingh and 8 acres of pasture called the New close in Kirklington aforesaid, and that he died so seised on 23rd December last. That Christopher Rowth is his

brother and next heir and was forty-three years of age at the time of George's death. They further say that the said premises are held of Christopher Wandesford esquire, as of his manor of Kirklington by Knight service, namely by the hundredth part of a Knight's fee, and are worth in all issues beyond reprises ten shillings by the year.

FR: ARMYTAGE, Esq.

No. 182.—AGREEMENT FOR BUILDING AT THE OLD CASTLE OF
KILDARE—17th October 1635.

Agreement made October 17th, 1635, between Christopher Wandesford, Esq., now Master of the Rolls and Diggory Willes whereby the said Diggory agrees to make a stone staircase outside the castle from top to bottom, 3 ft. thick to the first story—above that 2 ft. thick, for which he is to be paid at the rate of eighteenpence a perch, the said Christopher providing lime and sand upon the place. Item for making a passage and levelling the ground, and making a wall above the passage. From the bottom see that it be 3 ft. high above the ground, and set the arch that is in the old kitchen over the gate, and to make both the sides of stone, and to set in the hooks and hinges, and make the bottom of stone and to make up the ends of the old gate as thick as the old wall, for the sum of £6.

Item to make the court wall, the garden wall and the wall of the back side near unto the round leaning Tower of stone 9 ft. high and 2 ft. thick; to rough cast them on the outside with lime and the garden wall on both sides for sixteen-pence a perch, the said Christopher providing lime and sand.

Item to take down the arch over the old gate and the arches within until he come to the thickness of the old wall both at ends and sides, and likewise to take down the old foundation of the Kitchin and the walls above the old arch aforesaid, and to employ all the stones in the walls and work aforesaid.

CHR. WANDESFORDE.

DIGORIE WILLES.

No. 183.—GRANT TO SIR CHAS. COOTE, BART., OF THE CASTLE AND
MANOR OF CASTLECOMER—14th May 1636.

Deed poll by James, Earl of Ormonde and Ossory, Robert, Earl of Londonderry, Laurence Lord Baron of Limerick, Sir Henry Peirce of

Peirce-court in the co. of Cavan, Bart., Henry Archer of Kilkenny, Patrick Esmond of Catherlagh, John Edgworth of Cranelagh, and Thomas Thirlaugh of Bealanlackinmore in the co. of Kilkenny, esquires, demising and granting for certain good causes and considerations, unto Sir Charles Coote the elder, Kt., and Bart., and to his assigns for ever, the castle manor and lands of Castlecomer in the territory of Idough *alias* Brennan in the co. of Kilkenny, with the purtenances thereof, together with the various lands enumerated in No. 188. Under the seals of the parties 14th May 1636, in the 12th year of Charles I. 8 Seals.

No. 184.—CONVEYANCE OF CASTLECOMER—25th July 1637.

Indenture made 25th July 13th Charles I. (1637) between Rt. Hon. James Earl of Ormond and Ossery, and Sir Charles Coote of East Coote in the Queen's County, Bart., of the first part; Christopher Wandesford esq., Master of the Rolls of Chancery, and George Wandesford, his son and apparent heir of the second part; and Christopher Lascells and Thomas Parrye, both of the city of Dublin, gents., of the third part. Whereas by their indenture of the 20th July instant, the said Earl of Ormond and Sir Charles Coote have conveyed the manor and lands of Castlecomer in the co. of Kilkenny to the said Christopher Lascells and Thomas Parry, now it is agreed between and declared by the above named parties that those subjects were so conveyed for the intents and purposes hereafter named: that is that the said Christopher Lascells and Thomas Parry shall hold them for the use of Christopher Wandesford, esq., during his life, and afterwards for the use of George Wandesford, his eldest son and the heirs male of his body, in default of which for Christopher the second son of the said Christopher Wandesford party to these presents, and the heirs male of his body, which also failing for John the 3rd son and the heirs male of his body—next for Michael Wandesford, brother of the said Christopher party to these presents, then for William, brother of the said Michael, failing all which for the right heirs of the said Christopher Wandesford, the elder, who reserves power of revocation.

No. 185.—REVOCATION OF THE USES OF THE LAST DEED—
20th September 1639.

Deed by Christopher Wandesford, esq., one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, and Master of the Rolls in the Kingdom of

Ireland reciting the last Deed (No. 184) of 25th July 1637, which said deed contained a clause giving power to him the said Christopher Wandesford to revoke and make void the whole or any part of the trust thereby created—know ye therefore now that he having taken a resolution to revoke and alter the uses therein declared, doth hereby revoke and make them void accordingly. Witnesses: Thomas Wharton, Jo: Burinston, George Strayearnes, and Raphe Wallis. Dated 20th September 1639.

No. 186.—LETTERS PATENT OF CHARLES I., GRANTING TO CERTAIN OF HIS PRIVY COUNCILLORS THE RIGHT TO USE THE GREAT SEAL OF IRELAND—26th May 1638.

Charles, by the Grace &c., To our right trusty and well beloved counsellors Robert, Lord Dillon, Sir Adam Loftus, Kt., Christopher Wandesford, esq., Master of the Rolls of our Court of Chancery, and Sir Phillip Manwaring, Kt., our principal secretary of our Kingdom of Ireland, greeting. Whereas we for some special considerations have taken into our hands our great seal of Ireland, and being given to understand that the occasions of daily use of that seal, as well for our own service as for expediting the business of our subjects, are many great and daily which do appertain to our Royal office to have dispatched.—We have therefore by the advice and consent of our right trusty and well beloved cousin and counsellor Thomas, Viscount Wentworth, our Deputy General of our said realm of Ireland, and President of our Council established in the north parts of our Kingdom of England, thought good to commit the keeping of our said Great Seal to you, true and trusty. And we do hereby will and command and also authorise you to pass or cause to be passed under the said Great Seal of Ireland, not only all such grants, commissions, proclamations and other things whatsoever which have been passed by warrant under our privy seal of our said Kingdom of Ireland, but also all such grants commissions proclamations and other things whatsoever which shall pass by warrant from our said deputy or other chief Governor or Governors of our said Kingdom of Ireland for the time being, or by any other warrant under our said privy Seal to pass under our Great Seal of this Kingdom, together with all writs, processes and commissions ordinarily used to be passed under our said Great Seal by our Chancellor of our said Kingdom of Ireland or Keeper of our Great Seal of our said Kingdom for the time being. For doing of all which the premises these our letters patent shall be your warrant. And our will and pleasure is

that this our commission shall continue in force until we shall otherwise determine. In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness our said deputy general of our said realm of Ireland. At Dublin the six and twentieth day of May in the fourteenth year of our reign.

CARLETON.
Great Seal.

No. 187.—GRANT OF THE OFFICE OF MASTER OF THE ROLLS TO CHRISTOPHER WANDESFORD, ESQ., FOR LIFE—17th May 1639 (*Latin*).

Letters patent under the Great Seal of Charles I., reciting that whereas by letters patent of 22nd March in the 9th year of our reign our beloved Christopher Wandesford, Esq. was appointed to the office of Custodian and Master of the chancery rolls in our Kingdom of Ireland, know ye that for good causes and considerations, and out of our perfect confidence in his circumspection and industry as well as the integrity of the foresaid Christopher, and upon the advice of our faithful cousin and counsellor Thomas, Viscount Wentworth, Deputy of Ireland and President of the Council established in the North of England, we for our heirs and successors do hereby ordain constitute and confirm to the said Christopher Wandesford the office of Master of the Rolls aforesaid with a salary of £184, 3s. 4d. per annum for the term of his natural life. Dated 17th May, in the fifteenth year of our reign.

Great Seal.

No. 188.—FINELY ILLUMINATED GRANT FROM KING CHARLES I. OF THE MANOR AND LANDS OF CASTLECOMER TO CHRISTOPHER WANDESFORD—10th September 1639 (*Latin*).

Grant by Letters patent under the Great Seal of Charles by the Grace &c. who, with the advice of Thomas, Viscount Wentworth, Deputy of Ireland and according to the tenour of a commission under the Great Seal of England dated at Cambury 1st September in the 14th year of our reign, and in consideration of the faithful services of our beloved and faithful servant and counsellor Christopher Wandesford, esquire, Master of our Rolls of Chancery in Ireland, grants unto him the manor of Castlecomer with the liberties, courts leet, courts-baron etc. thereto appertaining; a water mill for grain and the water and water courses running

to the same, with multure tolls and profits of the said mill; also an iron furnace near the said town of Castlecomer; and the lands of Cloghoge, Clansheragh, Brontagh, Garriha, Ballycomo, Disert otherwise Disert o'Luskan, Knocknadoge, Rathtomyn, Acremuckie, Killrobbin, Uskerty, Skehanagh, Ballyhemine, Farrenrosse otherwise Garrenrosse, Dune-gilloughter, Dunegilleighter, Lockananloman, Prontibegg, Ballybrowne, Prontimore, Knocknashannagh, Smithstowne otherwise Ballingowne, Croghtinle otherwise Croghtenclogh, Aghemuckie, Dromgolie otherwise Dromgole, Glassm^ccartan, Tullareagh, Cooleteskin, Coolebane, Drom-shanm^owly, Ardry, Ballynowe otherwise Newtown, Moninroe, Ballynelackan otherwise Dromcole otherwise Dromcolly otherwise Dromshaw, Cloncally, Dowereglasse, Rathleigh, Colpit, Disert Michell, Shanballyally, Gortnegappoll, Garrenspadih, Killdonnoghnekilly, Knocknecorky, Garrenpatrick, Monetridor, Shanballysheary, Ballylonan, Moyhowragh, Coologhloskie, Claushawro, Rossogoloskie, Torrenaspicke, Farrenm^mmahy, Coolemyne otherwise Coolemund, Lowell otherwise Lowan, Gortnally, Ballyelly, Shanballyfio, Shanballyelly, Shanbally, Knocknalogy, Lowanm^mshaneduffe, Dromaghdohyre, Crutte, Colliad, Cooleneline, Killboieneskehannagh, Turtan, Rathcally, Skehannaghduffe, Killdergan, Clonine otherwise Clunero, Kilclonine and Coolynan—lying or being in the precinct or territory of Idough, otherwise O'Dough, otherwise Brennan, in the county of Kilkenny [with the usual words of course, including mills, multures, waters, weirs, fisheries, tithes, waifs and strays, tolls, customs, courts-baron, and View of frank-pledge] but saving and reserving all advowsons rights of patronage and presentation to ecclesiastical benefices (if any) and also the royal composition and expedition to war called "risings out" or general hostings. Granting also to the said Christopher Wandesford his heirs and assigns to hold a free market at Castlecomer on each Tuesday in every week for ever: also a fair or market at Castlecomer on Ascension Day and the two following days yearly for ever: also another fair on every feast of St Lawrence [10th August] and the two following days yearly for ever: also another fair on every 14th September and two days after yearly for ever. But if the feast of St Lawrence on the 14th September fall on a friday saturday or Sunday the fairs in such years are to be held on the monday following and the two succeeding days—with courts of pie powder to be held during the several fairs and all liberties and customs free tolls &c. To have and to hold all the premises to the use and behoof of the said Christopher Wandesford his heirs and assigns for ever, to be held of

the King and his successors in capite by the service of one Knight's fee payable yearly at the receipt of the Exchequer £33 sterling at the feasts of St Michael the archangel and Easter by equal portions in quittance for all the premises except the fairs and markets, and for these £4 yearly.

Further all the said premises to be one manor for ever—to be called the manor of Castlecomer with all the privileges to a manor appertaining, with liberty to hold a court baron at Castlecomer before a seneschal who may hold pleas of debt, agreements, trespass etc. where the sum involved does not exceed 40s. ; also a court leet or View of Frankpledge in which the seneschal shall have power to enquire of all felonies and trespasses which in such courts may be enquired of, with all fines and profits rightly issuing from such courts. With liberty also to impark 4000 acres of arable land, meadow pasture or wood for keeping horses, deer, rabbits, partridges and pheasants or for hunting. No one save the said Christopher Wandesford his heirs or assigns or those authorised by their special licence to hunt, hawk etc. in the same.

The said Christopher Wandesford for himself, his heirs, executors and assigns agrees with the King and his successors that he and they will sow four acres every year with flax or hemp.

Dated at Dublin 10th September in the 15th year of our reign.

CARLETON.
Great Seal.

No. 189.—CONVEYANCE OF LANDS AT HUDSWELL—
2nd February 1640.

Deed poll by Symon Carter of Hudswell, yeoman, whereby, in consideration of £21, 10s. he bargains and sells unto Maior Norton of Richmond, esq., and Christopher Mitchell of Thimbleby gent., six riggs of arable and meadow land in Hudswell commonly called the flat under the highway. Dated 2nd February, 16th Charles I.

No. 190.—GRANT AFFECTING THE MANOR OF RAHIN—
18th August 1640.

Deed poll whereby William Wandesford of the city of Dublin esq. and Ralph Wallis of the same city gent., bargain and sell unto Nicholas White also of Dublin, esq., in consideration of the sum of £180, all their interest in a lease for the term of 1000 years of the Castle, manor and

town of Rahin Aghanure, etc., which they acquired from William Graham of Ould Rosse in the co. of Wexford. Dated 18th August 16th Charles I.

No. 191.—REVOCATION OF THE USES OF A SETTLEMENT OF
CASTLECOMER—23rd September 1640.

Revocation by Christopher Wandesford, esquire, Master of the Rolls and Lord Deputie of his Highness' Kingdome of Ireland, of the uses of a settlement of his lands in the territories of Idough *alias* Brenayin in the county of Kilkenny, under which the said Lord Deputy had by deed of 10th August, 14th Chas. I. demised the same for the term of 41 years unto the Rt. Rev. Father in God. John, Lord Bishop of Derry, Sir Edward Osborne, Bart., Maior Norton, gent. and William Wandesford of the city of London. Dated 23rd Sept. 16th Chas. I. Witnesses: John Davis, Ra : Wallis, Timothy Dodsworth, Geo. Staherne and Jas. Foxcroft.

No. 192.—REVOCATION OF AN ENTAIL OF KIRKLINGTON—
23rd September 1640.

Revocation by the Right Hon. Christopher Wandesforde Master of the Rolls and Lord Deputy of Ireland, of an entail made by deed of 8th August, 14th Charles I., between him and Sir George Ratcliffe, Kt., and Maior Norton of Clowbecke, esq., of the manors of Kirklington, Yarnewicke and Howgrave, in Yorkshire (under a special clause in the said deed so enabling him). Dated 23rd September 1640. Witnesses: John Davis, Ra : Wallis, Timothy Dodsworth, Geo. Straherne, Ja. Foxcroft.

CHR. WANDESFORDE.
Seal.

No. 193.—DEMISE OF THE MANOR OF KIRKLINGTON TO CERTAIN
TRUSTEES—24th September 1640.

Settlement by Christopher Wandesford esq., Lord Deputy of Ireland and Master of the Rolls in the same kingdom, who for the natural love and affection he beareth towards such children as he hath or it shall please God to bless him with conveys to John Lord Bishop of Derry, Sir Edward Osborne, Bart., Vice president of York, Maior Norton of Clowbeck and William Wandesford late of Pickall, esquires, the manor of Kirklington &c., with the advowson thereto belonging. And the said Christopher reposes such special trust in these four that they shall receive

the profits yearly arising from the said subjects and shall be truly answerable for the same unto his children or any other person as he the said Christopher by deed or will shall appoint. Power of revocation is reserved by the grantor of these presents. Witnesses: Jo: Burinston, Geo. Straherney, Ra: Wallis, John Davis, J. Foxcroft and Timo. Dodsworth. Dated 24th September, 16th Charles I.

No. 194.—GRANT OF AN ANNUITY TO CHR. WANDESFORD—
24th September 1640.

Grant by Christopher Wandesford esq., Master of the Rolls and Lord Deputy of Ireland unto Christopher one of his sons of an annuity of £100, out of the lands of Thimbleby and Hudswell to be paid to him on the several feasts of SS. Philip and James, commonly called May-day, and St Martin in winter, to commence from and after the younger Christopher attains the age of 21 years or on the death of the grantor whichever event shall happen first. Dated 24th Sept. 1640.

No. 195.—REVOCATION OF THE USES OF A SETTLEMENT OF
KIRKLINGTON, ETC.—29th September 1640.

Revocation by the Rt. Hon. Christopher Wandesford, Master of the Rolls and lord Deputy of his Majesty's Kingdom of Ireland of the uses of a deed bearing date 26th September 16th Charles I., conveying to Sir George Rattcliffe Kt., and Maior Norton of Clowbecke, gent., his manors of Kirklington, Yarnewick and Howgrave with all messuages, etc., thereto belonging, together with the advowson of the parish church there. Dated 29th Sept., 1640. Seal, 8 quarterings.

No. 196.—PROBATE COPY OF THE WILL OF LORD DEPUTY
WANDESFORD—Dated 2nd October 1640.

In the name of God, Amen. I Christopher Wandesford, Esq., Lord deputy of Ireland and Master of the Rolls in the same kingdom being of perfect mind and memory and sound of body (thanks be to Almighty God) do make and ordain this my last will and Testament—First he revokes all former wills and makes a recital of an indenture of 19th September 12th James I. whereby he had settled the manor of Hipswell &c. upon certain trustees as jointure for Alice his wife, and other uses; recites also a deed of 24th September last by which he conveyed the

manor of Kirklington etc., unto John, Bishop of Derry, Sir Edward Osborne, Bart., Maior Norton Esq., and William Wandesford late of Pickhall gent., for the term of 21 years next after his decease upon trust they shall apply the profits arising therefrom for the benefit of such of his children as he by deed or will should appoint. He now declares that they his trustees shall maintain and cause to be educated out of such profits all his sons and daughters except his eldest son and heir, in such manner as the major part of his executors shall deem best. To his daughter Alice he leaves £1500, upon her attaining 21 years or upon her previous marriage; and after the payment of all legacies and bequests made by this Will to convey all the residue to the testator's eldest son; and in default of any son, to the next heirs male of his own body, in default of which also, to all his daughters equally, the children of a deceased daughter taking her share amongst them. And whereas by deed of 20th September 1640, he has conveyed the manor of Castlecomer to the same persons, his executors, for a term of 41 years upon a like trust, "and whereas the natives of Idough called Brenans, who for many years possessed the same, have several times refused such benefits as I thought good out of my own private charity and conscience to render them—not that I ever believed that either by law or in equity I could ever be compelled to give them any consideration for their pretended interest"—though such is the case, yet his will is that his trustees shall pay to all those who shall be found to have been the reputed possessors of the land at the time of the finding of the Office of Idough for His Majesty, which was on 21st May 1635, so much money as a lease of 21 years of a moiety of their several holdings would have been worth at that time. Directs his trustees to raise £6000 to be bestowed in lands, one moiety of which shall be conveyed to his son Christopher on his attaining 21 years, the other moiety to his son John upon his coming of age. But if his eldest son George shall die without issue before Christopher comes of age (so that Christopher would then be his heir), John shall in that case succeed to the whole; and if either of the younger sons John or Christopher die without issue before attaining 21 years, the survivor of them shall in like manner succeed to the moiety of his deceased brother as well as his own moiety. The sum of £1000 to be paid to his daughter Alice upon her marriage (if she marry with her mother's consent) in addition to the other bequest already made to her. The annuity of £300 a year already apportioned to his wife by deed of 24th September last is hereby ratified; and an annuity

of £20 yearly is left to his brother William Wandesford. To his second brother John Wandesford £5 to buy him a ring; to his sister Mrs Anne Norton £50, and to each child of hers living at the time of the testator's death £10; to his brother William Wandesford £50; and a yearly payment of 20 marks to his Aunt Lancaster. His wife to have the use of his plate and household stuff whatsoever during her widowhood, and afterwards to the heir of the family. To his wife all his coaches and coach-horses and any other horses she may make choice of, not exceeding six besides the coach-horses. Also to his wife as an increase of her jointure, the benefit for life of the tythes of Hipswell. And he humbly desires the Rt. Hon. the Master and the rest of the Court of Wards and Liveries that they will be pleased to grant the custody and marriage of his son and heir to his most dear and most honoured friend Thomas, Earl of Strafford, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and to his dear and beloved wife and to his well beloved cousin Sir George Ratcliffe, to whose care and provision, under God's goodness and mercy, he freely commits him. The sum of £20 to be bestowed upon a ring to be given to his most honoured kinsman and dearest friend Thomas, Earl of Strafford; and several rings of the value of £5 each to John Bishop of Derry, Sir George Ratcliffe, Sir Edward Osborne, his son Danby, his daughter Danby, his brother Norton, his cousin William Wandesford, the Earl of Ormond, Robert, Lord Dillon of Kilkenny West, and Sir George Wentworth. To his brother Major Norton £10. Christopher Hunton, his late servant, and Ellen his wife and the longest liver of them are to have a messuage at Kirklington for life, as already appointed. The sum of £100 to the Churchwardens of Catterick to be a fund for binding apprentices from amongst the children of his tenants in Hipswell, Hudswell, etc., in such manner as the owner of Hipswell and the Vicar of Catterick for the time being shall appoint. Also £50 to the Churchwardens of Kirklington for a similar purpose in the lordship of Kirklington. His wife to have to her own use all his interest in the house wherein he now dwells in Damaske Street, Dublin, which he has held by lease parole from Mr Doyne since July 1633 at £40 a year. To his sister Mary Wandesford the £100 in which he is indebted to her and £200 more. To George Parkinson £20. To his domestic servants £100, to be distributed amongst them at the discretion of his wife. To Sara Moffet his servant £5 yearly. His executors to bestow £100 upon a jewel to be given to his dear wife. He appoints his dear friend John, Lord Bishop of Derry, Sir Edward Osborne and Major

Norton, esq., his much beloved brothers, and his much beloved cousin William Wandesford his executors; and the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Strafford, the Earl of Ormond, Robert, Lord Dillon of Kilkenny West, Sir George Wentworth and Sir George Ratcliffe overseers "humbly beseeching his lordship the Lord Lieutenant to vouchsafe unto me and my poor children this last request, that he will take what care he can both of my eldest son George, his lordship's godson and the rest of my children, that they, protected by his Lordship's goodness and favour, may have cause to pray for the prosperity of his lordship and all his noble children, as myself ever did." To my Lady Strafford and to Lady Anne, Lady Arabella and Lady Margaret Wentworths her daughters, also to Lady Radcliffe £5 each to buy them each a ring, which they may please to keep in remembrance of my service to them. To his much honoured godson, Lord Raby, and his much beloved god-daughter Mistress Wentworth, daughter of Sir George Wentworth £20 each to be bestowed in rings or jewels as they may please. Signed and sealed 2nd October in the 16th year of our Sovereign Lord Charles, anno domini, 1640.

CHRISTOPHER WANDESFORD.

Witnesses: Jo: Burniston, Geo. Strahernes, Ra: Wallis, Ja: Foxcroft and Ezra Woolston.

Codicil signed on the same day and before the same witnesses, appointing to his executors, towards the performance and discharge of the objects of this his Will, a sum of £1500 which he has disbursed towards the business of a tobacco farm in Ireland, a joint enterprise with the Lord Strafford, Sir George Radcliffe and others, and of which the testator holds an eighth share.

Proved at Dublin by William Wandesford, one of the executors herein named, 23rd September 1641.

Note that Sir Edward Osborne renounced the trust, 9th July 1641.

ANOTHER COPY OF THE SAME DOCUMENT.

A copy of the Will of Lord deputy Wandesford dated 2nd October, 1640, and written on thirteen folios, the first three of which are in the handwriting of George Wandesford esq., the testator's son and heir, the remainder in the handwriting of his sister Alice, afterwards Mrs Thornton and of his brother Christopher.¹ Attached are two sworn informations

¹ See Mrs Thornton's *Autobiography*, pp. 184 and 194.

(sworn at Hipswell before Ben. Norcliff, esq., 3rd November 1658) the one by Alice Wandesford widow of the testator, the other by Alice Thornton wife of William Thornton of East Newton, saying, amongst other things, that George Wandesford now deceased went over to Ireland in or about the year 1646 and made a true copy of his father's will deposited in the Prerogative Court at Dublin, and that he and his sister had, at Hipswell in the month of April 1647 made the annexed transcript from that true copy. The matter has reference to a dispute with William Wandesford the acting executor of the Will as to the manner in which he carried out the trust.

No. 197.—DEED OF SETTLEMENT ON THE MARRIAGE OF CHRISTOPHER
WANDESFORD—30th September 1651.

Indenture made 30th September 1651, betwixt Christopher Wandesford of Kirklington, esq., and Sir John Lowther of Lowther in the co. of Westmoreland, Bart., shewing that whereas the said Christopher has by lease of this date demised unto Dame Ellinor Lowther, Sir John Lowther, Agnes Kirkby, John Dodsworth and Christopher Lister, for the considerations therein mentioned, the manors and lands of Kirklington, Yarnewicke, Howgrave, Thimbleby and Hudswell, for the term of 21 years, now it is further covenanted between the parties that it is the true intent and meaning of these agreements that the said Christopher Wandesford and Ellinor, his intended wife, daughter of the said Sir John Lowther, shall receive the profits of the said subjects during the life of Christopher, and after his decease the sum of £150 shall be paid thereout annually to the said Ellinor, surviving him, in part provision for her, the said Sir John Lowther undertaking to provide another £150 in that case, making £300 in all. And whereas Sir John has undertaken to settle £2000 upon his daughter, it is agreed that this shall after her decease be divided between such daughters of hers as she may have. And if there be no daughters, then £1000 out of the £2000 so settled shall revert to Sir John Lowther and his heirs.

No. 198.—SETTLEMENT OF THE MANORS OF KIRKLINGTON, THIMBLEBY
AND HUDSWELL ON THE MARRIAGE OF CHR. WANDESFORD—
30th September 1651.

Indenture of lease whereby Christopher Wandesford of Kirklington, esq., in consideration of £2000 agreed to be paid in portion with Elinor

Lowther, daughter of Sir John Lowther, Bart., his intended wife, and in pursuance of certain articles entered into by him the said Christopher and by William Wandesford, his uncle, dated 3rd September instant, grants and sets to farm for the term of 21 years unto Dame Elinor Lowther of Hauldesmeaburne in the co. of Westmoreland, widow, Sir John Lowther of Lowther, Bart., Agnes Kirkby of Kirkby in the co. of Lancaster, widow, John Dodsworth of Crosby Ravenswith, and Christopher Lister of Warcop, all his manors and lordships of Kirklington, Yarnewicke, Howgrave, Thimbleby and Hudswell, upon trust that they shall permit the full profits thereof to the said Christopher during his life, and after his death shall out of the said profits pay £150 a year to the said Eleanor his intended wife surviving him—with other provisions. Witnesses: John Dodsworth, Launcelot Lowther, George Mounsey and others. Dated 30th September 1651.

No. 199.—DECLARATION OF THE USES OF AN ENTAIL OF HIPSWELL
—16th May 1653.

Indenture whereby Christopher Wandesford of Kirklington for the performance of certain articles of agreement made in contemplation of his marriage with Ellinor, now his wife, bearing date 3rd September 1651, doth covenant with John Dalston of Achorne bank co. Westmoreland, esq. William Lowther of Leeds, esq., and John Dodsworth of Crosby Ravenswith, esq., that the fine which he levied upon his manor of Hipswell in Hilary term last shall be for the uses and purposes here specified, viz. to the sole use and behoof of Dame Alice Wandesford, mother of the said Christopher for life, then to the use of himself for life, then to the use of Ellinor his wife for life, then to the heirs male of them two, whom failing to their heirs female, whom also failing to the heirs male of the body of Christopher Wandesford deceased, his father. And in default of all the above to the right heirs of the said Christopher, party to these presents. Witnesses: George Mounsey, Thomas Sleddall, William Jameson and William Atkinson. Dated 16th May 1653.

No. 200.—PETITION BY WILLIAM WANDESFORD AS TO CASTLECOMER
—1653.

To the Rt. Hon. the Commissioners of the Commonwealth of England for the affairs of Ireland.

The Humble petition of William Wandesford esquire, humbly sheweth

unto your honours that the petitioner in the beginning of the rebellion in the year 1641, being seised and possessed of the manor, town and lands of Castlecomer, the coal-pits, woods and iron-work and other their appurtenances in the territory of Idough and county of Kilkenny, where the petitioner being possessed of a very fair personal estate, had the same taken away from him by the rebels and himself and family forced to fly for safety of their lives. That since, the petitioner hath been kept out of the possession thereof by the rebels until now through the blessing of God the same is reduced, and an English garrison placed there, the most part of the said land now lying waste, and being inhabited by strangers and Irish, without paying any rent. The premises considered, the petitioner humbly requests, etc.

Ordered to be investigated and reported upon, 3rd June 1653.

NO. 201.—CONVEYANCE OF KIRKLINGTON, ETC., TO CHRISTOPHER
WANDESFORD BY HIS UNCLE—31st October 1654.

Indenture made the last of October, 1654, between William Wandesforde, late of Fleet Street, London, gent., and Christopher Wandesford of Kirklington, esq., narrating that an award had been made by Solomon Swaile¹ of Southstainley in the co. of York for the settlement of all suits, controversies and differences between the said Christopher Wandesford and William Thorneton of East Newton in the same county and the said William Wandesford. In pursuance of which award and in consideration of the sum of £1000 borrowed from the said Christopher Wandesford, for the payment of certain debts of the late Christopher Wandesford, esq., late Lord deputy of Ireland and father of the said Christopher party to these presents—the said William Wandesford doth now grant and demise unto the said Christopher all that manor-house and site of the manor of Kirklington, with all closes of arable and meadow land, as it is to-day, Abbott Inges, Yarnwick Garthes, Sideings, Whinnghehill, Ashesfeilde, Connygarthes, little Nunfield, Stapleyfeild and others in Kirklington, Yarnewick and Howgrave. Witnesses: Thomas Danby, Thomas Berney, Geo. Naylor, Nicholas Pearson and Will. Metcalfe.

¹ Solomon Swaile was created a baronet by Charles II. In 1660 he sat in Parliament for Aldborough, but was expelled as a popish recusant convict. He died 1678. Whitaker's *Richmondshire*, I. 315.

No. 202.—THE WILL OF MICHAEL SYDDALL, VICAR OF CATTERICK—
Dated 3rd January 1658.

“In the name of God, Amen. I Michaell Syddall, Vicar of Cattericke in the County of Yorke, being weake in body, yet of perfect memorie (praised be God) doe make this my last Will and Testament in manner following. Imps I doe most freely resigne up my soule into the hands of my most gracious and mercifull redeemer, who Loved me and gave himselfe for me ; And I doe appointe yt my dead bodie be buried in the great chancell or Quire of the parish church of Cattericke, and my grave to be covered with a large blew stone.” To his cousin Jane Smithson of London, 5s. ; to his cousin Anne Greenebury of London, 5s. ; to his cousin Mathew Myers of York his eldest son, 5s. ; to his cousin Joan Wilkinson of Yorke, 5s. ; to his cousin Trunion Myers of Yorke, 5s. ; to his cousin Thomas Myers of York, 5s. ; to his brother-in-law Mr Samuel Saier of York, 40s. ; and to the said Samuel’s wife, 40s. ; to Thomas Smith of York, 20s. ; and to the said Thomas’ wife, 20s. ; to Mr Edward Croft, 40s. ; to his brother-in-law Mr Samuel Saier, his stuffe cloake and a pair of buckskinne gloves ; to his dear mother all his part of the plate, linen, bedding and household goods, which his indulgent father was possessed of at his death. I give to my loving wife all the plate, household goods, etc. which are truly mine own with all goods whatsoever which I left in the house at Kirkelington. To Iarriott Walls of Kirkelington for the use of his son and daughter, 40s. The whole rent of lands, etc., and the interest of £500 for life only to his dear mother and loving wife, who are named executors, and to whom also are left all kine, horses, young and old sheep and other gear. The residue to be ultimately employed in building “in the towne of Cattericke one free schoole, one hospitall and a Litle chappell, and to pay or cause to be paid yearly Twenty pounds to the schoole-master and £3, 6s. 8d. apeece to sixe poore widdowes for there yearely maintenance in the said Hospitall.” In case there is an over-plus, the same to be applied to the poor widows in buying them coal and gowns. Henry Darcy, esq., Richard Brathwaite, esq., William Thorneton, Esq., and Edward Croft, gent., are appointed managers and trustees, and are to make choice of a schoolmaster, trained in a University, well versed in Latin and Greek to teach and instruct in those tongues all children of the inhabitants of Catterick, without fee except 5s. for each scholar at his entrance. Likewise to read prayers daily, morning and evening, and to cause the widows and scholars repair to the

said Chapel at times when such religious exercises are performed. The widows shall be only such as shall dwell at Catterick, Tunstall, West Appleton, Hippswell, Dowburne and that part of Scotton which is in the parish of Catterick. Surviving trustees have power to appoint new ones. Dated 3rd January 1658. Witnesses: Frances Bambedy, Robert Kitchin and Edward Croft.

Proved by Margaret and Eliner Syddalls, executors 10th Feb. 1658-9.

No. 203.—DECLARATION TO THE TENANTS OF KIRKLINGTON BY
WILLIAM WANDESFORD—6th March 1661.

Declaration by William Wandesford late of Kirklington in the county of York, gent., to all the tenants of Kirklington that have farmed any lands either belonging to the demayne, farmers or cottagers therein, that he disclaims any title or interest in any the lands of Kirklington, Yarnwick and Howgrave by virtue of any trust created by Christopher Wandesford, late Deputy of Ireland, save only his right to such arrears of rent as are due and unpaid up till 3rd December last past; and constituting his son Christopher his attorney to make this known to all in Kirklington, and declaring this to be his act and deed as witness his hand and seal the 6th March 1661. Witnesses: William Parkinson and John Wandesforde.

No. 204.—AGREEMENT BETWEEN SIR CHR. WANDESFORD, BART.
AND HIS UNCLE—18th June 1662.

An Agreement made 18th June 1662 between Christopher Wandesford of Kirklington, Esq., son and heir of Christopher Wandesford, esq. late Lord deputy of Ireland deceased and William Wandesford of the city of London, gent., brother of the said late Lord deputy, in pursuance of an award of Solomon Swaile, dated 12th October 1654, that whereas an agreement was made between the parties on the 4th of March last for the final determining of all controversies and differences which had arisen on the subject of a certain trust created by the said late Lord deputy, now it is further agreed between the parties that neither shall take advantage at the expense of the other by reason that a certain Decree cannot be completed before the end of Trinity term (as required by the agreement) seeing that the Lord Primate of Ireland, whose signature thereto is essential, is now in Ireland engaged upon many and weighty businesses for his Majesty's service.

No. 205.—APPOINTMENT OF CERTAIN GENTLEMEN TO BE DEPUTY
LIEUTENANTS OF NORTH RIDING—4th July 1666.

Deed by Thomas,¹ Lord Viscount Fauconbridge, Lord Lieutenant of the North Ryding of the countie of York, creating the following gentlemen Deputy Lieutenants, viz., Sir Christopher Wandesford, Bart., Sir David Foulis, Sir Roger Langley, Sir Matt. Robinson, Sir Will. Frankland, Sir James Pennyman, Bart., Sir Thomas Ingram, Sir Henry Cholmley, Sir Robert Strickland, Sir Jordan Crosland and Sir Thomas Strickland, knights. Dated 4th July 18th year of Charles II., anno domini 1666.

No. 206.—LEASE OF LANDS AT KIRKLINGTON—4th April 1668.

Lease by Sir Christopher Wandesford of Kirklington, Kt., and Bart., of a messuage or tenement situated upon the High Street upon a parcell of ground called the Mirrill and two oxgangs of land, all within the territories and manor of Kirklington, to James Middleton, innkeeper, for the term of 21 years at the annual rent of £10 for the first five years and £8 for the last sixteen years. Dated 4th April, 20th Charles II.

No. 207.—PURCHASE OF LEAD MINES AT HUDSWELL—
2nd September 1671.

Deed poll by William Hodgson of Hudswell, yeoman, whereby in consideration of £25 and for other good and valuable considerations, he bargains and sells unto Sir Christopher Wandesford of Kirklington, Bart., a close of ground at Hudswell extending to one acre or thereabouts, together with his lead works and mines of lead in a meadow commonly

¹He was son-in-law to Oliver Cromwell, died 31st December 1700.

called Crowgarth, "there to dig or sink a mine or pitt and the lead and lead ore and other minerals from thence to leade and carry away and dispose of at will." Dated 2nd September, 22nd Charles II.

No. 208.—RECEIPT BY WILLIAM WANDESFORD—
2nd November 1671.

I William Wandesford of the parish of St Andrews Middlesex acknowledge to have received from Sir Christopher Wandesford of Kirklington Bart., the sum of £620 which together with other sums formerly and bygone received amounts in the whole to £2900 in full settlement of a decree of chancery made when the said William Wandesford was plaintiff and the said Christopher defendand and dated 12th February 1662, and of all claims whatever. Dated 2nd November 23rd Charles II. anno dom. 1671.

No. 209.—LETTER FROM CHRISTOPHER, AFTERWARDS LORD CASTLECOMER, TO LADY WANDESFORD, HIS MOTHER—22nd January, c. 1672.

MOST HONOURED MOTHER—I did not receive your letter untill I returned to Cambridge, where I found all things in good order in our Colledge, it being free of all manner of disease. In the towne, the small pox is a little stirring but I hear of no other infectitious distemper. Sir John Lowther, my uncle Lowther and uncle Wandesford presents their services to you; and my godfather, my uncle Lowther, being much in businesse could not find time to go with me to Sir John Leweses. My cloaths are black and according to your order. I lodged with my sister. I desire you to present my service to my ffather; my love to my Brothers and Sisters. I remane your dutifull son

Da. Jan. 22 [*about* 1672].

Chris. Wandesford

No. 210.—LETTER TO THE COMMISSIONERS FOR RAISING TROOPS
IN THE WEST RIDING—1673.

North Ridd } Forasmuch as Sir Christopher Wandesford of Kirk-
com Ebor. } lington, Bart., is content to be charged with Light
Horse for his Majesty's service within the north ridd. of Yorkshire, which

is more than his whole estate is liable unto according to the rates limited by the Acts of Parliament for ordering the forces in the several counties of this kingdom, we therefore desire he may be excused from contributing to the Foot arms whereto (we are informed) he is charged as a bearer within the West ridd of Yorkshire. And we shall be ready, upon like occasion, to answer your desires in that behalf of any person chargeable in both Ridds. Kirklington the day of , 1673.

No. 211.—RELEASE FROM AN OBLIGATION TO BUILD A MILL
—1st July 1673.

A release by Anthony Hammond of Maske in the county of York, millwright, to Sir Christopher Wandesford in the same county baronet, of all obligations, demands, bargains or controversies which have ever been between them “from ye Beginning of ye world unto ye Day of ye Date hereof.” Dated 1st July 1673. Witnesses: Tho. Nicholson and Io. Metcalfe.

No. 212.—CONCERNING A SUIT BETWEEN THOMAS, LORD LATIMER,
AND SIR CHRISTOPHER WANDEFORD, BART., 27th November 1673.

Assurance by Sir Christopher Wandesford of Kirklington, Bart., that although the Rt. Hon. Thomas, Viscount Latimer, Lord High Treasurer of England and Sir Ralph Knight of Langold, Kt., stand bound to him in £5000 as is more particularly expressed in a bond entered into by them this day before Sir John Vaughan, Lord Chief Justice of the Common pleas at Westminster, yet if the said Lord Latimer (between whom and the said Sir Christopher Wandesford a suit is now depending in Chancery touching a debt of £1500 alleged to be due from the said Sir Christopher to Lord Latimer as executor of Dame Anne Osborne his mother, deceased) will keep and abide by the judgment and decision of Sir John Hewley, Kt., and Sir John Otway, Kt., mutually chosen as arbitrators between them for the determining of this question as well as all other disputed accounts and reckonings between them, then the said recognizance or bond shall be void and of no effect. Dated 27th November 25th Charles II. Witnesses: John Sharp, Edw. Christian, Clement Hoys and H. Pennington.

No. 213.—IN REFERENCE TO THE SAME SUBJECT AS THE LAST
—28th January 1673-4.

Release by Francis Shalcross, executor of Humphrey Shalcross of St Dunstons', London, deceased, to Sir Christopher Wandesford, Bart., of

a statute of recognizance in relation to a debt owing by the said Sir Christopher, or by George Wandesford his brother to Sir Edward Osborne, Bart., deceased, for which debt the said Sir Christopher has given new security for the satisfaction of Thomas, Viscount Latimer, Lord High Treasurer of England, executor of Dame Anne Osborne, relict and executrix of the said Sir Edward Osborne. Dated 28th January 1673.

LATIMER

FRAN: SHALCROSSE.

Seal.

Seal.

No. 214.—REVOCATION OF A TRUST AFFECTING THE LANDS OF
KIRKLINGTON AND OTHERS—27th June 1674.

Revocation by Sir Christopher Wandesford of Kirklington, Bart., of a lease of 9th March, 24th Charles II. whereby he granted unto the Rt. Hon. Sir John Lowther, Bart., Sir William Lowther of Paston, Kt., John Bealby of Micklethwaite Grange, esq., and Richard Tatham, rector of Kirklington, clerk, for the term of twenty-one years and upon various trusts therein specified, the manors and lands of Kirklington, Yarnwicke, Hudswell and Thimbleby, with all rights, advowson, mines of lead and coal, etc., thereto belonging. Dated 27th June, 26th Charles II.

No. 215.—GRANT OF A BURGAGE IN RIPON AND LANDS AT
BISHOPTON—2nd January 1674.

Deed of grant, dated 2nd January, 26th Charles II. from John Spofforth of the co. of York, yeoman, to John Smirke of Bishopton in the same county, yeoman, in consideration of £74 of a messuage or burgage in which James Simpson dwells in Westgate Street, Ripon, with two acres in Bishopton, one of them in Cockclose field abutting on a lane called Barrenway on the west and adjoining lands lately in possession of William Ullithorne on the north, and the lands of John Day on the south; the other called Dubble yeates acre abutting on the lands of Sir Richard Graham on the north and adjoining the said Graham's lands on the west and the lands of Sampson Smirke on the east. To hold for ever. Witnesses, and when seisin was granted: George Wilmer, Wm. Miers, Geo. Topham, James Simpson and Geo. Pinckney. Seal.

No. 216.—FURTHER GRANT OF THE SAME MESSUAGE IN RIPON—
10th December 1675.

Deed, 10th December, 27th year of Charles II., between John Smirke of Bishopton in the co. of York, yeoman, and George Pinckney of Ripon,

gent., by which the former party grants all that messuage or burgage wherein James Simpson dwelt, in Westgate Street, Ripon, near a place called Swillmire Stone, to the said George Pinckney, his heirs and assigns for ever. Witnesses, and when seisin granted: George Wilmer, Christopher Thwaits, Sampson Smirke and Arthur Burnand.

No. 217.—RECEIPT BY THOMAS, EARL OF DANBY—20th June 1676.

Discharge by Thomas,¹ Earl of Danby, Lord High Treasurer of England, to Sir Christopher Wandesford of Kirklington, Baronet, and Christopher Wandesford, Esq., his son and apparent heir, of the sum of £250, being part payment of £1500 due to the said Earl at various dates, under an obligation to him in the name of Thomas, Viscount Latimer, dated 20th January 1673, and entered into in the presence of Sir John Vaughan, Baronet, late Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, at Westminster. Dated 20th June 1676.

Seal.



No. 218.—DEED OF ENTAIL—11th August 1682.

Deed of Settlement dated 11th August 1682, whereby Sir Christopher Wandesford of Kirklington, Bart., conveys the manors and lands of Kirklington with the advowson thereto belonging, Yarnwick, Howgrave, Hipswell, High Waitwith and Low Waitwith, Sandbeck, Hudswell and Thimbleby, as also the manor of Castlecomer with all the rights thereof in the county of Kilkenny, unto the Rt. Hon. Conyers, Lord Conyers and Sir John Champante of Dublin, upon trust for the persons and according to the directions embodied in the deed.

¹ He was eldest son of Sir Edward Osborne of Kiveton, Bart., and therefore cousin-german to Sir Christopher Wandesford. Was Prime Minister 1673-9, and arranged the marriage between William and Mary. Created Viscount Latimer 1673, Earl of Danby 1674, K.G. 1675, Marquess of Carmarthen 1689, and Duke of Leeds 4th May 1694. Died 26th July 1712.

No. 219.—MARRIAGE SETTLEMENT OF CHRISTOPHER (*afterwards*)
LORD CASTLECOMER—20th April 1683.

Indenture made between Sir Christopher Wandesford of Kirklington, Bart., Dame Eleanor Wandesford, his wife, and Christopher their eldest son and apparent heir, of the first part; Edward Montagu and Christopher Montagu, esquires, sons of the late Hon. George Montagu, late of the city of Westminster, deceased, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the said George Montagu, Thomas Pelham, Esq., son and apparent heir of Sir John Pelham of Lanton, co. Sussex, Bart., and Anthony Irby of the parish of Saint Margaret, Westminster, of the second part; and Sir Henry Henne, Kt., Lord Chief Baron of H.M. Court of Exchequer in Ireland, Sir John Champante of Dublin, Kt., Sir John Lowther of Whitehaven, Bart., and John Beilby of Micklethwaite Grange, co. York, esq., of the third part. Considering a marriage to be had and solemnized between the above named Christopher Wandesford the younger and Elizabeth Montagu at or before the sealing of these presents—the parties covenant as follows, etc., etc. Dated 20th April in the 23rd year of King Charles II.

No. 220.—RECEIPT FOR CROWN RENT IN RESPECT OF FAIRS AT
CASTLECOMER—17th October 1685.

“By virtue of a commission from ye Cheife Commissioners and Governors of his Majesties Revenue of Ireland, I have received from Sir Christopher Wandesford ye sum of two pounds sterling for halfe a yeares crowne rent due to his Majestie, 29th 7ber last out of ffaires in Castle Comer in ye Barony of Hassadining and county of Kilkenny. I say recd. October 17th, 1685.—J. HARRIES.”

No. 221.—GRANT OF THE OFFICE OF RANGER OF BAGSHOT PARK—
5th December 1687.

Grant by James II. under the privy seal to his trusty and well beloved servant James Grahame, esq., who has been at great pains and charges in recovering and repairing the royal park of Bagshot in Surrey with the lodge and house there, appointing the said James ranger and keeper of the same park, an office which was established by our dearest brother King Charles the Second of Blessed memory by his letters patent of 16th

December 1664, and which we now again ordain and constitute by these presents. Westminster, 5th December in the 3rd year of our reign.

Privy Seal.

No. 222.—APPOINTMENT OF UNDER-SHERIFF—15th April 1690.

Sir Christopher Wandesford of Kirklington in the county of York Baronet and High Sheriff of the said county, hath been pleased and contented to appoint and doth hereby depute and constitute Christopher Goulton of Highthorne in the same county to be under sheriff of the county of York. Dated 15th April in the second year of William and Mary, 1690.

No. 223.—LEASE OF LANDS NEAR KIRKLINGTON—31st March 1690.

Lease by Sir Christopher Wandesford of Kirklington, Bart., demising and letting to Thomas Curtis of Kirklington, in consideration of the yearly rent of £9, 6s. 8d., a close of meadow ground commonly known as Little Nunfield, late in the possession of William Walker, and one close of arable ground commonly known as seven acres lying in Howgrave fields, for the term of three years from Lady-day last. Dated 31st March in the second year of our Sovereign Lord and Lady King William and Queen Mary. Witnesses: Ric. Tatham, Jo. Burke, and Wm. Preston.

No. 224.—ADMISSION OF LORD CASTLECOMER BURGESS OF IRISHTOWN
—15th September 1692.

Admission of Sir Christopher Wandesford, Baronet, as freeman and burgess of Irishtown in the county of Kilkenny, he subscribing the declaration in the presence of Thomas, Lord Bishop of Ossory, John Bibby, Esq., Portrieve, Sir Henry Weyms, Kt., Captain Agmondishan Cuffe, Baltazar Cramer, Esq., George Thornton, Robert French, senior, Robert Scarborough, Richard Williams, John Pape, senior, Richard Duigin, burgesses. Dated 15th Sept. 1692. Seal of Corporation.

No. 225.—LETTERS OF ORDINATION FOR CHARLES WANDESFORD
—Dated 12th June 1693 (*Latin*).

Nicholas by Divine permission Bishop of Chester on Sunday the feast of Trinity in the year of Our Lord, 1693 and in the fourth year of

his consecration, doth ordain his beloved in Christ Charles Wandesford, who renouncing the jurisdiction of all foreign potentates, and avowing his allegiance to the King and Queen and his belief in the thirty-six articles, is admitted to the Holy office of Deacon and minister of the Word of God in the Church of England. Sealed with the episcopal seal 12th day of the month of June in the year foresaid.

Seal.

No. 226.—POWER OF ATTORNEY BY DAME WANDESFORD—
July 1694.

Know all men that I Dame Eleanor Wandesford, executrix of the last Will of Sir Christopher Wandesford, Bart., my late husband, hereby ordain and constitute my well beloved friend Christopher Phillipson of Grayes Inn in the parish of St Andrews, Holborn, my lawful attorney to call John Bradley of the coal pits in the co. of Kilkenny to account for all arrears of debts, rents and colliery produce due and owing to me, and to give acquittances and discharges for the same. Dated day of July in the 6th year of our Sovereign lord and lady William and Mary.

No. 227.—GRANT BY KING WILLIAM III. OF INTERESTS WHICH
HAVE COME TO THE CROWN AS TO CASTLECOMER—26th June 1695.

Letters patent under the Great Seal, William III., by the Grace &c., whereas Christopher Wandesford, esq., lord deputy and General Governor of the Kingdom of Ireland and Master of the Rolls of the same was by letters patent and Act of Parliament rightly entitled to the territory called Idough in the co. of Kilkenny; and whereas much disturbance has arisen to the heir in consequence of numerous natives called Brenans claiming to be compensated under a clause in the last Will and Testament of the said Christopher Wandesford, and otherwise, yet know ye that we, in consideration of the manifold great and good services done unto us and our Crown by our well beloved subject the present Sir Christopher Wandesford, Bart., and for the better strengthening and supporting of the english protestant interest within the county of Idough where the sept of the Brenans is still numerous, have given and granted unto the said Sir Christopher Wandesford all the rights and interest which belong to the crown in consequence of the forfeiture of the said Brenans owing to their participation in the late rebellion. Dated 26th June in the 7th year of his reign.

No. 228.—DISCHARGE BY EDMUND SWETTENHAM—Dated
23rd December 1695.

Whereas Sir Christopher Wandesford, Bart., late of Kirklington in the co. of York, deceased, did by two indentures of 23rd and 24th April 1683 settle the several manors and lands therein specified upon Henry Henne then Lord Chief Baron of Exchequer in Ireland, Sir John Champantè, Kt., Sir John Lowther, Bart., and John Beilby, esq., for the term of 400 years after his decease, upon trust, amongst other things, to raise the sum of £10,500 for the provision of the younger children of the said Sir Christopher, in such proportion as he by Will should appoint. And whereas the said Sir Christopher did by his last Will and Testament appoint the sum of £1500, part of the said £10,500 to be paid to his daughter Elizabeth, who is now the wife of Edmund Swettenham of Somerford Booths in the co. of Chester, esq., and a like sum of £1500, also part of the £10,500 to be paid to his son Charles, since deceased and who died intestate—now the said Edmund Swettenham declares by these presents that he has received of Sir Christopher Wandesford, Bart., son and heir of the aforesaid Sir Christopher, the sum of £107 in full satisfaction of all money due to Elizabeth his wife for interest on the said principal sum to 20th June 1694, and releases the said Sir Christopher of any further claim in respect thereof. Witnesses: James Backhouse, Thomas Carons and Paul Taylor. Dated 23rd December 1695.

No. 229.—RECEIPT BY MARY WANDESFORD OF YORK—14th June 1699.

Discharge by Mary Wandesford of the city of York, spinster, for £500 left to her as a legacy by the will of her late father Sir Christopher Wandesford of Kirklington, Bart., now received at the hands of Dame Eleanor Wandesford relict and executrix of the said Sir Christopher. 14th June 1699. Witnesses: Geo. Wandesford and Marm. Prickett.

MARY WANDESFORD.

No. 230.—ADMISSION OF CHR., SECOND VISCOUNT BURGESS OF KILKENNY—13th September 1706 (*Latin*).

Admission of Christopher Wandesford as free burgess of the Corporation of Irishtown in the county of Kilkenny. Dated 13th December 1706 under the seal of the Corporation. Joshua Fovey, provost.

No. 231.—POWER OF ATTORNEY—1st March 1707.

Deed by Dame Elleanor Wandisford, widow, whereby she appoints John Buck of the city of Dublin her attorney for receiving a certain sum of money due to her and to Sir John Lowther by Richard Reddy, gent., in pursuance of a decree of the High Court of Chancery in Ireland, the said Sir John Lowther being now deceased, and Dame Eleanor in consequence the sole creditor. Dated 1st March 1707.

No. 232.—LETTERS PATENT UNDER THE GREAT SEAL CREATING BARON WANDESFORD AND VISCOUNT CASTLECOMER—15th March 1707 (*Latin*).

Anne by the Grace etc. to all her Archbishops, Dukes, Marquesses Earls, Viscounts, Bishops, Barons, Knights, Mayors, Freemen and other officers ministers and subjects whatever, know ye that we taking into our princely consideration the deserving qualifications of our well beloved and faithful subject Christopher Wandesford of Kirklington in the county of York, Baronet, and being desirous to testify to after ages as well as to the present, the high value and esteem we have of his merits have conferred upon him the state, degree, title, style, dignity and honour of Baron Wandesford in the kingdom of Ireland and Lord Viscount of Castlecomer in the county of Kilkenny—to him and to the heirs male of his body &c. Dated at Westminster 15th March in the 6th year of our reign (1707).

Another patent, similar to the above, whereby King George II. advances and prefers his well beloved cousin John, Viscount Castlecomer to the state, degree, title &c. of Earl of Wandesforde in the county of Kilkenny—to him and the heirs male of his body. Dated at Dublin 15th August, in the 32nd year of the King's reign (1758).

No. 233.—DISCHARGE OF AN ANNUITY BY THE HEIRS OF WILLIAM WANDESFORD—29th March 1710.

Indenture made 29th March 1710 in the 9th year of the reign of our Sovereign lady Anne between George Smith of the parish of St Margaret Westminster, gent., the only surviving issue of William Smith and Catherine his wife, late of Hadley in the co. of Salop, both deceased, which Catherine was the second daughter of William Wandesford citizen of London, which William was brother of Christopher Wandesford, esq., deceased, who was

Master of the Rolls in Ireland in the reign of King Charles I., of the one part, and the Rt. Hon. Christopher, Viscount Castlecomer of the other part, whereby the said George Smith acquits and discharges the said Lord Castlecomer of an annuity or yearly rent charge of £20 payable out of the manor of Castlecomer, in consideration of one peppercorn yearly.

No. 234.—A LETTER ADDRESSED TO CHRISTOPHER, 2ND VISCOUNT CASTLECOMER, BY JOHN WILSON HIS AGENT—28th March 1718.

MY LORD,

Rippon, 28th Mar. 1718.

I have been at Hippswell for this week where I have been endeavouring to settle the tenants, but find them mighty uneasy at their parting with their old farms and entering on their new ones, but hope a little time will make it otherwise. We have almost finished all our divisions in Waitwith pasture and Cowclose with that of Wilson's wood, which is enough in one year, being that 'tis very chargeable. I hope the Colliery may do well, though it has been very tedious and hard to get down the new pit, which will be coaled in ten days. We find a very good coal in the drift and not above two inches of the stone left, which we think will go out in a little time; the coal is about 22 inches thick.

As to the copper mine it has been extreme hard and the vein very narrow, so that there has not been above two tons of ore got since your lordship was here, nor indeed is there any great hope of raising any quantity at the low level. Some of the workmen are of opinion that the likeliest place is betwixt our high drift which Gorton has drove up the hill and our low drift, which I got levelled and find that it is 28 yards between them, which may have a great deal of ore for the vein appears at both places, so that I doubt not but it may prove so—besides the workmen are all of that opinion. So that we have let them a bargain to get ore there; we are to pay £3, 15s. for round and £2, 10s. for small, and they to try it till mid-summer next. We cannot find that Gorton has done us any service at all, but has run us to good expense in dead work. We paid of the work till Lady day last and Mr Wattkins and the partners are to see to set what other sets they can in some new trials which we have some prospect of success in. As to the furnace, Mr Wattkins manages it mighty well and after as frugal a manner as possible, and I doubt not but your Lordship will have a good produce of the ore; he has refined about 50 cwt. which he says must be sent by land carriage, but I think it were better

to send it by sea, by reason the other is so very dear. As to Kirklington, I find that Hunton will not have Duskill in with the rest of his farm, and says that he never took it. I have told him that he must either have that with the rest or quit all; he is a stubborn, ill-natured fellow, so that we must oblige him to stand to it now, or it will lie upon our hands.

As to affairs at Rippon, I cannot tell what to think of 'em in case you should have occasion to be elected again, for I find a great many of the Bourrowmen that was our staunch friends before that will not give us their interest again. Our Recorder and some others have said of late that your Lordship will never be chose for this place any more, but I cannot guess the meaning of it. I know very well that as your Lordship did not upon any account take notice of them when here has given an occasion of a general disgust, but if Mr Aislaby will give you his interest heartily, there would be no great hazard in it; though as your Lordship's and his election will be separate, it will occasion a much greater expense. He has by this post writ a great many obliging letters to several people here, wherein he tells them he is mighty glad that he will have it in his power to serve them more than ever, and that he shall always prefer their interest to that of his own. His steward has been about the town to solicit their interest and votes. I shall be mighty glad to hear of your Lordship's thorough recovery and to have your commands in anything and am—
Your lordship's dutiful and faithful servant, JOHN WILSON.

P.S.—I gave Thomson possession of Harland's farm on Lady-day. Isaac Gibson of Hippswell desires that he might have the two Dam closes adjoining on his croft, for he says that he cannot support his family on that alone without these two closes. He is a useful man in the lordship and I think Herd might [relinquish] them without any prejudice to himself.

Addressed: To the Rt. Hon. the Lord Viscount Castlecomer, at his House in Newport Street, London.

No. 235.—THE WILL OF ELIZABETH, DOWAGER LADY CASTLECOMER
—6th April 1729.

Will of Elizabeth, Viscountess Dowager Castlecomer, dated 6th April 1729. To be buried, in case she die in London or within 20 miles of it, in the parish of St Catherine near the Tower where the bodies of her father and family lie. Funeral to be private—one mourning coach

only, wherein her domestic servants shall go to see her body laid in the grave. Her brother Christopher Montagu and her son John Wandesford are appointed executors, and mention is also made of her son George and her daughter Maynard; also her grandson Viscount Castlecomer, to whom are left all her jewels and plate, including a gold medal of Charles II. and all other medals and pictures, with provision that they shall remain with the heir of the family. The sum of £10 is left to the poor of the parish where she shall die; and £50 to be invested in land in the name of the Rector of Kirklington for the time being, the annual rent to be applied for the benefit of the poor of the township of Kirklington for ever. To each of her household servants one year's wages.

Proved at Canterbury by the executors herein named 6th December 1731.

No. 236.—LEASE OF LANDS TO THE RECTOR, CHURCHWARDENS AND
OVERSEERS OF KIRKLINGTON—28th April 1732.

A lease whereby Thomas Cowling of Richmond and Thomas Almgill of Pickall demise unto the Rev. John Wandesford, rector of Kirklington, William Routh and Henry Hopps, overseers of the poor for the same town and parish and to Samuel Atkinson who with the said Henry Hopps are Churchwardens, three closes of meadow called Leazes and Sykes at Pickall adjoining the lands of William Pool and Roger Wrennell there, for the term of one year, they paying one peppercorn in name of rent. Dated 28th April 5th George II.

No. 237.—WILL OF GEORGE, VISCOUNT CASTLECOMER—Dated 1741.
(Cancelled by No. 239.)

The Will of the Rt. Hon. George Viscount Castlecomer in the Kingdom of Ireland. "First and principally, I commit my soul to Almighty God, hoping through the merits and mediation of my Blessed Saviour Jesus Christ to obtain eternal happiness, and my body I commit to the earth to be decently interred at the discretion of my executors." His wife Susanna, Lady Castlecomer, is constituted guardian to his children and to Christopher second son of his relative Osborne Sidney Wandesford; the said Susanna, Henry Boyle, William Ogilby, Francis le Hunt, Thomas Metcalfe, Gregory Rhodes and John Dodsworth being appointed executors. Dated 28th day of 1741.

No. 238.—MAGISTERIAL ORDER BY GEORGE, LORD CASTLECOMER—
29th March 1742.

County of Kilkenny to wit

Whereas I have received information that several cattle the property of different persons hath lately been stolen, and that Thomas Cumerford of Gortongrage and his son are material evidence to prove by whom they were stolen—These are therefore to require you to cause the said Thomas Cumerford and his said son to come before me, or some other Justice of ye Peace, to give such information as he knoweth concerning the said offence, that such further proceedings may be had therein as to justice doth appertain. Given under my seal this 29th March 1742.

Castlecomer

To all High and petty Constables to execute.

No. 239.—LAST WILL OF GEORGE, VISCOUNT CASTLECOMER—Dated
30th April 1751.

The Will of George Wandesford, Lord Viscount Castlecomer, "now but in an indifferent state of health but of sound mind for which I praise God." To his daughter Newenham he gives £6000; to his daughter Elizabeth Wandesford £4000; and to Christopher Wandesford, son of Osbourn Sidney Wandesford £2000; which several sums he has power to charge on the estate in pursuance of the articles entered into on the marriage of his son John Wandesford with Agnes Elizabeth Southwell. He confirms to his wife Sussanah, Lady Castlecomer, the yearly sum of £600 as her jointure; and as to his house on St Stephen's Green in which he now dwells, together with the furniture therein and his plate, jewels and personal estate whatever (except his gold cup now in the possession of Alderman Richard Dawson, and his family pictures) he directs that they be sold and the money arising therefrom he bequeaths to the said Christopher Wandesford and his heirs forever. His dear wife Susannah, The Rev. William Ogilby LL.D., The Rev. Edward Place Dean of Middleham, George Rhodes of Ripon, John Hutton of Marsk, the Hon. Henry Cavendish one of his Majesty's Commissioners of Revenue in Ireland and Richard Dawson, Alderman of the city of Dublin are appointed

executors and guardians to the aforesaid Christopher during his minority. He bequeaths his Cork estate to his said wife, Susannah, Lady Castlecomer, absolutely. Dated 30th April 1751. Proved at Richmond by John, Viscount Castlecomer, 17th February 1752; and the testator died 25th June 1751.

No. 240.—INSTITUTION OF REV. JOHN TALBOT RECTOR OF
KIRKLINGTON—8th August 1758.

Edmund by divine permission Lord Bishop of Chester to our beloved in Christ John Talbot Batchelor of Arts, admitting him to the rectory and parish church of Kirklington vacant by the natural death of William Ogilby. Chester, 8th August 1758.

No. 241.—EXEMPLIFICATION, 8th September 1513, OF AN ANCIENT
DEED, ONE OF THE WITNESSES OF WHICH, RICHARD DE LA
ROCHELLE, WAS JUSTICIARY OF IRELAND—1261-6 (*Latin*).

Exemplification of a charter from Evesia, Prioress of Lismolyn and her convent to Theobald [son] of Walter, Butler of Ireland, granting the manor of Turvyne to him, his heirs and assigns for ever, the said Theobald having given to them two and a half carucates of land in the tenement of Donachkerny [Donnycarney] and ten pounds and ten shillings rent in the towns of Henry and Rugery [Henrystown and Rogerstown]; and 54 shillings and 5d. rent in the tenement of Corduff, to be taken yearly out of the land which Fithel de la Wales holds in the same: all these to be in exchange for the said manor of Turvyne as well as for other lands which Theobald has of the feofment of the lady Evesia in the tenement of Portrachyn [Portrairie]. Witnesses: The lord Richard, justiciary of Ireland, the lord Walter de Burgo, the lord John de Verdin, the lord Geoffrey de Genvill, the lord Simon de lasci, the lord Richard, son of John.

The exemplification states that the above ancient charter was on the 8th September 1513, in the monastery of St Mary the Virgin near Dublin, produced and delivered by the Abbot thereof to the lady Margary [fitz] Gerald, wife of the lord Peter Butler and daughter of Gerald, Earl of Kildare, in the name of the said Peter, in the presence of James Whit, clerk, of the diocese of Waterford, who drew up the instrument of exemplification.

Sans date, but about 1261-6.

No. 242.—GRANT OF LANDS APPARENTLY IN IRELAND—
sans date (Latin).

Deed of grant by Reginald de la Lyzerne and Saudra Dumer his wife to John Domer, son of Thomas Domer of half a carucate of land and common of the whole wood of Cloneclachne and Clonekyllyht, which lies in Tyllachocoscran in the tenement of Holoscan as measured and divided by bounds to the said John. To hold to him and his heirs and assigns in fee and inheritance for ever, rendering a root of ginger at Pentecost for all services &c. Witnesses: William de la Lyzerne, Richard de Rupefort, Walter de Loch, Robert de Cummys, and John, son of Hugh de Norhamton.

No. 243.—SALE OF THE MANOR OF BARTINGDALE, ETC., AND
BOND—8th October 1552.

Indenture made 8th October, 1st Edward VI., between John Eglyffeld of Lykyngfeld, co. York, Esq., and Thomas Hawtcliff of Grymthorpe, same co., whereby the former party in consideration of the sum of £180 paid to him doth bargain and sell to the latter party all that his lands of bartyndall in bartyndale, co. York, with the messuage, cottages, closes, meadows, pastures, etc.

Bond by which John Egliffeld of Lekyngfelld becomes bound in £84 that he will truly perform the articles contained in an indenture of even date between him and Thomas Hawtcliff of Grimthorpe. 8th October, 5th Edward VI.

No. 244.—CONVEYANCE OF THE SAME LANDS—10th October 1552.

Deed by John Eglysfelde of Lekyngfelde, co. York, esq., granting to Thomas Hawtcliff of Grymthorpe, co. York, gent., the manor of Bartyndayle in bartyndayle, co. York, and all messuages, etc., in langtofte and bartyndale (all which were obtained by John Eglysfelde from Robert Constable, Esq., by deed dated at Lekingfelde 2nd Edward VI.). To be held for ever of the chief lords of the fee by the services thereout due and accustomed. Anthony Hungayte and Roger Raysyng are attornies. Dated 10th October, 5th Edward VI.

No. 245.—SALE OF LANDS AT THIRKLEBY—4th October 1557.

Indenture of covenant, bargain and sale entered into 4th October, 5th and 6th Philip and Mary, between John Fflowre of Whytwell, co. Rutland, esq., and Ffrank Baycon of Northe fferbey within the countie of Kyngeston upon Hull, yoman, whereby for the sum of £180 the former party bargains and sells to the latter his messuages, cottages, lands, tenth-medowes, pastures, woods, etc., within the fields and territories of Thirkelby alias Thurkelbus, Lee Brow, Donglebye, Knapton and Knapton Ynge in the co. of York, now or of late in the tenure and occupation of John Hotlebye, John Brighin, Thomas Cropton, John Gray, Orrey Wise, Thomas Hurdemand, and Richarde Hodgson of Thurkelby, and John Lowson of Dongleby, with a certain free rent of twenty pence yearly out of a messuage and two ox-gangs of arable land of one William Cartere in Thurkelby. Together with Courts Baron, Courts Leet, View of frankpledge, free warren, etc., pertaining to the said subjects.

No. 246.—DEED OF LANDS IN BRIGHAM—27th September 1561.

Deed by George Brigham of Rowth, co. York, esq., granting to Christopher Estoft of Beverley, co. York, esq., the messuage with one enclosure and five bovates of land and meadow in Brigham in the said county, now held by James Foster, yielding 58s. per ann.; and one messuage with one enclosure and four bovates of land and meadow there, now held by John Harpham or John Symson yielding 53s. 4d. per ann.; one messuage with one enclosure and three bovates of land and meadow there, now held by Robert Cockerell, yielding 40s. per ann.; one messuage with one enclosure and three bovates of land and meadow there, now held by John Lame yielding 37s. per ann.; one messuage and four bovates of land and meadow with three cottages there, now held by Henry Clippingdale yielding 45s. 5d. per ann.; and also one messuage and one garth and two bovates of land and meadow there, now held by Simon Garton, yielding 26s. 8d. per annum. To be held for ever of the chief lords of the fee by the services usual and accustomed. Dated 27th September, 3rd Elizabeth.

No. 247.—VARIOUS BONDS TO CHRISTOPHER ESTOFT—1549-1562.

Bond by John Jakson of Mawgray co. York, yeoman, to Christopher Estoft of the same co. Esq., in £80 for the faithful performance of articles of agreement of the same date between the parties—18th July, 2nd Edw. VI. (1549).

Bond by George Curtess of Crowle in co. Lincoln to Chr. Estoft of Ellerker co. York Esq., in £20 that shall pay to the said Christopher £5 at the feast of Easter 1558 and £5 at the feast of St Michael th' archangel then next following—16th Nov. 3rd and 4th Philip and Mary (1557).

Bond by George Brygham of Routhe in Holderness co. York, esq., to Chr. Estoft of Beverley co. York esq., in £200 to be paid to the said Christopher or his attorney the following Christmas day. Witnesses: Thos. Alrede esq., Mayor of Kyngeston upon Hull and Simon Kemsey clerk of recognizances—7th October, 3rd Elizabeth (1561).

Bond by Robert Brown, John and Richard Browns of Beverley to Chr. Estoft of the same place esq., in £30 that they will truly perform their part of an agreement of even date between the parties—2nd April 4th Elizabeth (1562).

Bond by Thomas Colby of Beckles in co. Suffolk to Christofer Estoft of South Burton and Symon Musgrave of Beverley Park both in co. York esquires in £1000 that he shall on his behalf truly carry out the terms of an agreement between the parties of same date as the bond—24th Sept. 4th Elizabeth (1562).

No. 248.—LEASE OF PREMISES IN THE LORDSHIP OF PICKERING—
27th February 1560-1.

An indenture between Queen Elizabeth and Thomas Colby of Beckles co. Suffolk esq. Whereas Henry VIII. on the 22nd February in the 34th year of his reign granted to Richard Cholmeley Esq. two watermills, one called Sowthmyll and the other Northmill within the lordship of Pickering in the duchy of Lancaster and county of York, and 65 acres of demesne meadow in Edusmershe otherwise Edusshomershe otherwise the Lowings and various small parcels of meadow thereto adjacent called Westacre, Colcrok, Sevysik, Esmercrok, Sandesyk, Crossehull, Tandisholme and Westhulles; also all the lands of his in Goteland otherwise Gothland in Pikering Leigh and the mill there called Mylneplace and Waterfelde in the said duchy of Lancaster (but reserving all wardships etc.) to be held for 21 years. And whereas Henry VIII. on

the same day and year granted to the same the herbage and pannage of Dalby and Langton with a house there called the Shepecote and a certain fold within the demesne of Pickering, also part of the duchy of Lancaster, for 21 years. Now Queen Elizabeth, for the sum of £60, 13s. 4d. has handed over to Thomas Colby aforesaid all the above mentioned premises to be held by him and his heirs in the same way as held by Cholmeley for 21 years from the conclusion of his lease, or upon devolution to the crown, paying yearly £52, 18s. 4d. every Easter and Michaelmas by half yearly portions; provided that he make a new rental every three years, and that the lease be void unless the rent be paid within 40 days of each feast of Easter and Michaelmas. Dated 27th February, 3rd Elizabeth.

No. 249.—DEED OF A MESSUAGE AND LANDS AT BISHOPBURTON
—20th December 1565.

Indenture made 20th December, 8th Elizabeth, between Richard Johnson of Bishopburton co. York, yeoman, and Raphe Bynnes of North Cave in the same co., yeoman, whereby the former party conveys to the latter, his heirs and assigns, one messuage with one close adjoining and two other closes called Northdale close and Northende close, and eight oxgangs of arable land, meadow and pasture, all at Bishopburton. The subjects formerly belonged to Richard Topylffe of Sowerbye co. Lincoln, by whom they were conveyed to Robert Thorpe, who sold them to Richard Johnson aforesaid.

No. 250.—DISCHARGE BY GILES FULTHORPE OF LOW WAITWITH—
1st May 1567.

To all the Christian faithful, etc., Giles Fulthorpe of Lawe Waytwith, know ye that he has renounced and released unto Christopher Wandesford of Hipswell, his heirs and assigns for ever all his title and interest in, or any claim whatever in respect of, half the manors of Hipswell co. York, Cabar alias Cabargh and Heggelskale co. Westmoreland and Ffulthorpe co. Durham, with all and singular the lands and tenements etc. in Hipswell, Lawe Waytwith, Sandbeck, Richmond, Startforth alias Stratford, Cabar, Heggleskale, Ffulthorpe, Grindon and Barnard Castell. Sealed with his seal 1st May, 9th Elizabeth.

Seal, a cross moline.

Three similar discharges to Frances, Henry and Thomas respectively, sons of Christopher Wandesford of Hipswell.

No. 251.—SALE OF A BURGAGE AT BARNARD CASTLE
—28th October 1586.

Indenture made 28th October, 28th Elizabeth (1586) between Anne Nevell of Kirklington widow and Sir Christopher Wandesford of the same, knight, son and heir apparent of the said Anne of the one part and Thomas Preston of Hipswell, yeoman, witnessing that the former parties have granted bargained and sold to the said Thomas, for the sum of £45, a messuage or burgage called Thornegate Hall with one garth belonging thereto containing by estimation one rode, one days work and one perch, lying and being in Barnard Castle in the co. of Durisme now in the tenure of Henrie Brouskell, adjoining upon the lands of John Parkinge of the north part, upon the lands of Thomas Hutchinson younger of the west part, upon a wynde called Thornegate weinde leading unto the water of tease of the sowth part, and upon the Quenes Strete called the towne gate of the last part.

No. 252.—AGREEMENT FOR ADVANCING PART OF THE MARRIAGE
PORTION OF ALICE OSBORNE—19th September 1614.

Indenture made 19th September, 12th James I. between Sir Peter Ffrechvile of Staveley co. Derby, Kt., of the one part, and Christopher Wandesford of Kirklington co. York, esq. and Alice Osborne, daughter of Sir Hewett Osborne, Kt., deceased, of the other part—recites that our late sovereign Lady Queen Elizabeth by her highness' indenture under the seal of the Court of Wards and Liveries of 1st July in the 42nd year of her highness' late reign (1600) and also under the Great Seal of England by Letters Patent did commit and grant unto the Lady Joyce Osborne late wife of Sir Hewet Osborne Kt., then deceased, and unto Sir George Fleetwood of the Hatch co. Buckingham Kt., then esquire, the custody wardship and marriage of Edward Osborne her highness' ward, son and heir of the said Sir Hewet Osborne; and that Sir George Fleetwood had afterwards released his share to the said Lady Joyce—recites also that Sir Hewet Osborne by his last will and testament in writing, dated 18th January in the 34th year of the said late Queen's reign (1592) did, under conditions here mentioned, make certain provision for Alice his daughter; and further that Lady Joyce afterwards took to husband the said Sir Peter Ffrechvile, in consequence of which and of certain instruments accomplishing that purpose, the custody of the said Edward Osborne is now come

to Sir Peter Ffrechvile in his own proper right—he now, for the better preferment of the said Alice, and in contemplation of the marriage already agreed upon and by the grace of God shortly to be had and solemnized between her and Christopher Wandesford, has agreed that he will at the time of the said marriage or within twelve months thereafter pay to the said Christopher the sum of £500 of his own proper money and goods, in lieu of a like sum of £500 which Edward Osborne is under obligation to pay to his sister on 4th February 1617. And when that time comes Christopher and Alice agree that Sir Peter Ffrechvile shall receive from Edward Osborne the sum of £500 then due to them, which payment is appointed to be made in the common dining hall of Gray's Inn.

No. 253.—RELEASE OF LONG-MOORS AND LANDS AT EASBY—
28th November 1616.

Release by William Wandesford of Grays Inn of all claim to a capital messuage tenement or grange called Longe Moores and other lands and tenements in Easbye nigh Richmond which he and the late Sir George Wandesford late of Kirklington, his brother, had bargained and sold on 7th June 39th Elizabeth, to Leonard Robinson of Saint Trinions nigh Richmond yeoman, and to Jerom Robinson also of Saint Trinions, son of the said Leonard. Dated 28th November, 14th James I.

No. 254.—“THINGS CONSIDERABLE BY THE COMMITTEE IN THE
PROCEEDINGS CONCERNING ALEHOUSE KEEPERS—5th July 1620.”

1. For that no recognizance is taken by any Justice of an Alehouse if the same is lesser than £10 for the principal and £5 each for the more remote, therefore think it fit that no composition be taken less than 30s. to his Majesties use from alehousekeepers dwelling in any market town or city nor less than 20s. for any dwelling in meaner places as villages etc., besides the fees of 7s. 2d. which are due and payable to sundry officers and clerks in the crown office, and for the discharge of every of these recognizances upon record in the said office where the same remaineth, for which the alehousekeepers in those parts are charged with the fees of 13s. 4d. Howbeit we (out of our ease of those in remote shires) have reduced the same unto a moiety thereof.

2. But if any alehousekeeper to your own knowledge shall be extraordinary poor and of good behaviour, to such you shall use such moderation as you in your discretion shall think fit.

3. If any alehousekeeper having incurred a forfeiture shall make choice rather for order to give over victualling than to pay such money, you shall give him his choice so as he forthwith enter into recognizances in the sum of £20 with two sufficient sureties in £10 a piece to his Majesties use before any two justices of peace that he will stand so suppressed, upon receipt of which recognizance, which must be duly certified to us, you are only to take for his forfeiture 2s. and no more.

4. And if any of the said alehousekeepers shall be found to be of ill note and of dishonest behaviour, or if any of the said delinquent victuallers shall refuse his Majesties grace and favour in acceptation of a composition offered and shall stand obstinate,

5. Then we desire that you do not in any sort admit any of these two kinds of persons to any such composition as we have allowed to them who submit themselves and sue for grace and favour, but that you do forthwith proceed against them and him in any due and legal course for the recovery of the whole forfeiture of what shall be due to his Majesty.

6. For that it is his Majesties gracious pleasure and express command to lesser the number of those idle people, especially such as victual without licence who having no tie upon them do presume to undergo any mischief and disorder, we do therefore instantly desire that all such men be speedily suppressed according to law.

We hereby also do signify unto you that the composition to be now made by virtue hereof is for such recognizances as were taken in the year of our Lord God 1617, 1618 and 1619. Lastly we desire that the clerk of the peace do (upon the receipt of such moneys) deliver unto the said Mr Lepton his bond for payment hereof unto us or some of us at our office, where the same shall be kept for that purpose, by the end of the term next after the receipt of the said compositions.

ROBERT DIXON.

WILLM. ALMAN.

No. 255.—APPOINTMENT OF CHRISTOPHER WANDESFORD DEPUTY BAILIFF OF RICHMONDSHIRE AND DEPUTY CONSTABLE OF RICHMOND AND MIDDLEHAM CASTLES—11th September 1630.

To all christian people, the Right Hon. Thomas Lord Viscount Wentworth, Lord President of His Majesty's Council established in the North, etc., greeting in our Lord God everlasting. Whereas by letters patent of 15th July, 6th Charles I. he has been granted the office of

Bayliffe or Baylifwick of his Majesty's fee of Richmond and Steward and Constable of His Majesty's castles of Richmond and Middleham, Master of the forests etc., to hold the said offices as amply as William Fitzwilliam, Christopher Conyers, John Lord Scrope, John Lord Conyers, Thomas Earl of Northumberland, Henry Lord Scroope, Thomas Lord Scroope and Emanuel Earl of Sunderland hitherto and successively held them— Now know ye that the said Lord Viscount Wentworth hath constituted and appointed his trusty and well-beloved Christopher Wandesforde of Kirklington, Esq., his lawful deputy in the said offices and every of them, giving to him full power to do and perform all such acts and things whatsoever in relation to them as largely and amply as he the said Lord Viscount Wentworth might fulfill the same. Dated 11th September, 6th Charles I.

No. 256.—LETTER FROM MAUGER NORTON OF RICHMOND TO HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW CHRISTOPHER WANDESFORD—30th January 1632.

SIR—I long to hear from you of your own good health, my sister's and all the little ones. I praise God my wife and her little daughter is grown pretty strong and all the rest of your friends in these parts are well. My cousin Sayre was here with me who intreats me remember his service unto you and to signify that he was at York with my lord about his father Metcalfe's composition and his Lordship's answer was that at his coming up he would consither what course he might take for to help him and that you should be acquainted therewith, so he intreats your care in it, and that withal as soon as may be, you will be pleased for to acquainte him, for what good he finds in it he thinks must come by your means. I acquainted him with your letter wherein you writte to me you would assure me he should be remembered. He sends herein a petition to my lord which he leaves to your consitheracion whether you think it fitt to be delivered or no. I know I need not move you in it though I know his estaite to be very weake and poore and is not able to shifte if he were not supported by his friends, the charge whereof begins to weary them, so as without some good consitheracion had of him he is quite undone. I hope you have safely received all your hownds and my letter with them and that I shall shortly receive an answer thereof by the return of the messenger.

[Here follows a long account of a dispute between the writer and Anthony Wharton regarding some money which ought to have been received by them jointly, at York.]

I pray you excuse my tedious relation for (your antient and familyer acquaintance considered) I thought it fit to declayre the whole passage with all the circumstances that you may taik it fully into your consideracion. The news of your coals Tom Wharton will relayte unto you, which I hope will do well; they ar not yet gotten downe with the shaft I wrote to you that they were in hand with. Those coals they drew was only those I wrote of at the shaft, which came to a matter of about £7. I was twice upon Watlas-more before the Storme to see your horse Fenwick. I have given Abbot my best directions for him and he haith him in prety fyn cayse for the tyme of year, indeed he is growne a very hansom beast. And thus with my best prayers for you and yours, with the remembrance of my best love and respect unto you all I taik leve and will ever rest, Yours to his power

MA: NORTON.

Richmond

Januar 30th, 1632.

To my most honoured Brother Chr. Wandesforde, Esq.

No. 257.—LETTER FROM RAPHE HUTTON TO CHRISTOPHER (AFTERWARDS LORD DEPUTY) WANDESFORD—27th January 1630.

RT. WORSHIPFULL—My due respects remembered, this bearer Mr Thomas Pearson my neighbour and neere kinsman to my wife, a student in the University of Cambr., being in pursuit of a fellowship in St John's Colledg there, makes me earnest suitor in his behalf for your frendly aide to that end. I perswade mysele the letters of some one of your considerable frends, as the Ld Threasurer and Ld President, directed to that society would work it. Myself will answere to you for the yong mans sufficiency everye way and I humbly intreat your favour in his behalf and shall ioy as much it might be accomplished by yr meanes as if a reall benefitt were done to my selfe. Since your departure out of the country, I in the multitude of our countrymen appeared before my Honble good Ld the Ld President who used me very reasonable in my fyne and was pleased to take notice of me by name. I esteeme this favour and therefor make bould to intimate it to you. I present unto you also the humble suite of my brother Christopher who had bene summoned to York about the like busines; be pleased to remember your promise to me at Richmond that you would procure his freedome upon these iust grounds he

has not been possessed of his estate a yeare nor doe the lands (uppon my credit) extend to x li per ann. The least word from you to any of my Lord's servants concerned in thes things putting his Lordship in mind may deliver him from this chardge. I intreat to be certified by your letter whether you goe into Spayne as the report tells us, if so my praiers shall ever attend you since my person is unapt to doe you seruice. And I pray you direct me to whom I may repaire in your absence to be certified of your health; and till your returne I must learn how to live without so good and great a frend since my ability knowes not howe to deserve another, yett will I inwardly retaine you and remain your treuly loving frend and kinsman to be commanded.

RAPHE HUTTON.

Durham, 27^o Januar, 1630.

To the Rt. Wor^{ll}. my assured loving frend Christofer Wandesford, Esq., these.

No. 258.—RECEIPTS FOR FREE RENT, 1647-1653.

Kirklington 10^{ber} the 3, 1652.

Received of the Constable for a free rent belonging to the Commonwealth the sum of six shillings and two pence due out of lands there payable at the feast of St Michael th' Archangel. I say received for the year 1647 by me.

RIC. FAUCET.

Similar receipts for the years 1648, 1649, 1650, 1651 and 1652. The receipt for 1653 is in the same form but "due to the Lord Maior and Commonalty of London."

No. 259.—LETTER FROM JOHN WANDESFORD TO HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW, MAUGER NORTON¹—27th October 1640.

Loveinge brother—Duringe the agitation for the Burgesses att Richmond I held it not fitt for me to write to you for I certainly heard that I was in nomination there and that not by owne procurement . . .

¹ The phraseology of this letter is rather ambiguous. It would appear that the impending civil war and the attitude which Mauger Norton thought it his duty to take in relation to it, had greatly upset his wife, who was a Wandesford. The letter is printed to illustrate how largely the political tension of those times entered into the domestic circle.

but upon my faith my sister silenced me in it, for she desired the place for yourselfe that your person might be privileged from this present service whereof she is so apprehensive that I must plainly professe I hould her distemper to be the most important crosse upon me . . . I writt to Sir W. to deliver a letter to the Ld Chamberlaine who was the only hope I had, and that miscarried—and with that my place. The Earl of Suffolk is dead and the Duke of Lennox: I am a stranger, so truly I think I faile. But this is soly intended to remember you of the miserable condition of your wyfe, my sister, whose passionate infirmity is such that while you are opposed to the casualty of warr, she macerates herselfe with such uncomfortable sorrowes that I professe I fear some fatall accident upon her. This I confesse is a weakenesse, but since it is beyond our care, wee here must remember you of the reall offices of a husband which your owne goodnesse will suggest to you. Wee all must acknowledge exceedingly to your love of her that wee may continew it by all meanes instantly, either send for her or come to her, for she is almost lost in passion. My brother has done all such offices as can be exspected from his relation, but he is wearied out with her dolorous condition. Your sonn Edmund likewise is to be thought upon who is taken from his books and breeding to lenifye¹ her greife: thus we must leave her to your care whome ours cannot moderate. Immagine it goes high with us here when wee deale soe plainly, and if your reputation requires that which stands not with the dewty and affection of a husband, you must be excused. And if I need any for this I require it from you,

From yr loveing brother

JOHN WANDESFORDE.

27th October [1640]

To his much esteemed Brother Maior Norton, Esq., att his house att Richmonde.

No. 260.—JUDGMENT DECLARING THE CHURCH OF GRAYSTOCK, CO. CUMBERLAND, TO BE A PARSONAGE AND NOT A COLLEGE—
13th February 1553.

Exemplification dated 23rd April, 15th Elizabeth, of a deed bearing date the term of St Hillary, to wit 13th February, 7th Edward VI.,

¹ To mitigate, to make lenient. Edmund Norton became an officer in the Royalist army.

entered into between the said King and John Saire, clerk, parson of the parsonage of Graystock in Cumberland, touching the parsonage of the same which was claimed by the crown to be a college and no parsonage, and to have therefore justly come to his Majesty by force of the late Act of Parliament made for the dissolution of colleges, chaunteries, ffree chappells and other things, in the first year of his Grace's reign. In the course of the investigation it had appeared to the court of Augmentations that on 21st day of December 1382, one Pope Urbane then Bysshopp of Rome had directed a commission unto one Alexander then Archebyssopp of Yorck authorizing him to erect and establish the said parsonage and to have a college of one Master and six priests there, the priests to have £6, 13s. 4d. yearly, which was done, however, without the assent or consent either of his Majesty or of the parson. Such erection is held by the court to be of no effect in law and the said John Saire as Master or parson of Graystock is to peaceably enjoy and possess the said parsonage.

No. 261.—AGREEMENT REGARDING KIRKLINGTON MILL AND THE
SUPPLY OF WATER THERETO—3rd March 1670.

Indenture made 3rd March, 22nd year of Charles II. between John Greene of Upsland in co. York, gent., and Sir Christopher Wandesford of Kirklington, Baronet. For determining a certain controversy now depending between the parties on the subject of a wear or dam heretofore erected for converting or turning the water of a certain common ditch dividing the Grange of Upsland from the Manor of Kirklington to the corn mill of Sir Christopher at Kirklington,—now the said John Greene for good causes and considerations doth give and grant unto the said Sir Christopher Wandesford liberty of access into a ground abutting upon the west or south-west side of a certain place commonly called Kirklington-Milne-weare, or dam-head, to repair and ammend or to raise or otherwise alter the said dam, with liberty to cart stone, timber or earth for that purpose. Further he agrees that Sir Christopher may erect another wear or dam across the same water at a place called Hagstones-close corner, for diverting the overfall for the benefit of the said corn-mill, if at any time the water may run over the former mentioned wear or bank.

No. 262.—A TRUE COPY OF THE CHARGE AGAINST JOHN CALVERT
PRESENTED AT THE SESSIONS AT THIRSKE, April 10th, 1678.
(*In the handwriting of Mrs Alice Thornton.*)

Mrs Thornton had going in a meadow-close not far from her house (called the Cow close) 32 fat sheep which with the rest of her goods, she had committed to the care of her two servants, Tho. Pooly and John Calvert. All those sheep for some time before Martinmas were gone out of the said close but neither of the said servants took any notice of their being gone. Their mistress, suspecting nothing, the Thursday before Martinmas-day told them they must fetch up all her sheep and other goods, which not being done by them, on Saturday their mistress again called upon them to bring up her goods; but they pretended there was a sheep or two wanting. On Sunday Calvert said there were 17 wanting and no more, and that day they were sent to seek them in the neighbouring grounds. On Monday morning, counting them over, they said they missed all the fat sheep, none being found but the lean. Then were there several other persons sent to search in all the adjacent towns and other places for four or five days together, but found them not.

But a little before last Assizes, Mr Lassells of Northallerton writ to Mrs Thornton that he had rec'd a message from one Robert Cape that he with another of his fellow prisoners would discover to him or any other sent by Mrs Thornton what became of her sheep, whereupon the said Mr Lassells and Mr Comber met at York in the Assize week and taking with them Mr Gibson and Mr Pennyman, the said Cape and one Curdicke did before them all voluntarily declare that at the said Curdicke's meeting with one John Calvert, servant to Mrs Thornton, about the beginning of October last, at the house of one Matthew Swan in Stonegrave, the said Calvert did offer and promise to the said Curdicke that he would show him a parcel of fat sheep belonging to his mistress and help him to convey them away, provided that he might have a proportion of the advantage that could be made of them; and that according to this agreement made betwixt them, the said Curdicke and others about a month after met the said Calvert in his Mistress' grounds and at their parting the said Calvert desired them to be secret and also honest to him in letting him have his proportion of the money that should be made of the sheep, and engaged to them he would order the matter so as the sheep should not be missed nor enquired after for ten days.

[The evidence of many witnesses follows.]

No. 263.—AN EXTENT OF THE LORDSHIP OF KIRKLINGTON—
sans date, but of latter half of 15th cent.

Rentall de dominio de Kyrklyngton.

Manerium de Kyrklyngton—valet per annum	xli li	xixs.	
et villa de Yernwyke xxv li—valet per annum		xiijs.	iiijd.
et villa de Kyrklyngton—valet per annum	xxiiij li	xvs.	
Synderby	}		
Pykall			
Holgrave			
Thekeston			
Exilby Lemynge et Pykall valet			
Melmerby		liijs.	iiijd.
Kyrkby fletham		xiijs.	iiijd.
	Summa totalis	lxxxj li	iiijs.
Est heslerton	}		
Est lutton			
Scorburghe			
Thymylby	xxij li	xijs.	
Reyrby		xvs.	
Aukelande	vij li	xvijs.	ijd.
Rongeton	iiij li		
Spensallon	}		
Towthroppe			
Basynghin	vj li	xijs.	vd.
Rousholme			
Westwyke	xx li		
Rypon		xls.	
	Summa totalis	clxxxv li	xs.

in dorso, in the handwriting of Lord deputy Wandesford—

“A Rentall of my Ancestors revenues in generall places, att what tyme mayde uncertayne.”

No. 264.—REPORT UPON THE MANOR OF WHALSLE NIGH
 KINGSTON UPON HULL—3rd January 1549 (*Latin*).

A report upon the Manor of Whalsale called the Ile of Whalsale nigh unto the King's Majesties manor and fortress of Kingston upon

Hull and the rectory of North Cave, lately the possessions of the Priory or Hospital of St John of Jerusalem in England and now by the King's letters to be granted unto Sir John Ellerker, Kt. Dated 3rd January 2nd Edward VI. Schedule annexed.

No. 265.—A SCHEDULE OF DEEDS AND WRITINGS RELATING TO THE MANOR AND LANDS OF KIRKLINGTON, ETC.—*apparently compiled temp. Chas. II.*

1. *Sans date.*—A Deed Poll whereby Ralph de Rugeyn grants to John de Musters Rector of the church of Kyrtelington and Robert de Musters and to the heirs of Robert, his common of pasture called Ronewell within the town of Hougrave and Kyrtelington, and all his right of a 10s. rent issuing out of the said pasture.

2. *Sans date.*—A Deed poll whereby Thomas of Synderby grants to John de Monasterijs all his right to six Ox-gangs of land in the territory of Kyrtelington.

3. *Sans date.*—A Deed poll whereby Thomas son of William of Thorneburg and Sarah his wife grant to John de Musters, Rector of the church of Kyrtelington 2 ox-gangs of land and 4 acres of meadow in the territory of Yarnewick and Lundefeld.

4. *Sans date.*—A Deed Poll whereby Thomas son of Alexander of Helperby grants to Henry de Vavasur, Rector of the church of Kyrtelington one plowland in Kyrtelington, to be held of Robert, Lord of the manor, in fee.

5. *Sans date.*—A Deed poll whereby William de Musters, lord of Kyrtelington grants to John the son of Robert de Musters and Alice his wife, 22 messuages and the third part of one messuage, and 36 ox-gangs and 5 acres of land and 4 crofts in Kirtelyngton, Thexton and Synderby, which William Wolcop and others his villeins hold of him in villenage, together with five shillings and five pence halfpenny rent which William de Gillyng and others his free tenants hold of him—to hold the premises with the said villeins to the said John and Alice and heirs of their bodies.

6. *Sans date.*—A Deed poll whereby the same William de Musters grants to the said John and Alice and the heirs of their bodies one messuage and two ox-gangs of land in Kirtelington with the advowson of the Church of the said town.

7. *Sans date.*—A Deed poll whereby Thomas son of Thomas Crawe releases to John de Monasterijs all his right to an ox-gang of land in Kirtelington.

8. 6th year of Edward II.—An indenture whereby William de Musters grants to Robert de Musters, his brother, the premises comprised in No. 6.

9. 1308, 2nd Edw. II.—Indenture whereby the Master and brethren of the Hospital of St Leonard of York grant to Geoffrey le Scroope that he shall be free of 11s. due to them for the lands he holds of them in Yarnewick, during his life.

10. 1336, 11th Edw. III.—An indenture whereby William de Musters, Lord of Kirtlyngton grants to John de Musters his manor of Kirtlyngton cum pertinents, except the advowson of the church there and except £10 rent.

11. 1349, 23rd Edw. III.—A Deed poll whereby John de Musters grants to Walter de Alton, Rector of Kyrtellington and William Seterington, chaplain of the said church, his manor of Kyrtellington cum Thekston and Sinderby, except the lands which William de Musters gave to the said John and his wife.

12. 1349.—A Deed poll whereby the above named Walter and William grant the said manor to Sir John de Musters, Kt., in fee.

13. 1350, 24th Edw. III.—A Deed poll whereby Sir John de Musters grants to Robert de Musters, rector of the church of Kyrtellington and William Scurueton, one messuage and one ox-gang of land in Kirtelyngton, with advowson of the church thereof, in fee.

14. 1352.—A Deed poll whereby the said Robert and William grant back the same subjects to the said Sir John de Musters, in fee.

15. Edw. III.—A Deed poll whereby Robert the son of Sir John de Musters releases to John the son of William Mowbray in fee all his right in the manor of Kirtelington.

16. Michaelmas, 8th Richard II.—An exemplification of a verdict in a Quare impedit touching the advowson of Kyrtelington between Sir Michael de la Pole and John Wandesford, his wife and others.

17. 15th Richard II.—Deed poll whereby Thomas de Teynton, John de Lecke and John de Ponteland release to John de Wandesford of Kirtlyngton all their right (*inter alia*) to all the lands of Kirtlyngton which John de Wandesford and John and Brian his sons and they had jointly of the feoffment of William son and heir of William de Wandesford.

18. 6th October, 1st Henry IV. (1399).—A Deed poll whereby John de Wandesford grants to Robert Conyers and others his manor of Kirtelyngton (except the advowson), in fee.

19. 4th April, 3rd Edw. IV.—A Deed poll whereby Sir Jacob Strangweys and others enfeoffe Thomas Mountfort, John Pygott and Richard Pygott of the manor of Kyrtelington which they with others had of the feoffment of John Wandesford.

20. Michaelmas, 41st Edw. III.—A chirograph of a Fine between Sir John Mowbray, Kt., and Alexander the son of John Mowbray and Elizabeth his wife, deforceants of the manor of Kyrtelington, whereby the same is granted to Sir John for life, with remainder to Alexander and Elizabeth and the heirs of Elizabeth.

21. 19th September, 12th Henry VII.—Deed poll whereby John Wandesford, esq., grants to Christopher Ward and others (*inter alia*) his manor of Kirtelyngton with the advowson thereof, and all his lands in Yarnewick, Sutton Holgrave, etc.

22. 20th November, 12th Henry VII.—A Deed poll whereby Sir Christopher Ward and Edward Musgrave release to the said John Wandesford all their right to the manor and lands conveyed by the last deed.

23. 16th January, 19th Henry VIII.—A Deed poll whereby John Hods grants to Christopher Wandesford, esq., all his messuages, lands and tenements in Jarnewyke near Kyrtelington.

24. 4th May, 36th Henry VIII.—An indenture whereby Thomas Nevell conveys to Anne Wandysforth all his messuages and hereditaments in Yarnwyke and Kyrtyllyngton.

25. 14th June, 36th Henry VIII.—A license from the crown for Robert Taverner to alien a pasture called Newfield in the parish of Kyrtyllyngton lately belonging to the dissolved Priory of St John in Jerusalem, and held in capite to Anne Wansford, widow.

26. 18th June, 36th Henry VIII.—A Deed poll whereby the said Taverner conveys the said pasture to the said Anne Wansford, in consideration of £31, 7s. 1d.

27. Michaelmas, 36th Henry VIII.—A chirograph of a fine between the said Anne Wandysforth and Thomas Nevell and Margaret his wife, deforceants, of a messuage and lands in Yarnewyke and Kyrtelington.

28. 16th December, 37th Henry VIII.—An indenture whereby John Maners conveys to Anne Wandesforth two messuages and all his lands in Kyrtyllyngton, Yarnwick and Sutton Holgrave, in consideration of £17, 6s. 8d.

29. 19th March, 40th Elizabeth.—An indenture whereby George Wandesforth, esq., covenants with Wm. Inglie and others to stand seized

of the manor of Kirtlington, late the inheritance of Sir Christopher Wandesford, his father, the use of himself and Katherine his wife for their lives with remainder to Christopher Wandesford their son in tail male, remainder to John his second son and Michael his third son in tail male.

30. 21st Oct. 11 James I. (1613).—A Deed poll whereby Dame Mary Wandesforde, widow of Sir George Wandesforde, releases to Christopher Wandesforde, esq., his son and heir, all her interest in the manors and inheritances late the property of her said husband.

31. 5th December, 3rd Charles I.—An indenture whereby Thomas Fairbank, in consideration of £16, 5s. od. enfeoffs Edward Appleby of a cottage or tenement and garth in Kirklington.

32. 5th April, 5th Charles I.—An indenture between Christopher Wandesforde, esq., of the one part and Sir Ed. Osborne and Sir John Ramsden of the other part, declaring that a recovery to be suffered of the manor and advowson of the church of Kirklington should be to the use of the said Chris. Wandesford and his heirs.

33. Trinity, 6th Charles I.—An exemplification of a recovery of the last.

34. 18th October, 6th Charles I.—An indenture whereby the said Christopher Wandesforde conveys the manor of Kirklington etc. to Geo. Radcliffe, esq., and Maior Norton, gent., to several uses, with power of revocation.

34. 3rd August, 1638.—A Deed poll whereby the said Christopher Wandesforde (then Master of the Rolls in Ireland) revokes the uses of the said indenture.

35. 4th August, 14th Charles I. (1638).—An indenture whereby the said Christopher Wandesforde grants the same manors and the advowson thereto belonging to John, Lord Bishop of Derry and others for 21 years after his own death upon several trusts, with power of revocation.

36. 7th and 8th August eod. anno.—Indenture and release whereby the said Christopher Wandesforde conveys the said manor and advowson to Sir Geo. Radcliffe and Maior Norton to several uses, with power of revocation.

37. 23rd September 1640.—A Deed poll whereby the said Christopher Wandesforde (then Lord Deputy of Ireland) revokes the uses of the said indenture.

38. Eodem die.—A Deed poll whereby the said Christopher Wandesford revokes the term created by the indenture of 4th August 1638.

39. 25th and 26th September 1640.—Indentures of lease and release whereby the said Christopher Wandesforde conveys the same manor and advowson to the same Trustees to several uses, with power of revocation.

40. 29th Sept. 1640.—A Deed poll whereby the said Christopher Wandesforde revokes the uses of the last indenture.

41. 30th Sept. 16th Charles I. (1640).—Indentures of lease and release whereby the said Christopher Wandesforde conveys the said manor of Kirklington, etc., with the advowson thereto belonging to the same Trustees to the use of himself for life, with remainder to George Wandesford his son and apparent heir for life, remainder to the first and other sons of George in tail male, remainder to Christopher another of the sons of the said Christopher for life, remainder to his first and other sons in tail male, with power of revocation to the elder Christopher.

42. 30th September 1651.—An indenture whereby William Wandesforde, gent., in consideration of £1500, assigns to Dame Eleanor Lowther, widow, and others, the said manor of Kirklington, etc., for the residue of a certain term granted by the Bishop of Derry and others, dated 13th September 1648. Subject to a redemption.

43. 17th June 1657.—An indenture whereby William Pickard in consideration of £24 grants to Christopher Wandesford, esq., all his free rents or rent of assize of the manor of Exilbie, also £1, 1s. 10d. for lands in Yarnwick and other rents for lands in Kirklington.

44. 6th March 1661.—A Deed poll whereby William Wandesford gent., empowers his son to declare to the tenants of Kirklington that he disclaims all right to any lands in Kirklington, Yarnewick and Howgrave.

No. 266.—A SCHEDULE OF DEEDS AND WRITINGS RELATING TO THE MANOR, LANDS AND TYTHES OF HIPSWELL—Apparently compiled about temp. Charles II.

1. Anno 1260.—A Deed indented whereby Alan the son of Hugh of Carbergh grants to the Abbot and Convent of St Mary's in York, to the Prior of St Martins near Richmond and to the men of Munkeley, common of pasture in Hipswell, in consideration whereof they grant to him all their pasture in the territory of Hipleass.

2. 10th year of Edward II.—A chirograph of a fine between Roger of Fulthrop and Alice his wife and Alan of Kabergh of the manor of Hipswell.

3. 10th year of Henry VI.—A declaration of the uses of a Feoffment made by Thomas Fulthrop to Christopher Conyers and others of the manor of Hipswell.

4. April, 14th Richard II.—A grant from Robert de Witton and Thomas Sourale to Alan de Fulthrop and Alice his wife of the manor of Hipswell.

5. 11th January 1427.—A copy of a record, relating to the Vicar of Catterick's finding a chaplain in the chapel of Hipswell.

6. 12th March 1476.—A Deed indented, whereby the Abbot and Convent of St Marys in York and the Prior of St Martins near Richmond grant to Alan Fulthrop, esq., and his heirs, certain lands in Hipswell and all their right to the common there, in consideration whereof he grants other lands to them and their successors.

7. 26th July 1507.—A receipt from the Prior of St Martins to Christopher Fulthrop, esq., for 26s. 8d., for the Tythes of Hipswell.

8. 6th February 1522.—An indenture between the Abbot and Convent of the Monastery of St Agatha near Richmond of the one part, and Christopher Fulthrop, esq., and John his son and apparent heir of the other part by which the said Christopher grants to the Abbot all his lands and tenements in the town and fields of Hudswell, in exchange for all the lands and tenements which the Abbot and Convent have in Hipswell, except the Abbots' Wood there. And it is covenanted between the parties that whereas the true bounds betwixt the said lordships are uncertain that the first boundary shall begin at the Dyke neike of West Dyke of Hipswell, and so lineally and directly to continue to Rysedale-beke by Creskeld-heid.

9. 6th August, 1st Edward VI.—An indenture whereby John Fulthrope, esq., in consideration of a marriage to be made between his daughter Anne and Francis Wandesford, esq., covenants to settle all his lands in England to the said John himself and the heirs male of his body, with remainder to heirs female of his body, remainder to his own right heirs.

10. 18th March, 8th Elizabeth.—An indenture whereby Christopher Wandesford, senior, gent., and Cicily his wife one of the daughters and heirs of John Fulthrope deceased, covenants to levy a fine (*inter alia*) of the moiety of the manor of Hipswell to the use of themselves for their lives, remainder to Francis Wandesford one of their sons in tail, remainder to Thomas another of their sons in tail, remainder to the heirs of their bodies, remainder to the right heirs of Cicily.

11. 1st May, 9th Elizabeth.—A Deed poll whereby Giles Fulthrop releases to Thomas son of Christopher Wandesford all his interest in the moiety of the manor of Hipswell.

12. 26th September, 10th Elizabeth.—An indenture whereby Christopher Nevill, esq., and Ann his wife and Christopher Wandesford, gent., agree upon a division of the mansion house and lands of Hipswell, during their joint lives.

13. 2nd July, 28th Elizabeth.—An indenture between Anne Nevill, widow, and Sir Christopher Wandesford, Kt., her son and apparent heir of the one part and Christopher Wandesford, esq., and Francis Wandesford his son and apparent heir of the other part. Reciting that the manor of Hipswell (*inter alia*) came to the said Anne Nevill and Cicily Wandesford late wife of the said Christopher, as daughters and heirs of Fulthrop, and that an indenture of settlement was made 18th March, 8th Elizabeth, for making a partition of the said manor, etc. It is now agreed for the avoiding of controversies and questions which might arise as to the boundaries between Hipswell and Hudswell that the second parties shall have all the common, waste, moors and other hereditaments claimed to belong to Huddeswell and specified herein.

14. 12th March, 42nd Elizabeth.—Indenture between Nicholas Styward and Richard Hebden reciting that Queen Elizabeth by her letters patent of 19th February in the 22nd year of her reign did *inter alia* grant to Henry Noel, Esq., the Tythes of corn and hay within the lordship of Hipswell, formerly belonging to the late Monastery of St Mary near the walls of York and late in the tenure of John Fulthrope, which Tythes were on the same day demised to Christopher Wandesford for 21 years at 26s. 8d. annual rent, and the term afterwards for another 50 years from Lady-day, 1601, at the same rent—Reciting also that the interest of Noel came to the said Nicholas Styward, who now assigns all his interest in the said tythes to the said Richard Hebden for the residue of the term.

15. 1st May, 43rd Elizabeth.—Indenture whereby Christopher Wandesford of Hipswell, esq., settles the manor of Hipswell to himself for life with remainder to Trustees for behoof of Christopher his son and now his apparent heir and to his issue first in tail male then in tail female; with remainder to George Wandesford of Kirklington, Esq., and to his sons, 1 Christopher, 2 John, 3 Michael, successively, in tail male.

16. 20th August 1608.—Memorandum of an entry made by Sir George Wandesford into Hipswell.

17. 19th September, 12th James I.—An indenture whereby Christopher Wandesford, esq., in consequence of a marriage to be had between him and Alice the daughter of Sir Hewet Osborne, and of £2000 to be paid him as her portion, covenants to levy a fine and suffer a recovery of the manor of Hipswell to the use of himself and his intended wife for her jointure, with remainder to the issue of the marriage, provision being made for daughters.

18. 4th August, 6th Charles I.—An indenture whereby Edward Bland and James his son and apparent heir who had acquired the tythes of Hipswell from Henry Thorseby, which Henry had acquired them from Richard Hebden, assigns the said tythes to Christopher Wandesford, in fee, in consideration of £140.

No. 267.—A SCHEDULE OF WRITINGS RELATING TO HUDSWELL
—apparently compiled temp. Charles II.

1. 24th April, 13th Edward I. (1285).—A copy of a writ of *ad quod damnum* and of an Inquisition taken thereon by which writ the Sheriff was to inquire what damage it would be to any if the King granted a licence to certain persons therein named to alien their messuages and lands in Hudeswell to the Abbot and Convent of St Agatha, in free alms, and whether they were of the fee of the Abbot. The jury say it will be no damage, and that the said Abbot is chief Lord of the fee of those premises, and entitled to the escheats thereof.

2. 10th April 1403.—A copy of a Deed poll whereby the Abbot and Convent of St Mary in York grant to Henry Fitzhugh Lord of Ravenswath and others, common of pasture for their cattle in Huddeswell in a certain pasture called Bordlemore which extends from the Swale to Sandbeck in length and from the arable land of Huddeswell to the land of the manor of Aymkeby in breadth, and was found by verdict of Assize to be the separate pasture of the said Abbot and his predecessors, time out of mind.

3. 10th March 1478.—Copy of an award made by Sir Guy Fairfax, one of the King's Justices, Richard Pigot, one of the King's Serjeants, Thomas Muntford and William Burgh, esquires, whereby, after reciting that several controversies had arisen between the Abbot of St Mary of York and the Prior of St Martins near Richmond, a cell of the Abbey, of the one part, and the Abbot of St Agatha of the other part touching the

boundaries of their lands at Huddeswell and elsewhere, an arbitration is made (with the assent of John Lord Scroope of Bolton founder of the Abbey of St Agatha) when it is awarded, *inter alia* that certain waste lands upon Bordel-moor are the property of St Mary and St Martin, as well as the middle moor lying between Deepdale and Sand-beck. All the remanent of the said Huddeswell moor and Thorpes moor is assigned to St Agatha. And each of the Abbots in their respective courts shall punish all foreigners taking turf or ling in the parts of the said moor assigned to them respectively.

4. 23rd February, 4th and 5th Phil. and Mary.—Letters patent, which, after reciting that King Henry VIII. had 10th December 29th *regni sui* demised to John Lord Scroope of Bolton the manor or grange of Huddeswell and Barton for the term of 30 years, proceed in consideration of £888, 7s. 6d. paid by Francis and John Wandesfords to grant the reversion of the above named premises to them to hold for ever.

5. Exemplification of the last 12th May, 7th Charles I.

6. 17th July, 19th Elizabeth.—A Deed poll whereby Anne Nevill, widow of Christopher Nevill, esq., attainted of High Treason grants to Christopher Wandesford, her son, in fee, *inter alia* the manor of Huddeswell which was assigned to her for dower.

7. 10th August, 28th Elizabeth.—Indenture between Sir Christopher Wandesford of Kirklington of the one part and Christopher Wandesford of Hipswell and Francis, his son and apparent heir of the other part. After reciting that a partition was made between Anne Neville mother of the said Sir Christopher and the second parties to these presents, dated 2nd July last, of all the manors, etc. of John Fulthrop deceased whereby some 1270 acres in the parish of St Martins, etc. were allotted to the said second parties—And whereas divers controversies have arisen between the lands of Huddeswell and Hipswell, the said Sir Christopher being desirous of avoiding all suits and questions hereby grants to the second parties all those wastes, moors, etc. here specified which are claimed to belong to Huddeswell.

8. 8th May, 33rd Elizabeth.—A precept from the Court of Wards, forbidding two persons to avoid the possession of divers closes, parcell of the manor of Huddeswell, the inheritance of George Wandesford, then a ward.

9. 31st March, 40th Elizabeth.—By an indenture between George Wandesford of Kirklington, esq., William Wandesford of Grays Inn, gent.,

William Ingleby, esq., and others, the said George covenants to stand seized *inter alia* of the manor of Huddeswell to the use of himself and Katherine his wife, during the life of his mother the Lady Elizabeth Wandesford, as a jointure for his wife, with remainder to his own right heirs.

10. 1st February, 2nd Charles I.—An indenture whereby Christopher Wandesford covenants to stand seized of the same manor to the use of himself for life with remainder to George his son and apparent heir in tail male, etc., with power of revocation.

11. 5th March, 6th Charles I.—An indenture whereby Christopher Pepper, esq., conveys to the said Christopher Wandesford, in fee, a moor called Middlemoor, whether the same be within the lordship of Huddeswell or St Martins, touching which there formerly had been a dispute.

No. 268.—LEASE OF LANDS TO CHRISTOPHER ESTOFT—
9th April 1562.

Lease dated 9th April 4th year of Queen Elizabeth from Thomas Alrede of Kingston upon Hull, Esq., to Christopher Estoft of Beverley co. York, Esq. The said Thomas by virtue of a lease from Edward, late Archbishop of York, of 2nd April, 31st King Henry VIII.

No. 269.—BOND REGARDING LASCELLES OF BRECKENBURGH—
24th January 1564.

Bond by Christopher Wyvell of Constable Burton in co. York, Esq. in £100 to Anne Lassells, widow of Francis Lassells of Brakenburghe in the same co. that Thomas Lassells, son and apparent heir of the above named Francis and Anne shall before the feast of St Michael th' Erchangel next to come, execute a deed settling certain specified annuities upon all the daughters of the same Francis and Anne. Witnesses: Chr. Wandesford [of Hipswell], Thos. Lassellis, Thomas Sinerthwaith. Dated 24th January, 16th Elizabeth.

No. 270.—RECEIPT BY FRANCIS WANDESFORD OF NORTON CONYERS
—20th May 1592.

XX^{mo} die Maij 1592.—Rec the daie and yeare aforesaid by me franck Wandesford of Norton Conyers gent. of Dame Elizabeth Wandesford,

widowe, late wife of Sir Christopher Wandesford, Knight, disceased the sum of tenne pounds of lafull englishe money due unto me at penticost last past for my half yeare annuitie then ended and payable unto me furth of the lands late the sd Sir Christofer Wandisfords.

Geo Francis Wandersford

Appendix—Part II

ILLUSTRATIVE DOCUMENTS FROM OTHER SOURCES

*From the Chartulary of St Mary's Abbey, Dean and Chapter Library,
York, xvi. A. fo. 229.*

No. 271.—CONFIRMATION OF BURNESTON CHURCH TO THE MONKS OF
YORK, C. 1150-60 (*Latin*).¹

CONFIRMATION by Robert de Musters of a grant made by Robert his grandfather to the Abbey of St Mary of York of the church of Bryniston and four carucates of land in the same vill, for the health of his soul and for the soul of his father Geoffrey and of his mother and also for the soul of his said grandfather Robert de Monasteriis and of his other ancestors. Also four ploughlands of land in the said vill to which he had made an unjust claim against the said Abbey.

Witnesses : Thomas Sotavagina, Nicholas the canon, Ralph the chaplain, William the fat, Gerald the canon, William son of Humfrai, Roscelin his nephew, Aschill Brun, Serlone his son, Hugh son of Daniel, Hernulf Sotavagina, Daniel the cook, and many others.

Also an undertaking before the same witnesses to obtain his brothers' (fratrum) consent.

From the originals at the Treasury of Durham Cathedral.

No. 272.—THIRTY-TWO CHARTERS OF THE MUSTERS FAMILY,
C. 1180-1220 (*Latin*).

1. Gvalter de Monasteriis grants to Emma his sister and the heirs born of her 120 acres of land in Bredberia, to wit two bovates of land which once were of Gvilliam de Monasteriis, a third which was Gvalter's and a fourth which was Gvilliam Durrevus', the remainder to make up the said 120 acres to be taken out of my demesne to hold of me by the payment of

¹ Of the witnesses, Thomas Sotavagina was a contemporary of Henry Murdac, Archbishop 1147-1153 and of Roger, Archbishop 1154-1191. Gerold, canon of York, was also a contemporary of Archbishop Roger. Nicholas de Treili, Gerold, son of Serlo, Thomas Sotavagina and Arnulf Sotavagina, are witnesses together with Archbishop Roger to a charter of Roger de Molbrai (*Rievaulx Chart*, pp. 24, 33 and 164).

one pound of pepper at the feast of Saint Cuthbert in September, foreign service to be made as for four bovates of land in Bredberia.

Witnesses: Gvilliam the Archdeacon, Simon the Chamberlain, Gvilliam de Houedene, Roger de Coingners, Philipp son of Hamund the Sheriff, Galfrid Fitz-Richard, Henry de Broc, Jurdan Escoulland, Osbert Latune, Alan de Chiltune, Hugh his brother, Alexander de Heltune, Galfrid de Thorpe, Robert de Wateuille, Richard de Parco, Galfrid his son, Reginald Saluagina, Robert de Hotun de Mideh, Radulf de Monasteriis, William his brother and many others french and english.

SEAL: round $1\frac{5}{8}$ ". A church with central tower and spire, two long narrow windows in it. Two small towers with spires and one window, at E. and W. end. Large arch at end of transept. Roof of nave, choir and triforium tiled. + SIGILLUM WALTERI DE MONASTERIIS.

2^{da} 1^{ma} *Elemos* No. 16.

2. Walter de Musters gives and confirms to the Almoner of Durham in free and perpetual alms, those two bovates of land in the territory of Bredberie which lie nigh the vill of Seggefild in one holding, between the road which leads to Bredberie and the house of the infirm situated near the road which leads to Sadberge, with a toft and a croft in the vill of Bredberi. He also confirms to the same those two acres of land which William de Musters at one time held near the road between Seggefild and Bredberie in two places towards the Standindestane and one acre of meadow in the west part of Bradberie in the marsh near my meadow.

Witnesses: Hugh,¹ Bishop of Durham, William the Archdeacon, Simon the Chamberlain, William Blesensis, Mr Richard de Coldingham, William de Houedon, William Haunsart, Philipp the Sheriff, William son of Thomas, Jordan Escolland, Galfrid son of Richard, Bertram de Hepedun, Roger Burdun, Osbert de Latune, Roger de Eppligdene, Ilger Burdun, Walter de Wessintun, Radulph Basset, Simon de Hauethorn.

SEAL: Same as on the last deed. 2^{da} 1^{ma} *Elemos* No. 19.

3. Radulf de Multona grants to Robert de Monasteriis for his homage and service all the lands of the Fulleford by the same bounds by which Sir Gilbert de Leia conveyed them to him with common of pasture of

¹ Hugh Pudsey, Bishop from 1153 to 1197.

the vill of Wittone, rendering yearly one pound of cummin at the feast of St Cuthbert in September. Witnesses: Aemic Archdeacon of Durham, Jordan Esscoulland, Robert Fitz-Meldred, Robert de Hamundeville, Roger de Audri, Walter de Monasteriis, Roger de Punchardun, Walter de Cadamo, Robert de Middiltone, Ranulfo Buche, Alan Puinnaunt, Daniel de Esse.

5^{ta} 3^{tia} *Elemos No. 3.*

4. Philip de Leya grants to Robert de Monasteriis for his homage and service—and in exchange of his lands of Wittona which I have given to Sir Walter de Latona for peace made by means of a duel, of lands which he claimed against me in the territory of Witton¹—all that land which Radulf de Multona once held between Shyelburne and Smaleburn on the south part of the water of Thame towards the boundaries of Stanley, rendering yearly fifteen pence at Pentecost and Martinmas etc.

Witnesses: Adam de Yeland then seneschal of the bishopric of Durham, Roger Daudri, Jordan Heyrun, William Britho, Alex. de Heltone, Jordan de Dalden, Walter de Monasteriis, Galfrid son of Galfrid, Robert son of Thomas, Henry de Folkington, Radulf de Epplinden, Reginald Basset and many others.

5^{ta} 3^{tia} *Elemos No. 2.*

5. Robert de Monasteriis grants to the Almoner of the convent of Durham for the sustentation of a chaplain at Wittone celebrating in the chapel of Saint Peter which is of the lepers, all the land which Radulf de Multone once held between Scheleburn and Smaleburn on the south part of the water of Thame. Witnesses: Walter de Selebi, Robert chaplain of Bradberi, Lucas de Risseford, Will. de Bysscoptone, Will. de Werdile, Laurence de Cestria, William Buche, Cuthbert the Janitor, Nicholas de Monasteriis, Will. de Monasteriis, Alan the clerk, Alan de Walesend and many others.

5^{ta} 3^{tia} *Elemos No. 4.*

6. Confirmation of the above by Philip de Leya.

Witnesses: Walter de Monasteriis, William his son, Will. de Hessewelle, Nigel de Rungetone, William Herberd, Will. de Sadberg, Nicholas de Monasteriis, and many others.

¹ Apparently the meaning is in amicable settlement of a dispute which we had concerning certain lands at Witton.

SEAL: round, heater shaped shield. Arms, a fesse embattled between six martlets, within a bordure. + SIGILLVM PHILIPPI D DE LEVA.

7. Robert de Monasteriis grants to the Almoner of the Convent of Durham ad sustentationem pauperum all the meadow and land which lies between Beurdine and Hardwickeburn in the territory of Bradberia which I hold of Adam son of Galfrid de Bradberia and which the said Adam gave to me and my heirs, rendering to the same Adam twopence yearly therefor. Same witnesses as No. 5.

SEAL: of Robert de Monasteriis, as Fig. 18, p. 165.

SEAL: rounded oval $1'' \times \frac{3}{4}''$, an antique gem, naked figure with a shield on left arm. + SIGILL NICOLAI DE MUST'.

SEAL: round $1\frac{3}{8}''$. A fleur de lys. + SIGILL WILLI: DE: MVSTERIS.
2^{da} 1^{ma} Elemos No. 11.

8. Galfrid de Bardberia gives and concedes and by this charter confirms to Rob. de Monasteriis for his homage and services, all his culture in the territory of Bradberia called Holdene flat and one acre of land on Munckiscnol with a toft and a croft in the vill of Bradberia which William Swan held nigh the croft of the said Robert.

Witnesses: Sir Roger de Aldre, Jordan Hayrun, Will. de Laton, Jordan de Dalden, Randulf de Fisseburne, Reginald Albelin, John de Brafferton, Walter de Wittona, Gilb. de Grendona, Robt. de Fulleford, Nicholas and William sons of Radulph de Monasteriis, Will. son of Adam de Bradbia and many others.

SEAL: round $1\frac{3}{8}''$, floriated device. + SIGILL GALFRIDI DE BRADBE
2^{da} 1^{ma} Elemos No. 1.

9. A confirmation of the above in the same words and before the same witnesses by Emma wife of Galfrid of Bradberia.

SEAL: round $1\frac{3}{8}''$, fleur de lis. + SIGILL EMME DE MUSTERS.
2^{da} 1^{ma} Elemos No. 2.

10. Nicholas de Monasteriis grants to the Almonry of Durham a toft and croft in the vill of Bradberi which Will. Suan formerly held and one culture in the field of the same vill called Holdenflat and one acre upon Munkekhol and all the land and meadow lying between Reuedene and Herdwickeburn in the fields of the same vill which Robert de Monasteriis my brother once held of Adam son of Galfrid.

Witnesses: Jordan Hayrun, Jordan de Daldene, Hugh de Kapello, Thomas de Bendigus, William de Thornouer, William de Blokkeley, William de Hessewelle, Walter de Monasteriis, Galfrid de Hepedune, Adam de Merley, Nigel de Rongetone, William Herberd, William de Monasteriis. Seal wanting.

2^{da} 1^{ma} *Elemos No. 21.*

11. Nicholas de Monasteriis, for his own soul and that of Robert de Musters his brother and the souls of his ancestors and his heirs, grants to God and St Cuthbert and the monks of Durham for their Almonry, one bovate of land with a toft in the vill of Bradberi, that bovate namely which my said brother Robert bought of Galfrid and Emma his wife, and which Nicholas Winsit held, rendering five shillings to the fabric of the chapel of St Nicholas of Bradberi and for the repair of the bridge of the same vill.

Witnesses: John de Rumeseye then seneschal of the bishopric, Jordan Hayrun, Galfrid son of Galfrid, Symon de Bruntoft, William de Monasteriis, Adam de Merley, Walter de Seleby, Walter de Monasteriis, Alexander the clerk, William, son of Ranulph and others.

SEAL: rounded oval 1" × $\frac{3}{4}$ ", an antique gem, naked figure standing with shield on the left arm. + SIGILL NICOLAI DE MUST'.

2^{da} 1^{ma} *Elemos No. 20.*

12. Robert de Monasteriis grants to the Almoner of the Convent of Durham for sustentation of the poor all his culture in the territory of Bradbr which is called Holdenflat and one acre on Munkischnol with a toft and a croft in the vill of Bradberi which William Suan holds and which Galfrid de Bradberia and Emma his wife assigned to the said Robert and his heirs, he making foreign service pertaining to half a

bovate of land in the same fee. This he grants cum corpore meo¹ to the Abbey of Durham. Same witnesses as No. 5. Same seal as No. 7, Fig. 18. *2^{da} 1^{ma} Elemos No. 12.*

13. Walter de Monasteriis ratifies and confirms the gift which Robert de Monasteriis made to the Almoner of the Convent of Durham of 1 toft and 1 croft in the vill of Bradberi which William Suan held, and of 1 culture in the territory of the same vill called Holdeneflat with 1 acre upon Munekecnol and all the land and meadow lying between Reverdene and Herdwike-burn which Robert de Monasteriis formerly held of Adam the son of Galfrid and which Adam held of me.

Witnesses: William de Monasteriis son of the said Walter, William de Hessewelle, Nigel de Rungeton, William Herbert, William de Sadberge, Nicholas de Monasteriis, William his brother, Hugh de la Mare and many others.

SEAL: round $1\frac{1}{2}$ ". A church with central tower and spire, one window in it. Two small towers with spires at E. and W. end. A large arch of three members at the end of transept. In the nave clerestory, three windows and in the choir clerestory, three windows. Roofs tiled. + SIGILL WALTERI: DE: MVSTERS (see Fig. 16, page 164).

Secretum oval, antique gem, a lion. + SIGILLVM SECRELI.

2^{da} 1^{ma} Elemos No. 15.

14. William son of Robert de Musters releases and quitclaims to the Almoner of the Convent of Durham all right or claim which he may have by hereditary right or in name of dominion in all the tenements, lands, pastures and meadows which Galfrid de Sancto Blasio formerly bought and held of my father in the vill of Bradberi, saving the service of one pair of boots at Christmas as in the charter then made is contained.

Witnesses: Thomas de Kellou, William his son, John de Insula, Willm. son of Hugh de Dunelmo, Richard de Brafferton, William Wildhavere of Bradberi, Walter the miller of the same and many others.

SEAL: pointed oval $1\frac{3}{8}$ " \times $\frac{7}{8}$ ". A heron standing to right. + S: WILLI: DE MVSTS. *2^{da} 1^{ma} Elemos No. 14.*

¹ Implying that he desired to be buried there.

15. Quitclaim by John de Musters to the Almoner of Durham of all right and title that he has or may have in those tenements pastures or meadows which Galfrid de Sancto Blasio formerly bought of Walter son of Walter de Dunelmo and of Robert de Musters in the vill of Bradbyre.

Witnesses : Thomas de Kellau, William his son, William son of Hugh de Dunelm, John de Heland, William Wyldehauever of Bradebyre, Walter the miller of the same, Richard de Brafertone and many others.

3^{tia} 1^{ma} Elemos No. 7.

16. Robert de Monasteriis grants to the Almoner of Durham six sellions of arable land lying between the land of Henry Graye and the land of Gilbert the son of William the miller, within hedges, on the east part of the vill of Braddebyri.

Witnesses : Sir Galfrid Russelle then seneschal of Durham, Thomas de Whytewrthe and Willm Harpyn Knights, John de Monasteriis, Richard de Chyltone, Peter de Herdewyke, Thomas de Middelham clerk, Gilbert de Fery.

SEAL : round 1". Antique gem, female bust to left. + S' ROB'TI DE' MONASTERIIS (Fig. 17, p. 165).

2^{da} 1^{ma} Elemos No. 13.

17. Robert de Monasteriis grants to the Almoner of Durham the whole of his messuage in the Bailey of Durham which he bought of Hugh de Auerenches, that to wit which is between the toft of Sir Walter de Monasteriis and the toft of Mr Peter the goldsmith, rendering yearly to the said Hugh de Auerenches or his heirs or assigns one pound of pepper at the feast of Saint Cuthbert in September as in the charter of the said Hugh in Robert's possession is contained.

Witnesses : Nicholas de Monasteriis, William his brother, William de Werdale, Alan the clerk, John de Hawic, Alan de Walesend, Cuthbert the doorkeeper, William servant to the Prior and many others.

SEAL : round, a fleur de lis. + SIGILL WILLI DE MVSTERS.

SEAL as No. 7. + SIGILL NICOLAI DE MUST'.

1^{ma} 2^{da} Elemos No. 13.

18. Adam son of Thoky sells and quitclaims to Robert de Monasteriis for 2½ marks of silver a toft lying next his messuage in Elueth on the

north side, and another toft with a grange which once belonged to Mr Walter de Hadigton and which renders to the Almoner six pence a year.

Witnesses: Sir Robert de Biscopetone then hosteller, Sir William then Almoner, Sir William then Vicar of the church of Saint Oswald, Sir Walter the chaplain, William de Ripone, Waldene de Grena, Patrick the bailiff of Eluethe, Robert the baker.

4^{ta} 3^{tia} *Elemos No. 4.*

19. Confirmation of the above by Angnes daughter of Mr Walter de Hadigton wife of Adam son of Thoki. Same witnesses.

4^{ta} 3^{tia} *Elemos No. 5.*

20. Robert de Musters grants to Galfrid de Sancto Blasio two acres and a half of arable land and half an acre of meadow in the fields of Bradbyri, to wit at the Blynde Welle two acres, half an acre of meadow in the north part of Hamund de la Mare and half an acre in the culture which is called Fifatis nigh the land of William de Insula.

Witnesses: Sir Gilbert de Latone, Richard Harpyn, Will. de Mordone, Will. de Insuli, Peter de Herdwic, Will. de Sadberge, Elias de Aldacris, Gilb. de Foxdene, Hugh de Musters, Robert son of Walter, Thomas Firmarius, Will. son of Walter de Bradbyri and others.

SEAL: round 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ ". Shield heater shaped, round at top. Arms a church with no central tower but one at the E. and W. end. Cross at each end of roof. Transept with tower at each corner and a cross on the gable, a doorway and above it three round headed windows the central one higher than the other two. See Fig. 18, page 165. + SIGILL ROB'TI DE MONASTERIIS.

2^{da} 1^{ma} *Elemos No. 10.*

21. R. Prior and the Convent of Durham grant to their beloved and faithful Robert de Monasteriis a messuage in Eluet which was Mr Walter de Hadigton's with the houses buildings and gardens and with a chamber made there of stones, and thence towards the south as far as the toft of Will. Quarur, to hold in fee farm with common of pasture and other liberties and easements to the said vill pertaining, rendering yearly to the Almonry one mark of silver. No Witnesses. Seal wanting.

4^{ta} 3^{tia} *Elemos No. 9.*

22. Robert de Musters concedes and grants to lease unto Roger de Metholey, Almoner of Durham and to his successors, three roods of land to wit 60 feet in length and as many in width in the territory of Bradberi in a place called "Near the Fryth" on the south side, so that the said Roger and his successors may take marl found there, and to dig to as great a depth as seems good to them until the whole of the marl in the said place has been dug out and to carry it away without any hindrance of him or of any of his. This he grants for a certain sum of money paid to him.

Witnesses: Hugh de Musters, John de Kymelesworth, Galfrid de Hundesley, William Wildhauer of Bradbyri, Robert le Blund and others.
Seal wanting.

3^{tia} 1^{ma} Elemos No. 24.

23. Walter de Maynesford grants and lets to Robert de Monasteriis the custody of the heir of Adam de Bredberia with a toft in Bredberia and all the lands which Adam held of him, to have until the coming of age of the heir.

Witnesses: Walter de Monasteriis, William de Latone, Roger de Wyerigi, Roger de Eppligden, Jordan de Daldene, Theobald the deacon, Nicholas de Bradberi, Roger son of Radulf and others.

3^{tia} 1^{ma} Elemos No. 15.

24. Lease by Walter de Maynesford to Robert de Monasteriis and his heirs and assigns of all rent and service of William, son of Adam of Bradberi or his heirs of a tenement which he holds in the vill and territory of Bradberi for a term of twenty years from Pentecost in the year of Our Lord's Incarnation 1212 (Mcc duodecimo) for ten pence annually. The sum of the whole rent is sixteen shillings and eight pence of which the aforesaid Robert paid into my hands in my great need fifteen shillings, and in each of the years to come the said Robert shall pay to me at Pentecost one penny. On the part of Walter the sureties are Peter de Trillesdene, John de Latone, the brother of Ermald the Chaplain, and Roger son of Radulph. Witnesses: Walter de Monasteriis, William de Latone, Peter Harpin, Rannulf Buch, William de Herdwic, Matthew de Quenebi, Walter son of Nicholas de Bradeberi, Radulf de Hardene and many others.

Seal wanting.

3^{tia} 1^{ma} Elemos No. 14.

25. Release by Walter de Meinesford to Adam de Bredberia of that toft in the vill of Bredberia which he holds of the Almoner of Durham, with a land which extends near the road at the Standingstan and a land extending towards the marsh of Wyuenelech, at a rent of three shillings of silver.

Witnesses: Peter the parson of Seggesfeld, Walter de Monasteriis, Peter Harpine, Radulf de Monasteriis, Robert his son, William de Buterwic, Rolland Escolland, William de Herdwic, Roger de Lundoniis, Thomas his brother and many more. *3^{tia} 1^{ma} Elemos No. 16.*

26. William de Monasteriis quitclaims to Richard de Scireburn all his land in Eluet which Sir Robert de Monasteriis his brother gave to him before his death, that to wit which lies between the messuage of William Quirrer and the messuage of Christiania daughter of Wybur, for ten shillings of silver which the said Richard gave me in my great need, which land was held of the Almoner rendering yearly to him fifteen shillings and fourpence, and to the Altar of St Mary in the Church of St Oswald three shillings, in half yearly payments at Martinmas and Pentecost.

Witnesses: Sir Nicholas, vicar of St Oswalds, Walter chaplain of the said church, William clerk of the Chapter, William de Ripone, Richard Tayllur, Richard de Bidic, William Cnoit, Mayner Franceis, Ranulf Bruncoste, Patrick the bailiff, Gilebert de Eluet, Nicholas the clerk and many others.

SEAL a fleur de lys, as No. 17.

4^{ta} 3^{tia} Elemos No. 6.

27. William de Monasteriis grants to John de Rungetone in free marriage with Alicia [also called Amabilla] his daughter all that land meadow and pasture as contained in a deed between the granter and John de Scruteuile, to hold to the said John and the heirs begotten of Alicia, with a toft to the same land pertaining. The said John and his heirs are to grind all the corn grown on the same lands at my Mill of Bradbery without multure. If the aforesaid Alicia shall die without heirs of her body, the said John shall hold a third part of the vill of Edene which I have given him in marriage with Alicia and the whole of the lands which John de Scrutevile holds of me in the vill of Bradberi until he shall be fully paid the sum of thirty-four marks six shillings and eightpence of silver at the sight of men

of law. And if John shall die without heirs of his body, his friends or assigns shall hold those lands until the money be paid.

Witnesses: Jordan Hairun, William his son, William de Hessewelle, Robert his son, William de Kaune, William his son, Simon de Lamore, Walter and Nicholas de Monasteriis, William de Butterwic, Reginald de Edene, Robert the Marescaldus [=shoeing smith], William de Herin, Roger de Garmundeswaie, William de Burden, Philip son of Maurice and others. Seal wanting.

2^{da} 1^{ma} *Elemos* No. 24.

28. William de Monasteriis grants to William de Heyrun son of Sir Jordan Heyrun one toft and six acres of land in Bradberri, that toft to wit lying on the west side of the toft which William son of Robert holds, those two acres of land lying on the east side of Merlechafat nigh the land of Walter de Monasteriis, one acre lying under Fulewelle which Herbert the miller holds, one acre lying near Lampottes which Walter son of Hervi holds, and two acres lying at Elandeford adjoining the land of the lady Katarina, rendering unto me and my heirs certain boots and one penny at the feast of St Nicholas.

Witnesses: Marmaduc son of Galfrid, Robert de Creppingis then seneschal of Durham, Gilbert de Latona, Richard le Chanceler, Thomas Aubelin, Galfrid de Eggesclive, Galfrid de Northampton, Alexander de Bidik, Richard Heyrun, John de Chiltone, Robert de Monasteriis, Galfrid Heyrun, and others.

SEAL as No. 30.

3^{tia} 1^{ma} *Elemos* No. 1.

29. William de Musters grants to the Lord Bertram, Prior of the Convent of Durham, and especially to their Almonry, a toft in Bradbery towards the east part of the said vill, which contains 14 perches in length and 6 perches in width and 24 acres of arable land in the same vill.

Witnesses: Marmaduc son of Galfrid, William de Middeltona, Philipp de Leya, Thomas de Heringtona, William Basset, Richard le Chancellor, Galfrid de Norhampton, Stephen de Hotona, Roger de Knetona, Robert son of Walter de Musters and others.

SEAL as No. 30.

2^{da} 1^{ma} *Elemos* No. 23.

30. William de Monasteriis confirms to the Almoner of Durham all the lands which Robert de Monasteriis and Nicholas his brother and Walter my father and Adam son of Galfrid and William son of Adam or others who have given any land to the Almonry in the vill and territory of Bradbery, and of which the monks have charters or ought to have charters.

Witnesses: Robert de Crepingis then seneschal of Durham, Alan de Kyrham, Marmaduc son of Galfrid, Thomas de Heringtona, Philipp de la Ley, Gilbert de Latona, Roger de Eplygdene and many others.

SEAL: rounded oval $1\frac{1}{8}'' \times \frac{7}{8}''$, antique gem, figure on horseback.
+ SIGILL WILELMI DE MUSSTERS. *2^{da} 1^{ma} Elemos No. 22.*

31. Hugh de Monasteriis grants to Simon de Chiltone and his heirs one peat moss in the marsh of Bradbiri which is called Blaichisfenn near Galfrid de Prestun's, to wit one rood upon the road and extending as far as to the boundary of Mordun.

Witnesses: John de Heldekyde, Will. de Mordun, Will. de Insula, Robert de Monasteriis, Walter de Dunelmo, Galfrid Prestun, Galfrid Sordis and others. *3^{tia} 1^{ma} Elemos No. 6.*

32. Hugh de Monasteriis grants to Simon de Latone for his homage and service a toft and seven acres of land in the vill and territory of Bradberi, that toft namely which lies nearest to the toft of Walter son of Adam Brunt towards the west, which William de Kellawe held at farm and those seven acres of land which lie in the underwritten places, etc.

Witnesses: Sir John Gylet then seneschal of Durham, Richard Heyrun, Richard de Chiltone, Robert de Brunighil, Gilbert de Ferye, Robert de Monasteriis, Peter de Herdwyc, Galfrid Heyrun, Galfrid de Prestone and others. Seal wanting. *3^{tia} 1^{ma} Elemos No. 5.*

From the Register of Archbishop Grey of York, Surtees Society,
56, p. 40.

No. 273.—INSTITUTION OF RICHARD DE MUSTERS TO THE RECTORY OF KIRKLINGTON—17th October 1231 (*Latin*).

At Cawod, 16 Kal November in the 15th year of our Archiepiscopate. To all, etc.—Since by the default and negligence of William, Archdeacon

of Richemund, the ordering of the church of Kirtlington has devolved upon us, we, upon the presentation of Robert de Musters, patron of that church have instituted Richard de Musters, clerk, to be parson in the same church; and in a recent appointment of ours of a competent vicar we have admitted our beloved son William de Buketorp, chaplain and have instituted him to be perpetual vicar of the same church with the consent as well of the parson as of the patron thereof: so taxing the said vicarage that the vicar shall possess all altar-dues and all church lands with their pertinents, except the messuage, so long as he shall live, paying therout to the said Richard, parson, and his successors three marks of silver and meeting all ecclesiastical obligations, episcopal and archidiaconal, accustomed and due. And the same vicar shall serve the church by suitable chaplains and ministers, sufficiently and honestly. In witness whereof &c.

From the Early Chancery Proceedings, Bundle 3, No. 337.

No. 274.—REGARDING AN ASSAULT BY ROGER AND THOMAS WANDES-
FORDS AND OTHERS UPON THOMAS ST QUINTIN, HIS TENANTS
AND SERVANTS COMMITTED ON MONDAY AFTER THE CONCEPTION,
1397 (*French*).¹

A tres reuerent pier en Dieux et tres gracious seigneur l'evesque de Excestre chaunceller nostre seigneur le roy, monstre Thomas Seyntquintyn qe come certeynes debatez furent parentre le dit suppliant et un Roger de Wandesford, son tenaunt, pur homage le dit Roger, par cause de quelle debate le dit Roger ad mys en agayte plusours genz desconuz et de malefame, de diuerse partiez coillez et assemblez, armez si bien en haberious, palettez, gauntz de fer, come plates et diuerse autere armure, cest cessauoire del fest de Pentacost lan xix nostre seigneur le roy² tanqe al fest de Touz Seynts adonqe procheyne ensuant a Harpham en le counte de Everwyk dequelle ville le dit suppliant est seigneur. Sur quelle debate par mediacion des amys de l'un partie et dautre vn iour damour ceo prist pur estre tenuz cy a Westm' al octas de Seynt Hillar' ore procheine venaunt. Puis quelle iour pris, le dit Roger fausement et disseinablement encontre la peis nostre seigneur le roy sa seurte, le Lundy procheyne apres le fest de Concepcion nostre Dame darreigne passe, a dite ville deinz la seigneurie le dit suppliant, oue³ Thomas, frer le dit

¹ Translated freely at page 19.

² *i.e.* Richard II. = 21st May 1396.

³ Avec from Latin *apud*.

Roger, et plusours auters meffesours desconuz de diuerse partiez assemblez, arraiez et armez affaire de guerre oue lez armurez auaunt ditz, soy enbusserent pur tuer et morderere le dit suppliant et sez genz deinz sa dit seigneurie. Par cause de quelle enbussement lez constables et baillifs de la ville auaunt dit de ceo apperceux vyndront a dit Roger et Thomas et a lez auters desconuz oue auters seruantz et tenantz de dit suppliant deinz mesme la ville, pur arrester lez ditz meffesours pur esteire a la pees nostre seigneur le roy. Lez ditz Roger et Thomas oue lez auters desconuz, nynt voillauntz esteir a lour arest, mes en lez ditz constables, bailiffs, auter seruantz et tenantz le dit suppliant grant assaut firent, et en vn Robert Spynes et Laurence de Bridlyngton en eide oue lez ditz constablez venantz, setterent, batirent, nauferent et malement treiterent, dont lez ditz Robert et Laurence sont en espoire de lour vies par quey le dit suppliant perdy le seruice de sez tenantz et seruantz tanqe en cea, dont le dit suppliant prie remedie en calmacion de la pees nostre seigneur le roy, sa corone et sa dignitie, come a la state et greuance de dit suppliant pur Dieux et en ouere de charite.

From the Register of Testaments at York.

No. 275.—THE WILL OF GEOFFREY WANDESFORD OF TRESWELL—
3rd October 1400 (*Latin*).

In the name of God, Amen. In the year of our Lord Mcccc, the third day of the month of October, I Galfridus de Wandesford of Tereswell of healthy mind and good memory do make testament in this manner. First I commend my soul to God Omnipotent, to the blessed Mary and to all the Saints, and my body to church burial, with a mazer cup in name of my mortuary. Item I leave three pounds of wax to be burned around my body on the day of my burial. Item I leave to John Trewe one blue gown. Item I give and leave and bequeath to Roger, my brother, my tenement in York with its pertinents, situated in North street wherein John Stele, lytster, lately lived, with seven pounds of silver which John my brother received in my name from Robert Ledes of Mylford as a legacy from John Wandesford my father in virtue of a certain mercantile statute of Actonburnell, to hold to the foresaid Roger and his heirs together with the above named seven pounds of silver. For paying thereout to the priests celebrating the divine mysteries and for converting to pious uses sixteen marks of silver, for my soul and for the souls of all the faithful

departed. The residue I leave to Roger my brother whom I truly ordain and constitute my executor. Before these witnesses William Legat, John Beckyngham, John Trewe, John Plummer, Thomas Carter and others. Dated at Tereswell the day and year of our Lord above written.

[*Proved at York 26th October 1400.*]

No. 276.—THE WILL OF ROGER DE WANDESFORD
—6th October 1400 (*Latin*).

In the name of God, Amen. In the year of our Lord Mcccc on the vj day of the month of October, I, Rogerus de Wandesford of Tereswell, whole of mind do make my testament in this manner. First I commend my soul to God Omnipotent, to Saint Mary and to all the Saints and my body to church burial according to the wishes and judgment of my executors after-named. Item I leave my best horse with saddle and bridle, sword and shield, in name of my mortuary. Item I leave four pounds of wax to be burned around my body on the day of my burial. And whereas funeral services are rather for the comfort of the living than the concern of the dead, I commit the extent of my exequies to the will and disposition of my executors. Item I leave to William Legat one green gown with a doublet of "fens."¹ Also I leave to John Plummer senior, one gown of motley with a hood. Item I leave to John his brother one gown of silk. Item I leave to John Trew one gown of blue colour. Item I leave to William Stanton one flowing robe. Item I leave to Alice de Worsope one counterpane with lilies and a flanders chest. Item I leave to Katherine Legat one counterpane of green colour. Item I leave to Alice Raynyng one grey counterpane. Item I leave to Emmota Plummer one box with a pewter vessel. Item I leave to Roger Mogh two quarters of barley and peas. Item I give, leave, and bequeath to Sir Robert, rector of the parish church of Tereswell and to Sir John Parkour, perpetual vicar of the parish church of Northleverton my tenement situate in Northstreet York which I had of the gift and testamentary legacy of my brother Geoffrey with seven pounds of silver that they may sell them and pay to the fabric of the church of Tereswell four marks. Item I leave to the foresaid Sir Rector, xiijs. iiijd. Item I leave to Sir William his colleague vjs. viiij. Item I leave to Sir John the vicar iijs. iiijd. a debt of my mother's not

¹ Fens : this word does not occur in the *New English Dictionary*. It probably means defensive, a doublet to be worn as a protective covering.

discharged. Item I will and ordain that my executors procure for me a man to visit as a pilgrim Beverley and Brydlyngton and the glorious Confessors who rest there, to whom I made a solemn vow when I was tossed and harassed by the waves of the sea and almost drowned between Ireland and Norway. All the residue of my goods not otherwise bequeathed I give and leave to Sir Robert the rector of the parish church of Tereswell and to Sir John Parkour vicar of the parish church of Northleverton whom I ordain and constitute my executors and assigns to order and dispose for my soul in the best way as may seem to them expedient. In testimony of which thing I have to this present testament affixed my seal in the presence of these witnesses: Sir Henry Goion chaplain, John Pleslay, John Bekyngham, William Legat, John Trewe and others. Dated at Tereswell the day and year above written.

Proved at York 27th October anno domini 1400.

No. 277.—NUNCUPATIVE WILL OF ELEANOR WANDESFORD OF KIRKLINGTON, WIDOW—2 October 1472 (*Latin*).

2nd October, 1472.—In a certain low chamber or parlour within the Priory of the predicator brethren of the city of York,¹ called the Prior chamber, a venerable lady, Alianora Wandysford of Kirtlyngton, widow, left her body to be buried in the parish church of Kirtlyngton. She left to John, her son, v marks; to Sir George her son, v marks; to her son Richard v marks; to Elizabeth Lassyngby x li., in the care of Christopher her son, for her marriage portion when she marries. She left towards the maintenance of the lights called the Rudlith and the Ladylith in the parish church of Kirtlyngton iijs. iiijd. She left to the sustentation of two elymosinary readers and two extra readers iiij counterpanes and iiij linen sheets. She left to the anchorite of Richmond xxd. The residue to John Wandysford, Sir George Wandysford, chaplain, and to Richard Wandysford, her sons.

Proved at York 2nd September 1473.

No. 278.—INVENTORY OF SIR JOHN WANDISFURTH OF KIRTLYNGTON, KT.—*sans date*, but 1503 or 1504.

In primis 22 quarters wheat and rye in the garners and gate-house chamber at Kirtlington. Item 7 quarters barley. Item 4 quarters wheat

¹ The testator seems to have been residing at the monastery of the Friars Preachers at York. It was customary at that time for widows and unmarried ladies to become lodgers in religious houses.

and rye in garners and gate-house chamber at Kirtlington. Item 3 thuynter noute. In corn growing in the fields £15. Item 13 stirks £3. Item 14 calves 28s. Hay within the place and in the fields growing £4. In wood £6. In coals, tallow, salt and cheese 40s. Item 9 fat oxen £4, 19s. Item one doublet of tinsel satin 40s. Item one gown of velvet £10. Item two jackets of velvet £3.

The items above specified are in the hands of Thomas Wandisfurth esq., and were the goods of the said Sir John, deceased.

Also in the hands of Adam Metecalve of the goods of the said deceased, 21 swine 30s. Item 10 old horses and 4 foals £3, 6s. 8d. One horse price 26s. 8d. Summa £6, 3s. 4d.

Goods not valued remaining in the hands of the said Thomas Wandisfurth detained and occupied by him on the ground that they were so left to him by the said deceased. In primis 340 sheep, 20 kye, 20 oxen, 3 salts of silver parcel gilt, a gilt cup with one cover, one cup chased half gilt, one goblet of silver, one powder box of silver, 11 silver spoons, 7 feather beds, mattresses.

Item all the hustilmentis of household and napery being in the houses of the said Sir John at Kirtlington. Item 3 wains and 3 ploughs with all the gear to them appertaining.

Received by Robert Chilton of debts and rents which were owing to the foresaid Sir John in his lifetime. Received at Heslerton £3, 15s. At Thymmylby £10, 6s. 8d. At Synderby 28s. At Thexton 30s. At York 26s. 8d. Of Here Beste and of an other man 6s. 8d. Of my lord Dean of Lincoln £5.

Debts past hope of recovery which were owing to the said Sir John Wandisfurth at the time of his death. My lord dean of Lincoln 200 marks. Sir William Gascoigne (*blank*). Sir John Rocliff £4. William Norton £3. Sir Christopher Warde £100. Robert Wivell £26, 10s. John Clerk of Pickall £8. Thomas Metecalve £24. Nicolas Girlyngton £4. At Basygham £6.

Debts owing by the deceased at the time of his death.

To one goldsmith of London £4. To one merchant of London for certain stuff £4, 16s. To William Tunstall £10. To Palmer of one obligation £3, 6s. 8d. To doctor Cástell 20s. To Sir John Cutlere £6. To Nicoles Midilton 100s. To Adam Copley 20s. To Bankhouse of York 18s. 8d. To Mr Elwald £3, 18s. To Orshton, skinner, 33s. 4d. To Mr Stokdale 5s. 6d. To one wife in Ripon £3. To Thomas Waller

46s. 8d. To 2 listers of Ripon 30s. To the house of Saint Leonard's in York £3. To the abbot of Fountains £3. To John Midilton 40s. To Adam Metecalve £6, 10s. To Falbarne wife 6s. 8d. To the Kirke of Kirtlington (*blank*). To the abbot of Fountains for one parcel of land in Yarnewike (*blank*). To Herre Franke 23s. 4d. To Robert Harlathrope 23s. 4d. To Roger Aske 100s. To Ripon Church 53s. 4d. To a man of Lonnesdale 6s. 8d. To parson of Kirtlington and Sir Thomas £3, 6s. 8d. To Sissone for one horse, and furring of one gown 27s. To John Thexston 3s. 4d. To Clerkeson (*blank*). To a powderer (*blank*). To Stephene Lokismyth (*blank*). To Herre Thuaites (*blank*). To Herre Rede 10s. 8d. To William Walker 13s. 4d. To Nevell for farm of Yarnewike for two years £10. To the house of Saint John of the Mounte (*blank*). For Crakehall fee 3s. 5d. To my lady Malivere for one horse 40s. To the ministers of Thomas Herdladi's 20s. To the Mounte of Saint John for the land field 17s. 6d. To Sir John Midilton £6, 13s. 4d. To William Tunstale late servant to the said Sir John Wandisfurth for his wages and livery £4, 17s. 6d. To Edmund Malivere 26s. 8d. To Ric Burton 50s. 2d. To Ric Cuthbert 19s. 8d. To William Hakney 33s. 4d. To William Dikeson 40s. To George Cooke elder 17s. To Thomas Morland 26s. 8d. To William Cuthbert 8s. 2d. To George 17s. To Ric Welles 11s. To Herre Rudstane 54s. 8d. To Bernerde 16s. To Miles Bilton 16s. To William Instance 8s. 6d. To John Hereson 8s. 11d. To Ric Lond 7s. To Christofer Watson 9s. To Robert Hogerd 5s. To Agnes Geffray 6s. To Ellyne 22d. To Burden 2s. 5d. To Sir John Thuaites £4. To John Key (*blank*). To Thomas Marshall (*blank*). To Sir William Helmyslay 20s. To Elizabeth 20d. To John Chilton 28s. 4d. To Nicoles Midilton £5, which Robert Chilton is surety for us by obligation.

Payments made by Robert Chilton to certain creditors and servants of the above named deceased, as also other expensis incurred by him for the good of the soul of the said deceased out of effects received by him as explained below.

Paid to Mr Vause £6, 13s. 4d. To my lady his wife 26s. 8d. To my said lady 13s. 4d. To Adam Metcalf £6, 10s. To John Chilton for his wage 28s. 4d. To Sir John Geffrayson 2s. 5d. To George Kirke 12d. To John Key 2s. I ask allowance of £5, which I am bounden to pay as appeareth by obligation to Nicoles Midilton. In expensis made by me

and of Herre Franke riding to Lincoln and fro, and of abiding with my horse by the space of 9 days 26s. 8d. In expenses of riding again to Lincoln of me and my servant 10s. Expended the third time that I rode to Lincoln for the well perfurmyshyng of the last will of Sir John Wandisfurth by the space of 5 days going and coming 8s. 8d. Paid for a commission for to levy and gather the goods of the said Sir John Wandisfurth 4s. 4d. In expenses coming for the same by the space of two days and two nights 3s. Paid for one sequestration writing and sealing, and for the costs of Mr Lcestre and mine for the expedition of the said sequestration with our servants 5s. Paid for one new commission 6s. For my costs coming for the same and there abiding by the space of two days 3s. 4d. In expenses diverse times riding to Tanfield to speak with Herre Franke for the intent that the last will of the said Sir John might have been fulfilled 3s. In expenses made when I come home with the corse to his burial 20s. Paid for a procuration writing and sealing 2s. Given in alms as I come with the corse to his buriall and at other times to friars and poor folks 5s. In expenses made when I lay at Kirtlington for the said cause 3s. 4d. For writing of this present inventory and one copy of the same 3s. 4d. In expenses made by me and my son coming by the commandment of the Ordinary to Yorke for the said cause ten times 20s.

Payments made by Thomas Wandisfurth of Kirtlington esq. from the goods which are in his hands of the effects of the said John Wandisfurth Knight deceased of certain sums underwritten in which the same Sir John was indebted at the time of his decease.

Paid to William Tunstall servant to the said Sir John for his heirs and liveras £4, 17s. 6d. To Edmunde Mallever 26s. 8d. To Ric Burton 26s. 8d. To Robert Cuthbert 26s. 8d. To William Hackney 33s. 4d. To George Kitson 17s. To Barnarde 16s. To Agnes Geffray 6s.

*From the Register of Testaments, for the Archdeaconry of
Richmond*

No. 279.—THE WILL OF CHRISTOPHER WANDESFORD OF
KIRKLINGTON—2nd September 1540.

Testamentum Magistri Wandisford de Kyrtlinton.—In Dei nomine, Amen. The ij daie of September the yere of our Lord Mv^exliⁱⁱ, I Chris-

tofer Wandisford of hole mynd and perfite remembrance, makes my last wyll and testament in manor and forme folowinge. Fyrst I committe my sowle to the mercy of God, my body to be buried within the parishe churche at Dancaster. I will that my former will take effecte in suche articles as concernith the proffetts of my yonger children. Also I ordeyne and make Anne my wyf with John and Cristofer my yonger sounes my full executors; and if it please God that my said wyf be with a soun, yf God send hym lyf I joyne him executor with his mother and his brethren. I will also that all such implements as I receaved of my father or suche other like, shall remane to Fraunces my eldest soun, whiche implements be these—first xvj oxen, xx kyen and one bull xj^{xx} shepe xij sylver spones with ij sylver salts. The residue of my goods, my funeral expenses mayd and detts paid, I gyfe to my wyfe and my executors whome I wyll shall have the full order of my sayd goods for the helth of my sowle. These wytnesses. Sir Roger Lassels, Knight, Sir William Hunter, Christofer Hagstones, Sir Roger Hobson, prest, and other moo.

Proved at Richmond 15th Sept. 1540.

No. 280.—THE WILL OF JOHN FULTHORPE OF HIPSWELL—
22nd March 1556.

In Dei nomine, Amen. The xxij day of March in the year of our lord God 1556 witnesses that I John Fulthrope of Hipswell, esquire, whole of mind and sick of body making my will and last testament after this manner following. First, I bequeath my soul to Almighty God and to his mother our Lady Saint Mary and to all the holy company of heaven, and my body to be buried in Catreke church, near unto my father and my mother. Also I do bequeath at the day of my burial to every priest within the parish xijd. And to other priests without the parish viijd., and to clerks ijd., and to poor folks pence a-piece; and one dinner at my place for friends and neighbours that do offer with me. Also I do bequeath to my son Frannces Wansforde Waytwythe Grainge and all that belongs thereto. And I do bequeath to every servant within my house xs. a-piece. And I do bequeath to Sir Wyllyam Wryght xs. And I do bequeath to Sir Robert Carter xs. And I do bequeath to Christofer Fulthrop and Symon Fulthrop my brother sons x marks rent in Waithwaithe and in the new close during their natural life—also to Frauncis Fulthrop, Antonye Fulthrop, James Fulthrop and John Fulthrop £3, 6s. 8d. each for their

natural lives, to be raised out of certain lands in the holding of certain tenants specified in the will, and to be received by the said Christofer, Simon, Francis, Anthone, James and John at Martinmas and Whitsunday. —And I do bequeath to the aforesaid James Fulthroppe *iiij li.* in money. Provided always if therbe anye good man within the cuntrye that will tayke upon him to amende Catherigge Brigge, I will give to the mendinge *iiijl. vjs. viijd.* Also I do bequeath to Jean Fultheruppe my wife the third of all my lands unbequeathed, except Wethwethe Grange and *iiij marks* in Richmond due to the priests of Cathericke. And I do make Jean Fultheruppe my wife my full executrix of all my goods both moveable and unmoveable, and my Lord Whorton to be supervisor of this my last will and testament and to see it fulfilled in all manner of legacies and bequests, and for his “payentayking” I do bequeath to him *vi li. xiijs. iiijd.* The rest of my goods unbequeathed I do give to Jean Fulthrope my wife whom I make my full executrix, my debts paid, my funeral expenses made and this my last will and testament fulfilled. To wytnesse wheareof Robert Stevenson, Christofer Bowe, Thomas Burrall and Robert Garwhete with others more.

No. 281.—THE WILL OF JANE FULTHROPE, WIDOW—4th April 1566.

In the name of God, Amen. The fourth day of April in the year of our Lord God 1566, I, Jane Fulthrope, late wife of John Fulthrope of Hipswell esq., whole of mind and good remembrance but sick in body do make my last will and testament in manner and form following. First I bequeath my soul to Almighty God and to his blissyd mother owre Ladye Saint Marye and to all the holye companye of heaven, and my bodye to be buryed in Catherick churche nighe to my husbände. To every priest at the day of my burial *xijd.*, to parish clerks *iiijd.*, poor folks pence, and one dinner at Hipswell Hall for my friends and neighbours that doth offer with me. To my son-in-law Mr Nevyll a morning gown of black cloth, and my daughter his wife one; Christopher Wandesford her son one gown, and my son-in-law Christopher Wandesford one gown; and my daughter Cicily his wife one. To John Wandisford one gown; to my brother Gyles Fulthrop one gown; to my cousin Henry Wandesford one gown; to my cousin James Fulthrop one coat and to James Bower one coat; also to Francis Wandisford, Herrye Wandisford and Thomas Wandisford, every one of them a coat. Twenty pounds lawful money to

Christopher Nevyll esq. and my daughter Anne his wife to be allowed to him when he shall pay the fourscore pounds which he is bound by obligation to pay to me or my executors. Also I give to Christopher Wandesford my daughter Anne Nevyll's eldest son one sylver salt with a cover and one playne drynkyng sylver pece. To my daughter Cicily's children Francis, Henry and Thomas Wandisford the silver spoons whereof one of them is broken. I give to Sir William Wryght, my curate, xs.; to Christopher Stevenson my servant vs.; to Elizabeth Macresse and Margarett Piburne my servants iiij s. a-piece; and to every one of my son-in-law to Christofer Wandisford's household servants xijd. Item I give to the repairing of the chapel of Hipswell xs. To John Mason's wife of Scotton xijd. and to James Fulthrop one cow. The obligation in which Christofer Nevyle esq. stands bound for fourscore pounds I bequeath to my son-in-law Christofer Wandisford and my daughter Cicilye his wife whom I make mine executors. The residue to the same Christofer and Cicelye and the said Gyles Fulthrop. Also I make the Rt. Hon. Thomas, Lord Wharton my brother, supervisor of this my last will and testament to see that the same be well and truly performed. I will that he have for his paynes, yf he take any, vj li. xiijs. iiijd. These being witnesses hereof Christofer Fulthrop, gent., John Wray,¹ Robert Garthwait, John Frear, William Hyrd and James Bower, with others.

The Inventory is dated 16th April 1566 and includes (*inter alia*) Eighteen pieces of gold and £9 all in new shillings. One silver salt with a cover and one plain drinking piece of silver of the value of 46s. 8d. A gown of black satin and a pair of sleeves of the same garded with velvet, a kirtle of tawny satin and other kirtles and gowns, one furred with black cony (rabbit); a silk hat and a bongrace and muffler of black velvet, kerchiefs, ruffs, foresleeves, coifs, smocks, etc. Sir William's chamber is mentioned, shewing that the domestic chaplain resided at the Hall. Brass vessels include a chauser, scummer, one great cauldron, kettle, pans, etc. The funeral expenses amounted to £33, 11s. 6d., made up of charges for blacks and spices (£22, 10s. 8d.) costs and expenses at the church, including

¹ John Wray was an old servant in the families of Fulthrope and Wandesford and died in their service, having amassed considerable wealth. His will is dated at Hipswell, 10th December 1589, and was proved at Richmond, 5th July 1591. To be buried at Catterick on the south side of my Mr Wandesford's porches. He leaves to the repairing of the chapel at Hipswell 3s. 4d., to my master Mr Christofer Wandisford 10s.; to Mr Francis Wandisford his son and heir 5s.; and other legacies and bequests.

the penny dole to the poor (£3, 10s.) and charges for the funerall dynner, as caits, and all other things concernyng the same (£6, 10s. 10d.). The deceased owed to Sir William Wryght, chaplain, 11s. for lent fines, 3s. for a tythe calf, 3s. 4d. unpaid of his wages, 10s. for mortuary and 13s. 8d. for tithe fleeces of wool and 4 tithe lambs.

From the Durham Probate Registry.

No. 282.—THE WILL OF MARGERIE TUNSTALL—12th April 1557.¹

In the name of God Amen. I Margerye Tunstall widow of the Holde Parke, of whole mind and perfect memory, the xijth day of April the year of our lord God 1557 ordains and makes this my last will and testament in manner and form following. First I give my soul to God almighty, my body to be buried within the church of Saint Andrew Auckland, as nigh to my husband William Tunstall as conveniently may be. I give to my son² francis Wandysford xls. and to my daughter Anne his wife one angel of gold and to Xrofer and John his sons either of them one angel. Item I give to my son William Wandisford vl. and to his wife xxs. and to his children every of them vjs. viijd. It. I give to my son Jhone all the bedding that he hath and one long chyste. It. I give to my son Mychaell Wandisford iiijl. and to my daughter his wife vjs. viijd. It. I give to my son Xropher's younger children, that is to say John Wandisford, Xrofer, Henry, Susan and Elsaybeth, to every one of them vjs. viijd. It. I give to my son Ambrose Lancaster one angel for a remembrance and to Thomas his son another angel and to Jhon lancaster another angel and to every one of his iiij. chylder, that is to wytt Francis, Esaybell Margerye and Gyffray lancaster vjs. viijd. a piece. It. I give to my son Robert Claxton one gold ryall and to his wife vjs. viijd. and to elsaybeth his daughter vjs. viijd. and to Margaret and esaybell claxton either of them one angel. It. I give Sr Roger Wylle vjs. viijd. It. I give Sr James Hedward ijs. iiijd. It. I give to Sr Richard Robyson ijs. It. I give all my sheep at the hold park to Margaret and Esaybell Claxton and to John Lancaster equally to be divided amongst them three. It. I give to every one of my daughter Elsaybeth's servants xijd. It. I give to Ann Layssyngbe vjs. viijd. It. I give to Saint Andrews Auckland church-

¹ The Surtees Society prints this will—not quite correctly in several respects. They give the date 1553, but it looks much more like 1557 in the original.

² He was really her grandson, but it is so in the will.

wardens vjs. viijd. It. I give to Kyrklyngton xs. forgotten tythes. It. I give to Rafe Smyth iijs. iiijd. It. I will that there be distributed to the most poorest in this parish at the discretion of Sr Roger Wylle and Sr James Hedward xls. and to be distributed in the parish of Kyrklyngton at the sight of my son John iijl. vjs. viijd. It. I give to my son William Wandisford and my son Ambros lancaster four score marks in Maister Jhon Norton's hands and xx marks in the executor's of Arthur Preston, as debt and party the marriage goods unpaid of my daughter in law due to me by my husband's will, desiring my son francis Wandisford most heartily of my blessing to suffer them to sue it in his name, and to have thereof xiiijl. vjs. viijd. It. in the hands of the executors of William Tunstall xx marks. The residue of all my goods, my funeral expenses made and my debts discharged, I give to my daughter Hellenor lancaster and elsaybeth claxton whom I make my executors of this my last will and testament, and I make my son Jhone and my son Mychaell Wandisford supervisors to see this my will be fulfilled and everything divided according to my will. And I give either of them an angel for their pains. These witnesses Maister Jhone Wandisford, Maister Mychaell Wandisford, Sr Roger Wylle, William Haykforth, Anthony layburn, Thomas Cottory, with others more.

Proved at Durham, 1558.

From the Register of Testaments, York, xxxvi. 552.

No. 283.—THE WILL OF CHRISTOPHER WANDESFORD OF HIPSWELL
—Proved 22nd February 1601-2 before Anthony Johnston, rector of Richmond and Henry Thruscross and Richard Bland, clerks, preachers of God's word at Richmond. Administration granted to Charles Wrenn gent., the others renouncing.

The will of Christopher Wandesford of Hipiswell esq. dated 28 Nov. 1598. To be buried within my porch or quire on the south side of the parish church of Cathericke, nigh unto the place where my first wife was buried. To the most needy poor of the parish of Cathericke £5 to be divided amongst them at the discretion of my executors with the advise of my worshipful and loving cousin Mr Ralph Lawson esq., my very good neighbour. To the poor of the parish of Kirklington 20s. To my son Christopher Wandesforde my signet and brooch of gold and all my apparel except my russet satin doublet which I do give and bequeath

unto my cousin and servant Christopher Fulthropp. My will is that my said son be advised and counselled in all his causes by my loving sister Mrs Elizabeth Wrenn widow, my loving nephew Mr Charles Wrenn of Bynchester, and my loving nephew Mr Roger Lassells, parson of Kirtlington. To my son in law Mr George Lassells my young grey ambling gelding. To my daughter Ellenor his wife £20 and my bedstocks of walnut-tree, with my bed of down etc. and my best silver salt. To my god-daughter and grandchild Elizabeth Lassells their daughter £100, when she is 21 or married. To my servant Francis Frere £10 and one of my four whyes at High Waytwith in consideration of his service. To my servant William Golightlie 40s. To my servant Roger Cottonne 10s. To my maidservant Margerie Thursbye my best milk cow and one whye calf. To my maidservant Jane Johnson one whye of three years old going at Hipiswell. To Lancelotte Hunte my kitchen-boy 30s. to help him to an occupation. To Peter Castell 5s. To my servant John Binkes 10s. To my loving cousins and servants Roger Fuithroppe Thomas Duffield and Christopher Fulthroppe each of them one young mare of the best I have at Highe Waitwith. To my servant Francis Calverte one of my four whyes at Highe Waitwith. To my servants Roger Browne and Raphe Sadler 20s. each. To my cousin Mrs Anne Fulthropp my said daughter's servant two angels of gold. To my loving cousin Mr Michael Wandesford of Upsland £5. To my daughter Mrs Ellenor Lassells my white grey mare and her foal called Cloudeye browe. To my loving sister Mrs Elizabeth Wrenn and my loving nephews Charles Wrenn and Roger Lassells a spurriall each. The residue to my said loving sister Mrs Elizabeth Wrenn and my said loving nephews Mr Charles Wrenn and Mr Roger Lassells, who are nominated executors.

No. 284.—THE WILL OF SIR GEORGE WANDESFORD—Dated 28th June 1597. Proved at London, 12th September 1612.

In the name of God, Amen. The 28th day of June Anno Domini 1597 and in the 39th year of the reign of our sovereign lady Elizabeth by the Grace &c. I, George Wandisford of Slenningford in the co. of York esquire, being determined by God's grace to pass the seas and to adventure myself in this action or voyage now intended by the rt. hon. the Earl of Essex, where by reason of the manifold dangers which are always incident to martial enterprizes, I think it a part of christianity to prepare myself

to such success as it shall please the Almighty to allot unto me, either by life or death; and likewise to dispose of such temporal possessions and goods which it hath pleased him to bestow upon me. And considering with myself that my loving brother William Wandisford hath heretofore at my request and for my debt entered into divers recognizances and bonds of great sums, the whole burden whereof is likely to lie upon my said brother, if it shall please God to call me before my return into England; I do therefore ordain and make this my last will and testament. First I commend my soul to the merciful hands of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and my body to the earth whereof it is made—Item whereas by his deed of 27 June instant he has constituted his said brother his attorney to collect all debts owing to him and to use them for the discharge of the foresaid recognizances and bonds, and altho this authority may become void by his death, yet being unwilling that his brother should be any ways damnified by the recognizances and bonds, he hereby ordains his said brother William sole executor and bequeaths to him for his own use and behoof forever all debts and duties as shall be due to him by any person. In witness whereof he hereunto sets his hand and seal the day and year first above written, these being witnesses: Jo. Bowes, Tho. Smelt, Bryan Thaidy, Edmund Lascells, Jo. White, Thomas Knight, and Stephen Dockwray, servant to the said Sir George Wandisford.

No. 285.—THE WILL OF SIR ROWLAND WANDESFORD, KT.—Proved by Philip Lord Wharton, the executor therein named 27th Sept. 1653.

The Will of Sir Rowland Wandesford Knight, His Majesty's Attorney of the Court of Wards and Liveries dated 3rd September 1640, written with my own hand. To be buried where it shall please God to call me "most earnestlie desiring not to bee unbowelled." I forgive the Rt. Hon. Philip, Lord Wharton £1000 he owes me, and in further token of my love to him I give him £100 more and £40 to his sweet lady to use at her pleasure. To my nephew William Wandesford esq., £20 for a piece of plate; to my nephew Thomas Norton esq., £40. To my sister Florence Wandesford £40. Legacies are left to five servants, the residue to the said Philip Lord Wharton in trust for Philadelphia and Elizabeth Wharton's my grandchildren, being my daughter's children by the said Lord Wharton. Philip Lord Wharton is

appointed executor ; and Francis, Lord Cottington supervisor to whom is left £40, a horse or a piece of plate. Witnesses : Richd. Branthwaite, Arthur Heron, Richard Holmead, Thomas Swarland, Richard Waller and Christopher Goodcom.

No. 286.—THE WILL OF DAME ALICE WANDESFORD, WIDOW OF LORD DEPUTY WANDESFORD—10th January 1658. Proved at London 19th July 1660.

The Will of Dame Alice Wandesford of Hepswell in the county of York, widow, dated 10th January 1658. To be buried in the parish church where I shall decease. My dearly beloved brother John Frecheville of Stavley, co. Derby, and my trusty and well beloved friend Francis Darley of Buttercranbe co. York, are appointed executors, desiring that they will shew their special love and care to my daughter Alice Thorneton, wife of William Thorneton of East Newton, and her children. To be privately and decently interred as best suiting to my present condition and estate, and for that purpose I do only give £30 and £10 more to be distributed amongst the poor at my exequies, and therein the poor within the lordship of Hipswell are to be chiefly regarded. To Mr Sidall for funeral sermon one mourning cloak—no ribbons or gloves except to my children. Quick goods—namely horses, sheep etc. to be sold. A debt of £50 owing to my brother Norton to be duly discharged. To my daughter Alice Thorneton the use of my plate, jewels, etc. for her life. Also to her all wearing linen and apparel, books and writings, my lute and vyoll and my late honoured husband's picture, also harpsicall virginalls for her life ; afterwards to my grandchild Alice Thornton for her life ; afterwards to my grandchild Katherine Thornton for her life ; and afterwards to the eldest daughter of Alice Thorneton my grandchild successively for their lives.

And whereas William Wandesford, one of my husband's executors, intreated me to become bound with him as surety for £200 to one Mr Thomas Edmunds, which money he told me he borrowed for the management of the estate of my honoured husband of Castle Comer in Ireland, but the said bond was put in suit against me and I was forced to pay £184 which has not been repaid ; also, my husband by his will dated 2nd October 1640 bequeathed unto me £100 for a legacy out of the Irish estate, which is not yet paid—now I entreat my executors to recover both the said sums and when recovered to lay out the same in lands in

England, which shall inure to Alice Thorneton my daughter for her life and afterwards to the use of her younger sons and all her daughters equally. Also whereas I have taken a survey of all the lands of Hipswell and Waitwith, which cost me £20 at the least, if my son Christopher Wandesford desire to have it, it shall be delivered unto him upon the payment of £20. To the said Christopher Wandesford all the iron ranges in my house at Hipswell and the locks and keys of the doors there; all which I bought since coming thither except five old locks and keys I found there; also the Irish tables in the kitchen with all the several blocks to cut meat upon, with the tables and the shelves in the milk-house, with two cheese presses and one kneading-trough in the boulting house, all which wooden things I made at my own charge since coming hither, etc. I declare that the great long oaken table and frame in my great chamber at Hipswell was left there by my cousin Anthony Norton his wife when she went away, and is to be restored to her. To Christopher Wandesford 40s. To my son John Wandesford 20s. To my son Sir Thomas Danby 20s. to buy him a ring. To my son Thorneton and my daughter Thorneton and my grandchild Christopher Wandesford 20s. a piece to buy them each a ring. To my grandson Thomas Danby 20s. and my grand-daughter Katherine Danby 20s. To my servant Robert Loftus the elder 20s. To my servant George Lightfoote 20s. To Daphne Lightfoote my servant 20s. To my manservant and my three women servants 10s. a piece; to the two boys 5s. a piece. The residue to my executors for the use of my daughter Alice Thorneton and her children. And whereas by my deed under hand and seal bearing date 3rd January 1658, I did give to the said John Frecheville and Francis Darley all my personal estate in trust to pay all my funeral expenses, debts and legacies, and do all such other acts and duties to my daughter Alice Thorneton and her children as shall be most proper to the execution of my will, I confirm the same. Witnesses: Richard Mahum, Matthew Bellamy, William Wilson, Robert Loftus, George Lightfoote and George Wood.

From the Register of Testaments, York.

No. 287.—THE WILL OF DAME ELEANOR WANDESFORD, WIDOW OF
SIR CHRISTOPHER WANDESFORD OF KIRKLINGTON, BART.—
28th Sept. 1713. Proved 23rd Dec. 1714.

The Will of Dame Eleanor Wandesford of the city of York, widow dated 28th September 1713. To be buried at the discretion of my

executors and of such of my children as shall be with me at the time of my death, in the parish church of Kirklington near to the place where my dear husband Sir Christopher Wandesford Baronet was buried, if I die within one day's journey of it. The agreement I have made with my grandson Lord Castlecomer touching the payment of £50 per annum to my son George, viz. £30 to him and £20 to his daughter Ann Sharlott Wandesford, to be performed. The sum of £200 is left to my son George and after his death to Osburn and Ann-Sharlott his children. To my son George a bond of £100 in which he and his mother in law Mrs Mallory are bound to me. To my grandson the Lord Viscount Castlecomer, for life, my wrought bed and damask bed, my gold and silver quilt, my best diamond ring and my great silver looking-glass, to go to the heirs male of the family of my dear husband. The interest of £300 to my daughter Mary Wandesford and my silver dressing plate for her life. To my daughters Lady Pyne and Bosseville £100. To my daughter Sweetenham £150. To the children of my daughter Bush £40. To my grandson Captain George Wandesford, brother of my grandson Viscount Castlecomer, £100. To my grandson John Wandesford £100. To the poor of Lowther and to the poor of Kirklington £50 each. To the minister and churchwardens of Hipswell £50, £1, 1s. 6d. of the interest thereof to go to the minister for preaching a funeral sermon there yearly, and the rest to the poor. To Mr Tatham the minister of Kirklington £5 to buy him a mourning gown. To my nephew the Lord Viscount Lonsdale a silver bason of £20 value, to be supervisor. I give £40 to be laid out in a tomb or monumental stone for my said husband and me. I give the great Herball to my cousin Christopher Norton's daughter now in the Bishopric of Durham. The rest to my grandson the Lord Viscount Castlecomer, and I make my brother Ralph Lowther of Ackworth, esq., the Rev. Mr Pemberton of Bedell, clerk, and my nephew Thomas Comber of East Newton, esq. executors in England, and Dr Coggin in Dublin and Robert Fitzgerrard of the Castle of Kilkenna, esq. in Ireland, and I give them two guineas each for memorial rings. lxix. 337.

NO. 288.—THE WILL OF MARY WANDESFORD—Dated 4th Nov. 1725.
Proved at York.

The will of Mary Wandesford of the city of York, spinster. To my brother George Wandesford I leave £20, and to his son Osborn £30. To

my sister Pyne £50. To my sister Swetenham and her two daughters Margaret and Elianor £10 each. To my sister Bosville £100. To my nephew Captain George Wandesford £10 and to his son Christopher £10 to be laid out in books for him. I give the oval picture of myself to remain at Kirklington to the heir of the family, as I have ordered a golden cup now in the possession of Lord Castlecomer, to whom I do also give all my plate marked M. W. for his use during his life, to remain to my nephew John Wandesford, rector of Kirklington. I give my picture of our Blessed Saviour and the Virgin Mary to Lord Castlecomer, to be kept in the mansion house of Kirklington. I give one pair of diamond earrings consisting of many diamonds and also a necklace containing twenty-nine diamonds to the said John Wandesford. To the most reverend father in God the Archbishop of York for the time being, the Honble Edward Finch residentiary of York, the Honble John Wandesford rector of Kirklington, William Woodyear, esq., of Crookhill and John Bradley residentiary of York, the lands house and mill which I purchased of Mr Wainwright in Brumpton upon Swaile, my right to a mortgage upon the estate of Jeremiah Myers late of Allerthorp for £1200, and £1200 part of my stock in the South Sea Company, for the use of ten poor gentlewomen who were never married and who shall be of the religion which is taught and practised in the Church of England as by law established, who shall retire from the hurry and noise of the world into a religious house or Protestant retirement which shall be provided for them; and they shall be obliged to continue there for life. And if any person elected into this society by my trustees (whom I do hereby constitute and appoint perpetual electors) shall either withdraw herself from the house or habitation which shall be provided, or shall marry, or shall behave herself unsuitably to the design and rules of this foundation, the trustees shall have it in their power and are hereby desired to remove her and to fill her place with another gentlewoman who may better deserve it. As for the rules and methods of this society I leave them wholly to my trustees above mentioned, who are hereby empowered at any time to give such rules and to alter them as from time to time they shall see proper and convenient; and whenever it shall please God that one of my trustees shall die another shall be elected into his room by the surviving trustees. And whereas there is no house as yet provided for the reception and use of the said poor gentlewomen, I do appoint my trustees for the charity to purchase a convenient habitation for them where

they may all live together under one roof and where they shall make a small congregation once at least every day at prayers such as my trustees shall think proper for their case and circumstances. And I do appoint £10 per annum to a reader who shall be appointed by my trustees and paid by them out of the estate. I give a square picture of myself to be hung up and remain in the house bought for the uses above mentioned. I charge upon my estate at Brumpton 20s. every Christmas for the use of the poor of Brumpton, and 20s. more per annum for teaching such poor children of Kirklington to read, write and say their catechism, whose parents are not able to pay for their teaching. I leave the nominating of the children to the rector of Kirklington. To the poor of Kirklington, Hipswell, Brumpton upon Swaile and of the parish wherein I shall die £5 each to be paid by my nephew John Wandesford, whom I make executor.

CODICIL.—It is my desire that my plate should be put up together in a black trunk and waxed in the presence of some of my trustees and my executor. The black trunk has E. W. upon it and the year of Our Lord is in 1692 upon it. To Mrs Frances Lowther, my god-daughter my gold watch and their belonging to it, also a case with many things in it called a setwee. I appoint that £5 be given into the hands of some that goes along with my corpse to the burying place, to be distributed to the poor in the road as they pass along, or put into the hands of the minister and churchwardens to distribute as needful. I desire that there be no state nor trouble in my funeral, but six of the poorest unmarried women in Kirklington may have white veils from head to foot prepared for them and white gloves and carry my corpse into the church at what place I happen to be buried in. Let the white veils be such cloth as will do them service hereafter.

lxxix. iii.

No. 289.—*From the Chancery Inquisition post mortem.*

THOMAS WANDYSFORTH ESQUIRE—II. Vol. 33, No. 24, 18th Dec. 1518.

Inquisition taken at Wentbridge 18th December 10th Henry VIII. The jury put forward a settlement of 20th January, 13th Henry VII. by Sir John Wandysford of Kirtlyngton, Kt., elder brother of the said Thomas. Also a settlement of 10th August, 7th Henry VIII., on the marriage of Christopher Wandesford with Anne Norton, and other

settlements by the deceased Thomas. Said Thomas died on All Souls day last [1518]. Christopher Wandesford his son and heir was then aged 14 years and 20 weeks.

CHRISTOPHER WANDESFORD—II. Vol. 62, No. 2, 18th October 1540.

Inquisition taken at Thirsk, 18th October, 32nd Henry VIII. The jurors say that John Wandesford of Kirklington, Knight, uncle of the said Christopher, whose heir he is, was seized of the manors of Heslerton, Westwyk and Thymbleby; and by charter dated 20th January 13th Henry VII. had settled the same upon himself and Anne his wife in tail male. The said John died *sine prole*, and Anne survives. The said manor of Westwik together with certain tenements in Kelynghall are held of Edward, Archbishop of York, as of his manor of Ripon. The manor of Estheslerton is held of the King; the manor of [Thimbleby] of the Bishop of Durham as of his manor of Northallerton. His father, Thomas Wandesford, by deed of 10th August, 7th Henry VIII., made settlement on the marriage of the said Christopher, then his heir apparent, with Anne Norton one of the daughters of John Norton Knight, of tenements in Thekeston, Pykall, Rokesby, Syndby and Estlutton, and rents out of lands in Syndby. The said Thomas, by deed 10th January, 20th Henry VII. settled the capital messuage of Kirklyngton on himself and his wife Margery in tail, one of the trustees being Ralph Wandesford, chaplain. By deed of the same date he entailed the manor and advowson of Kirklington on his own heirs. By his will dated 16th May 1515, he directed that lands should be settled on his second and third sons William and John Wandesfords. The manor of Kirklington is held of the crown, as of the castle of Richmond. Christopher's will, dated 20th January, 27th Henry VIII., refers to the above said settlement by his uncle Sir John, and settles one half of the manor of Westwyk on his younger sons John and Christopher for life, and other property upon his daughter Susan and Elizabeth. He died 2nd September last; Francis his son and heir being then aged 13 years 43 weeks.

FRANCIS WANDISFORDE, ESQ.—II. Vol. 120, No. 59, 1 July 1559.

Inquisition taken at Ripon 1st July, 1st Elizabeth. The jurors say that the deceased held the manors of Kyrtington, Yernewicke, Westwicke, Estheslerton, Thimelbye, Estlutton, Holgrave, Huddeswell and Barton

with the advowson of the church or rectory of Kirtlington; also land etc. at Rokeby, Pykall, Carparbie, Aynderbie-Whenhowe, Danbie forest and Morton. Mention is made of a settlement by Sir John Wandeford upon Anne his wife 20th January, 13th Henry VII. The deceased died . . . June last. Christopher, his son and heir then aged 10 years and . . .

SIR CHRISTOPHER WANDEFORD, KT.—II. Vol. 227, No. 223,
15th December 1590.

Inquisition taken at Bedall, 15th . . . ber, 32nd Elizabeth. The defunct was seized of the manors of Kirtlington and Yarnewick, Westwick, Eastheslerton, Thymilby, Eastlutton, Holgrave, Huddeswell and Startforth, and the advowson of Kirtlington; and other tenements. On 23rd September, 19th Elizabeth, he made a settlement of Kirtlington on his wife Elizabeth, the trustees being Sir George Bowes, Knight, and his sons. By deed of 12th November, 26th Elizabeth, he settled an annuity on Francis Wandesford of Burneston, co. York, gent., and another annuity on Dorothy, wife of the said Francis. By indenture of 8th November, 28th Elizabeth between himself and Anne Nevell of Kirklington, widow, his mother, she conveyed to him her rights in half the manor or lordship of Startforth, late the inheritance of John Fulthrop, esquire, late of Hipswell, deceased, father of the said Anne, for a yearly rent of £10, 10s. od. The said Anne further (by deed of 1st January, 30th Elizabeth) made settlement on herself and the said Christopher for their lives, with remainder to William, second son of the said Sir Christopher of the capital messuage called Long Moores, co. York, then in the tenure of Richard Willance, merchant, one of the trustees being Christopher Wandesford of Hipswell. By deed 1st January, 30th Elizabeth, Sir Christopher settled a life interest in the manor of Startforth on his third son Francis, one of the trustees being Francis Wandisford gent. The deceased died 11th July last; his wife Elizabeth, survives. George Wandesford his son and heir was aged 18 years 7 weeks and 3 days.

CHRISTOPHER WANDEFORD—Inquisition as to Lunacy, II. Vol.
263, No. 8, 7th October 1601.

Inquisition taken at Richmond 7th October, 43rd Elizabeth. The mother and father of the said Christopher, Cicely and Christopher Wandesfords, were seized (in her right) of a moiety of the manors of

Hipswell, Startforth and Bolron; and by fine levied Easter 8th Elizabeth, they settled the same on themselves for life, with remainder in tail successively to their sons Francis and Henry and Thomas. Cicely died 9th Elizabeth, her husband surviving. The sons Henry and Thomas also died s.p. Cicely aforesaid and one Anne Nevell, widow, were daughters and co-heirs of John Fulthropp of Hipswell, esq., deceased, and partition of the said manor was made between them 2nd July, 28th Elizabeth, Francis Wandesford of Grayes Inne, esquire, son and heir apparent of the said Christopher and Cicely being a party thereto. A lease is mentioned as having been made by the said Anne Nevell and Sir Christopher Wandesford to one Christopher Wandesford of Ripon, Esquire. [The said Christopher subject of the Inquest, was declared to be a lunatic.]

CHRISTOPHER WANDESFORD—Inquisition as to Lunacy, II. Vol.
281, No. 57, anno 1603.

Inquisition taken at Richmond . . . 1st James I. Christopher Wandesford of Hippleswell, late father of the lunatic, was seized of the manor of Hippleswell, to hold to himself and his heirs by his wife Cicely. By fine of Trinity term 43rd Elizabeth, he conveyed the remainder after his death to trustees during the life of his son Christopher, lunatic, then to the issue of the said Christopher, in tail male; with contingent remainder to one George Wandesford of Kirtlington esquire; then successively in tail to George's sons, Christopher, John and Michael. Christopher, the father, died at Hippleswell 6th September 43rd Elizabeth. Roland Wandisford and Richard Wandisford were among the trustees who stand seized of the property by deed as above during the life of the said Christopher who is a lunatic.

SIR GEORGE WANDESFORD, KT.—II. Vol. 332, No. 158, 16th
October 1612.

Inquisition taken at Ripon, 16th October, 10th James I. The said George had made a settlement 19th March, 40th Elizabeth on his wife Catherine for life and his sons Christopher and John in tail male successively (the deceased was then esquire). The inquest shews that he survived both his wife and mother and afterwards married Mary Pamplin daughter of Robert Pamplin esquire, who survives him. His mother Elizabeth, was living at 31st March, 40th Elizabeth. He died 11th

September 10th James 1st, Christopher his son and heir being then aged 20 years and 8 days.

290.—EXTRACTS FROM PARISH REGISTERS.

KIRKLINGTON.

A Register Booke of all such as has been chrystened weddyd or buried within this pryshe of Kirklington since the first of Apryll 1568.

1574, November.—Itm Ursula Wandesford daughter of Xrofer Wandesford esqr. was chrystned the xvij^o of the sayme.

1576, July.—Itm Mychaell Wandesford and Mrgery Bulmer *married* the 10th.

1576, Oct.—Itm Wyllm Wandesford son of Xrofer Wandesford esqr. was chrystened the xxviiij^o of the same.

1586, Aprill 25.—Item Henry Wandesford gent, *buried*.

1587, Octbr.—Itm ffr Savyll gent and Ursula Wandesford daughter of Sir Xrofer Wandesford Knight the 13th *married*.

1589, September 27.—Itm Ann daughter of Mychaell Wandesford *buried*.

1589, March 8.—Itm John Wandesford Mr of Arte and p'son of Kirklington *buried*.

1590, July 12th.—Itm Sr Xrofer Wandesford Knight *buried*.

1593, June 24.—Itm Mrs Ann Nevell wydow layt wyf of Xrofer Nevell esq. *buried*.

1594, September.—Itm Thomas Preston esq. and the Ladye Elizabeth Wandesford widow the 25th *married*.

1605, August 26.—William the sonne of George Wandesforde of Kirtlinton Esquier *christened*.

1608, October 15.—George the sonne of Mr Willia Wandesforde of Kirklington.

1615, Oct.—Catherine the daughter of Christofer Wandisford of Kirklington Esq. the xxth? *christened*.

1617, Aprill 11th.—Christofer the son of Christofer Wandesford of Kirklington Esquier who was borne March 20th 1616 *christened*.

1618, June.—Joyce the daughter of Christofer Wandesford of Kirklington Esquier the 3rd *christened*.

1620, Sept. 11.—Joyce the daughter of Christofer Wandesford of Kirklington Esquier *buried*.

1621, March 4th.—Mr Mauger Norton and Mris Anne Wandesford *married*.

1623, July 10.—Jane the wife of Mr Christofer Lascells of Kirklington *buried*.

1625, Feb. 19th.—Alice ye daughter of Christofer Wandesford of Kirklington Esq. *christened*.

1627, Feb. 14th.—Christofer the sonne of Christofer Wandesford of Kirklington Esq. *christened*.

1630.—Mr Roger Lascells, parson of Kirklington aged 73 yeares compleate and having continued a most relligious and faithfull Pastor ther the space of 40 yeares departed this life Julye the 21th and was interred the 22th.

In perpetuam eiusdem memoriam Epitaphium
Scripta sacrata probant, aeterna memoria
justi est
Vives ore hominum vivus in arce Dei.

Anglice

The just's remembrance lasts for aye, so saith the worde
Then live with men thou ever, whoe livest with the Lorde
Dixit Radulphus Cotesius.
Aspice—inspice—respice.

1642.—Mr William Dagget was buryed the sixte day of September 1642.

1644, August 19th.—Mr Robert Dagget Parson Kirklington departed this life the nineteenths and was interred the twentyeth of August.

1651. Aprill 3.—George Wandesford Esqr. was buried.

1654.—John the sonne of Mr Christopher Wandsford Esquire borne May 3.

1654.—John sonne of Christopher Wandsford Esq. March 5 *buried*.

1655.—Mary the daughter of Christopher Wandsford Kirkn born June 23.

1656.—Ellener daugh. of Mr Christopher Wandsford, October 15 *born*.

1657.—John the sonne of Christopher Wandesford Esquire was borne february the 9th.

1658.—John the son of Christopher Wandisford Esquire was buried May the 16th.

1664.—Katteran daughter of Sir Christopher Wannisford Knight and Barronet March 26th *christened*.

1666.—Elizabeth daughter of Sir Christopher Wandisford Baronet November 20th *christened*.

1667.—Alis the daughr of Sir Christopher Wandisford Baronet Decr. 24 *christened*.

1668.—Ellenor ye wife of Mr Tatham minister of Kirklington Aprell 23 *buried*.

1669.—Charles son of Sir Christopher Wandisford Baronet Sept. 15 *christened*.

1669.—John Brane a servant of Sir Christopher Wandisford who died October last *buried*.

1672.—Christeyn daughter of Sir Chr: Wandisford barronet Sept. 26 *christened*.

1686, March 12.—Sr Christopher Wandesford Baronett *buried*.

1687, Sept. 22.—George son of Sir Xtophr Wandesford Barronett *christened*.

The children of Sr Christophr Wandesford Baronet.

Christopher son of Chr: Wandesford Baronett Baptized at St Margaret's Westminster March 2 1683.

George son of Sir Chr: Wandesford Baronett baptized at Kirklington Sept. 22 1687.

John son of Sr Chr: Wandesford Baronet baptized June 16th 1691.

1698, May.—Christian Lowther *buried*.

1698.—Mr Richard Tatham Rector of Kerklington aged almost 70 yeares haveing continued a most learned Devout and Faithfull Pastor the space of 36 yeares was taken with sickness in Lancashire his owne native country where he departed this life July ye 11 and was interred ye 14 1698 in ye Parish church of Tunstall (where he was made A Xtian) under a large grave stone with this inscription.

1707, September ye 24th.—Barron Wandesford Viscount Castle Comer in the 54th year of his age *buried*.

1714, December 20.—The Honrd ye Lady Ellenor Wandesford Brought from York *buried*.

1717, December 22.—Mary daughter of Capt. George Wandesford, Kirklington *buried*.

Christopher ye son of ye Rt. Honble Chris: Lord Castlecomer. Born July ye 4th 1717 in the Parish of St Giles's London and there baptized.

Christopher ye son of ye Honble George Wandesford born September ye 25 1718 in ye parish of Rippon and there baptized.

1721, October 19.—Susannah daughter of ye Honble George Wandesford *buried*.

1725, June 6th.—Katherine daughter of ye Honble George Wandesford *buried*.

1726, July 17th.—Mrs Mary Wandesford brought from York *buried*.

1728, November 27.—Christopher son of ye Honble George Wandesford from Rippon *buried*.

1733.—The Revd. Edmund Tatham¹ June ye 1st *buried*.

1747, April 18th.—Mr Edmund Tatham of Melmerby *buried*.

1747, March.—The Honble and Reverend John Wandesford Rector of Kirklington *buried*.

1758, February 23.—The Reverend William Ogilby LL.D., Rector of Kirklington *buried*.

1768, Dec. 12.—Mary wife of the Revd. John Talbot *buried*.

1773.—The Reverend John Talbot Rector of Kirklington buried the 20th Day of June 1773 aged 66.

1800, June 16th.—The Revd. Thomas Pearson² of Kirklington Hall *buried*.

1802, Jan. 31st.—The Rev. Richard Ella Rector of Kirklington *buried*.

1701.—A list of those ornaments which was presented to ye service of ye church of Kirklington and sent by Madam Browne Dec. 1st, 1701 to the Reverend Mr Edmund Tatham Rector of Kirklington.

¹ There are many entries in the register relating to his children between 1691 and 1706.

² He was curate of the parish and had children baptized here 1787 and 1789.

A cloth for ye communion Table of Black Farendin embroydred with silk flowers and a silk fringe &c. Also one Pulpitt cloth with two cushions of the same stuff and work.

Also one damask Table cloth without seam and two Napkins. And also ye Reverend Dr Comber's Companion to ye Temple in folio.

The Reverend John Wandisford inducted Rector of the Parish of Kirklington the 2nd of July 1717.

A note of collecting the Tithes and Profits of the Parish of Kirklington, from the year 1671.¹

Easter reckonings to be paid the week before Easter for the year preceding. Wool to be gathered at the time of shearing. Lambs to be taken at St Thomas' Day in summer;² Geese at Michaelmas; Hens and Turkeys at Christmas; Pigs to be taken when three weeks old. Easter reckonings to be paid after this manner, viz., every parishioner above the age of sixteen is to pay for oblations 2d. Item every inhabitant is to pay for every cow renewing within the year 2d.; not renewing 1d. oblation: and if the owner have five kine or above he is to pay for every cow 4d., or otherwise to pay Tith calf in kind. For every kiln 1d.; each swarm of bees 1d. If there be five swarms or above they may be taken in kind. Hemp may be tithed in kind, or if the Rector please for each peck of hemp seed sown, 2d. For each plow 1d.; orchard 1d.; foal 1d.; garden 1d. For every hen not paid in kind 6d. Tythe corn is to be paid in kind. Hay in kind or an arbitrary composition which hath usually been 1s. for every day's mowing.

Memorandum. There is 1s. per annum to be paid to the Rector at Easter by the churchwardens for repairing the fence of the churchyard. Item there is 3s. 4d. per annum to be paid to him by the Possessors of Cotton's and Morland's Farm in consideration of the way through the Carr.

I, Edward Place clerk Rector of Bedale did this day of May 1748 induct the Reverend William Ogilby Dr of laws into the Rectory of the Parish Church of Kirklington in the county of York, by virtue of

¹ That is copied from a document of that date, which was probably in turn transcribed from a still earlier authority. The Rev. Thos. Place, rector, has made a very ridiculous note against this entry in the year 1802.

² St Thomas of Canterbury, 7th July.

a mandate to me and others directed from the Right Reverend Father in God Samuel Lord Bishop of Chester bearing date the second day of this instant May. Witness my hand

EDW. PLACE, Rector of Bedale.

I Richard Ella curate of Kirklington on the nineteenth day of August, 1758 induct the Rev. John Talbot Batchelor of Arts into the Rectory of the Parish Church of Kirklington in the county of York. By virtue of a mandate to me and others directed from the Right Reverend Father in God Edmund Lord Bishop of Chester bearing date the eight day of this instant August. Witness my hand

RICH. ELLA, Curate of Kirklington.

I, Cuthbert Allanson clerk Rector of Wath did this fifteenth day of December 1773 induct the Reverend Richard Ella clerk into the Rectory of the Parish Church of Kirklington in the county of York, by virtue of a mandate to me and others directed from the Right Reverend Father in God William Lord Bishop of Chester bearing date the ninth day of December 1773. Witness my hand

CUTHBERT ALLANSON, Rr. of Wath.

PICKHILL PAR. REG.

1581, Oct. 27.—Thomas Norton and Anne Wandisford de Pickhill *married.*

1598, Oct. 15.—Francis son of Richard Wandisford de Pickhill *christened.*

1599, Nov. 30.—Katharin daughter of Mr Wansford of Pickhill *christened.*

1600, Dec. 20.—Ellen daughter of Richard Wandsford de Pickhill *christened.*

1602, March 3.—Rowland son of Mr Richard Wandsford *christened.*

1605, Sept. 30.—Elizabeth Wandsford daughter of Mr Richard of Pickhill *christened.*

1611, June 11.—Mary daughter of Rich. Wandsford, gent. de Pickhill *christened.*

1612, July 7.—Frances daughter of Rich. Wandsford, gent *christened.*

1612, July 20.—Meriall wiffe of Richard Wandsford obiit.

1614, Nov. 17.—Tho. Beckwith de Aiton and Katherin Wandsford de Pickhill *married.*

1614, Feb. 9.—Katherine wiffe of Mr Tho. Beckwith buried.

1615, April 11.—Tho. Beckwith and Ellen Wandsford both of this prsh *married.*

1618, Jan. the last.—Tho. Layton of Marton in Cleveland and Isbell Wandford de Pickhill *married.*

1623, April 20.—Anthony Frankland and Frances Wandsford *married.*

BURNESTON PAR. REG.

1567, April 29.—Franciscus Lassels de Allethorpe sepultus fuit.

MASHAM PAR. REG.

1645, Sept. 22.—Katheran the ladye to Sir Thomas Danbye of Thorp Perrye was buried.

RIPON PAR. REG.

1717, September 17th.—Mary daughter of Captain Wansford of Ripon *baptized.*

1718, October 23rd.—Xrofer son of Captin Wansford of Ripon *baptized.*

1721, October 17th.—Susanna Daughter of Captain Wansford of Ripon *baptized.*

1722, 1st february.—Katharine Daughter of Captain Wandsford of Ripon *baptized.*

1725, May 24th.—John son of Captain Wansford of Ripon *baptized.*

1726, May 25th.—Elizabeth daughter of Captain Wandsford of Ripon *baptized.*

Prince. Is it upon record, or else reported
Successively from age to age?

Buckingham. It is upon record, my gracious lord.

Prince. But say, my lord, it were not register'd
Methinks, the TRUTH should live from age to age,
As 'twere retail'd to all posterity,
Even to the general all-ending day.

King Richard III., Act iii. Sc. 1.

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